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Sir. Francis Burdett Bart. M.P.

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THE
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"We shall never envy the honours which wit and learning obtain in any other cause, if we can be numbered among the writers who have given ardour to virtue, and confidence to truth.—Dr. Johnson.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.

WHEN the attention of the public is by any circumstance brought to an individual, the enquiries are natural—Who and what he is? What are his motives—his former pursuits—the manners of his life—his education and disposition? The natural malignity of mankind generally gives an unfavourable answer in the first instance to these enquiries; and, if the individual attack any prejudice, whether in church or state, the factions that support them will not fail to cast out their envenomed darts, and the best actions are perverted by them into the most distorted appearances. At times, however, truth will prevail; and in spite of every effort of malignity and faction, the public will do that justice to a character which his conduct deserves. Such an instance was seen on the last 29th of June, when Sir Francis Burdett was displayed to the people of Westminster, as the object of their free choice, and every heart and voice was lifted up at his appearance. Faction had proclaimed him to be an unworthy subject, who had lost all public confidence: the 29th of June contradicted the impudence and wickedness of such assertions:—Never was a more general avowal of public feeling; and, whatever may be the merits or demerits of Sir Francis Burdett, it cannot be denied, that a greater number of persons cheered him on his progress, and applauded his sentiments at a public dinner, than has ever accompanied any public character in our memory.

Who then is Sir Francis Burdett, whose name is so much in every one's mouth? What is he distinguished for? Among other things, two may be mentioned:—He is such a character, that a secretary of state has issued an order that he shall not be admitted into any public prison; and the house of commons has voted that he shall not be a member of a committee of enquiry into the abuses of the public expenditure. Two such compliments imply something extraordinary; for one would have thought by the abuse thrown out against him by the factions, that he ought to be sent into a prison, rather than be prevented from going into one; but the fact is, Sir Francis Burdett has inveighed, with equal justice and severity, against the enormities committed in our prisons, and in the expenditure of the public money; and the factions act therefore wisely in endeavouring to keep out of his sight as much as possible these enormities.

It is curious to observe the various artifices, used by faction, to deceive the public, and to draw off its attention from the main point to some inferior object. Does a man of education and study point out what he conceives to be an error in faith and doctrine; instead of examining his assertions, we are told that he is a disappointed man, and not to be listened to. If a man, without education and of coarse manners, utters truths out of the pale of the established church, then we are told, how can such a low fellow pretend to give instruction? In other words, we are resolved to cling in general to our first conceived notions, and it is the object of the factions to prevent us from being enlightened. Every thing is to be raked together extraneous from the subject, and every thing is to be done, to prevent us from using the powers of our reason and understanding in discussing the point in question. It is



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the same in political subjects; if a man is not in the regiment, is is presumed at once, that he is incapable of serving his country; all his motives must be bad; every thing he utters false; and the factions will take good care to distort, as much as they can, every thing he utters.

Never were the factions so completely at a loss in the grand efforts of their policy, as in their attacks upon Sir F. Burdett. Is he a low upstart?—not that we think a man the worse for being a low upstart; and have no objection to the Hardwickes and the Eldons, because a few years ago the head of each family was sweeping the door of their master's house; but birth is frequently made an object of malignity, and in so prominent a character as Sir F. Burdett it would have delighted the factions to throw dirt upon him, on account of his want of ancestry. But no!—Sir Francis Burdett, unfortunately for the factions, traces his birth up to the conquest. Pride of ancestry is, the factions would say, most degrading. Unfortunately again for them, Sir F. Burdett has not one particle of this pride in him. He is affable with all; and no one ever heard him assuming the least on account of his family pretensions; and the school theme is deeply impressed on his mind—

> Et genus, et proavos, et quæ non fecimus ipsi,
> Vix ea nostra voco.

We wish that some of our city gentry could enter into this feeling. Among them the distinctions in the mode of selling their wares, whether by wholesale or retail, whether by means of a shop, or a warehouse, or a counting-house, create such endless divisions of pride, as would astonish the people at the west end of the town, if they could condescend to enter into such minute and trifling differences.

But a man may be rich, and have squandered away his fortune; or poor, never having had a fortune. These are grand objects for the factions; and it cannot be denied, that to have had a fortune, and to have squandered it away imprudently, is a very strong objection against a person's being entrusted with the direction of public affairs. Unfortunately in these respects, the factions are sadly disappointed. Sir F. Burdett is in possession of an affluent fortune; his personal wants are few; he lives within his means, and is thus enabled to gratify his own generous disposition.

Factions, baffled in these respects, look into the internal management of a man's affairs. His domestic arrangements must be enquired into, to gratify their revenge. Unfortunately for them they are here baffled: they find Sir F. Burdett to be a good husband, a good father, a good brother; beloved in the domestic circle, and by all who have access to him.

What can the factions then do? Attack him they must, and will; and no courteous demeanour, no personal appearance, no generosity of disposition, no excellence of family and fortune, can disarm them. On a sudden they change their language:—What a pity it is, they say, that a man of such a family, such a fortune, such elegance of manners, such talents, such rank, such a sweet temper, so calculated to shine in the best circles, should be thrown away! What a misfortune it is that he should be so ill advised! We must pity, we must make allowances for poor Sir Francis Burdett. He has got into bad hands; he is merely the puppet of an old intriguer.

Thus will faction distort every thing, do every thing, instead of asking this plain question:—Is it not possible that a man of birth, of wealth, of education, may have been led by circumstances to make peculiar enquiries into the state of the country, and, from those enquiries, aided by the soundness of his own judgment, to conceive and divulge truths of importance, though they may be extremely unpalatable to the factions; who, however they may hate each other, still hate that man the most who goes to the root of the evil, and will not join in the corrupt views of any party? This question we wish our readers to answer; and to give them an opportunity of investigating it thoroughly, we will give a slight sketch of Sir F. Burdett's life, which contains some facts that the public hitherto has not clearly understood.

Sir F. Burdett's family, we have observed, is of considerable antiquity; it has been settled in Derbyshire since

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the conquest. To the genealogists and historians of that county we leave the history of his ancestors; suffice it for us that he came into the world like other children, had no prodigies that we know of at his birth, passed through his infantine years as usual, and at a proper age was sent to Westminster school. After the usual school education, and a year or two spent at Oxford, he made the tour of Europe, under the care of Mr. Chevalier, whose learned writings on the seat of antient Troy have given him a distinguished name in the literary world. As he was upon the continent at the beginning of the French revolution, he could not fail of being witness to many of the extraordinary scenes that accompanied it. In those scenes he had no concern; he was merely a spectator; and at different courts of Europe, meeting persons of different sides, he was the better enabled to appreciate the views and motives of the different factions. On his return to England, he married; and was, in the year 1796, returned for parliament for one of the boroughs belonging to the Duke of Newcastle.

The part he took in politics on his coming into the house of commons, naturally gave rise to an enquiry into the manner of his coming into parliament; and when it was found that he was returned for Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, under the auspices of the Duke of Newcastle, a complaint was made in certain circles, that he was guilty of improper conduct towards his supposed patron. Every reader does not know, perhaps, the nature of these supposed improprieties; and he will be surprised when he does know it, that so wicked, so base, so dishonourable a practice exists in this country. By a very great misfortune, many boroughs are now so in the hands of private people, they can make them an article of trade, or put in for nothing any member the patron pleases. If the patron puts in a member without receiving any emolument, it is understood that the member is never to vote against his patron. If the borough is sold at the market price, then the member is not under this obligation. If it is sold under the market price, the member is held under a tacit kind of bond to the patron of the borough not to vote against him except in certain cases. If the member, who is returned for a borough under these conditions, that is, if he obtains the borough for nothing, or at an inferior price, and disagrees with his principal, he is said to act unhandsomely, if he does not resign his seat by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds.

A curious question has thus arisen in this country:—May a member for a county or a large town act against the decided sense of his constituents? Yes, say the borough-mongering faction; for he is under no bond or tie from them; he is freely elected by them, and during the time he is in parliament may follow what course he pleases. May not, then, it is asked, a member put in by a private borough also exercise his own discretion in his votes? No, says the borough-mongering faction: it was expected, when he went into parliament, that he should study the wishes of his principal; and he acts against his honour if he goes against these wishes. Thus the members for counties and large towns are free and independent; but the members for small boroughs are to be the liveryservants of the proprietors. The language is so common now, that no one is surprised at it; and these impudent borough-mongers have the insolence to talk of honour in their depraved transactions.

Sir Francis Burdet is not in the least affected by the false notions entertained by these borough-mongers.—He came first into parliament, it is true, through one of them; but he was not under the least bond, tacit or implied, to vote with the patron through whose interest the seat was obtained. He went into parliament completely unshackled; and the Duke of Newcastle had nothing more to do with his vote than any other man in the kingdom.

The time when Sir F. Burdett came into parliament will ever be distinguished in the annals of this country. The Pitt and Melville faction had obtained complete ascendency; they had conquered every thing that was honourable in the kingdom; they were supported by the most depraved majority ever known. It was sufficient that a measure was brought

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forward by the minister; it was immediately voted, and the few who dared to open their mouths against the impudent and insolent tax-monger, were set down immediately as jacobins, or democrats, or traitors to their country. Implicit confidence was the word; and the country now begins to feel the effects of that implicit confidence. Such ignorance of the affairs of Europe, such a profligate waste of the public money, will make the name of Pitt the son as inglorious, as that of Pitt the father will be glorious, to the latest posterity.

Sir Francis Burdett was not daunted by the threats of administration, nor affected by the verbosity of the bombastical minister. When it had become, from the effect of the well-known gagging-bills, in which Lord Grenville, now discovered by the whigs to be so great, and so good a patriot, when it had become almost obsolete to meet at a public dinner on a political subject, Sir F. Burdett took the chair at a more numerous meeting than had been held to that time at the Crown and Anchor. He there was received with the utmost applause. His person, his manners, his language attracted universal attention. His sentiments were plain and undisguised. He declared himself a decided enemy to the borough-mongering system, and earnestly attached to a reform in parliament; that the house of commons might be brought back to what it ought to be by the constitution of the kingdom—a fair representative of the people, and to be kept in honourable dependence on the people, by being only of short duration.

In the house of commons he was no less strenuous for the rights of the people; and of course was resisted by the minister, and feebly, if at all, supported by the Whigs. One subject, on which he exerted himself to the utmost, and which will ever endear him to every impartial man, was his enquiry into the conduct of ministers towards those persons who were, to the disgrace of the country, submitted to their controul by the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act. The atrocity of this conduct was so notorious, that every art was used to calumniate Sir Francis, and to throw a veil over every part of the proceeding. It was said, that his compassion was only for traitors, for seamen, whose lives were forfeited to their country. The fact is, that his compassion was first excited for the hardships of men untried, torn from their wives and families, and cast into prison; and it is now well known that the minister who threw these men into prison never meant to bring them to trial, and sued for a bill of indemnity, which he easily obtained from that house which, instead of a bill of indemnity in his favour, ought to have presented against him a bill of impeachment.

The circumstances which led Sir F. Burdett to an enquiry into the state of the bastille, lately erected in this country in Cold Bath Fields, were these:—On the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, a number of persons were taken up on suspicion, examined before the privy council, and then thrown into this prison. We call it a prison, though in fact it was built for a house of correction and penitentiary house, upon a new principle, which, under proper management, may be made very useful in the correction of delinquents. The house is divided into a vast number of small cells, so numerous, that each delinquent may have a cell to himself. This doubtless is useful, even for the sake of health and cleanliness; and besides it has this advantage, that if a person is refractory, and disturbs the order of the house, he may be kept in solitary confinement till he has learned better manners. The principle is a good one; but the more excellent the principle is, the more care is necessary to prevent its being abused; a most watchful eye must be kept over the jailor and his servants, that what was intended to preserve good order, and correct immorality, may not be converted by them into engines of sordid avarice, cruelty, and oppression.

But whatever may be the excellence of the principle, or however well adapted the house might be for the imprisonment or conviction of delinquents, it cannot be doubted that to take a similar course with persons not found guilty of any crimes, is in the highest degree wicked and tyrannical. It was base in the house of commons to suffer such an infringement of the

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rights of an Englishman. There were prisons in abundance in London, and why was the usual mode to be set aside, to gratify the malice of a vindictive minister. Suffice it, however, that a number of persons were thrown into this prison, and were treated as delinquents. With very great difficulty, they made their grievance known to their friends on paper, obtained with the greatest difficulty, and on which they wrote by means of skewers and tobacco juice, or blood, instead of ink. Several of these letters were brought to a gentleman by a person who was collecting subscriptions for the wives and children of the writers of these letters, and this gentleman carried them to a large party a few days after, where he met Sir F. Burdett and several members of both houses at dinner. Here he shewed the letters as he had received them. They made a considerable impression on every one, and they produced at the moment an effect very favourable to the families of the distressed. A subscription was made for them, and the matter might have passed off without any farther enquiries.

The circumstance made a deeper impression on the mind of Sir Francis Burdett. A few days after he desired to see these letters; he requested information relative to the general nature of the prison, its origin, and general conduct. He determined to go himself, and be an eye-witness of the state of the prison; and to this purpose he procured the usual order of admission for himself and a friend or two, for he never went alone; and thus had an opportunity, by three visits, of making his own remarks and investigations. He would have gone a fourth time; but, as imposture dreads the light, an order was issued, that he should not go into that or any other prison in the kingdom.

His visits had given him ample information. He found completely verified the complaints that, for want of ink, had been written with blood. He was convinced that a prison so conducted was a disgrace to the country, and determined to bring the whole subject before parliament. The resistance he met with is incredible. Englishmen seemed at that time to have lost their nature: to be accused of a crime was then equivalent to absolute guilt; and they desired no court of justice—no trial; but called for nothing but punishment. Base and infamous times! May they, who countenance them, take a lesson from an apostle upon this subject:—When Paul was treated in this manner, he compelled the magistrates of the place to come in person, and to give him satisfaction for the injurytheyhad done him; and only his goodness preserved them from a superior punishment, and such as they richly deserved.

It was in vain, for a long time, that Sir Francis endeavoured to call the attention of the house to the state of the prison. The renewal of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, gave him an opportunity of stating a fact that could not be denied. He stated it plainly before the house, "that a number of persons were brought up to town from Manchester loaded with irons, and thrown into the house of correction, in rooms unprepared for their reception; and on the next day, when exhausted with fatigue, with hands and legs swollen, and severely galled with the weight and friction of the fetters, they were sent before the privy council, to be examined on charges of which they were ignorant, and, as it has since appeared, completely innocent. He asked whether this was a fit and proper treatment for persons apprehended on suspicion only, whose accusers were probably men of doubtful or infamous character? And whether, in that situation, they were likely to be possessed of that calm and steady recollection of mind necessary to stand before so august a body as the privy council? Yet, while the Habeas Corpus act was suspended, there was no redress for men, innocent men, however ill they were treated."

Upon this fact Aris the jailor was examined; and he stated "that when these men arrived at the prison they were all heavily double ironed and *handcuffed together*; that they were all thrown into one room during the first night, without a bed to lie on, or fire to warm them, though the weather was severe, having nothing on

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which they might repose their weary limbs, but about two ton of oakum." The same jailor was questioned as to his manner of treating the persons committed on suspicion; to which he replied, that, from March to June, he treated them in the same manner as those who were actually convicted of felony. The following question was also put to this jailor. "Whether for three days in a week they did not live entirely upon one pound of bread per day, and water only for drink?" To which he replied, "Yes; the Manchester people lived the same as people under conviction; namely, meat and broth four days in the week, and bread and water the other three."

The facts now began to make an impression upon people friendly to administration. Something was to be done, and care was to be taken that it should not be done by Sir Francis Burdett. The friends of administration took the opportunity of his absence, and formed a committee to enquire into the state of the prison. This committee would of course view every thing in the most favourable light; they would not notice any thing if they could possibly avoid it. Yet their report was such as completely to verify every word that Sir Francis had advanced upon this subject. They use these words:—"We believe Mr. Aris to be very deficient in point of obedience to those rules which enjoin him to execute the duties of his office in person, to see every prisoner, and to examine every cell, once at least in each day." In speaking of a certain class of prisoners, they say, "we apprehend that prisoners in this situation have but too well known how to suit their proposals to the wants of the governor; and that in fact he has been sometimes tempted beyond what he has had fortitude to resist." In another place they observe, "that the space contained in each of the cells of this prison is certainly not greater than is necessary for the healthful respiration of the *one* person intended to be lodged in it; to lodge *two* persons in this space is to counteract the principle and subvert the intentions of the law." Nevertheless, "it must have happened in the present year that one hundred and forty persons have been so confined, as to sleep and live *two* in a space provided and adapted to *one* person; and that, on an average, thirty persons have always so slept and lived: as there are no more than 248 bedsteads in the prison, the half of these numbers have certainly slept without separate bedsteads, and most of them probably without separate bedding. Of six apprentices, we found five who had no other sustenance than bread and water; whilst one, having been further convicted before the court on an aggravated charge of assaulting and wounding a fellow-servant, received the full meat allowance."

On the complaints made by the committee by the prisoners of insufficiency of food, and want of warmth in winter, they say, "We think these complaints were in some cases made on very reasonable grounds." On the general management of the prison they say, "In the course of our examination into the management of this prison, it was impossible not to observe, and highly to blame, the irregular facility with which the punishment of refractory behaviour has been inflicted. On occasions of important outrages, indeed, we remark some instances of reference to the authority of magistrates; but we find no traces of any register of punishment; nor does it appear that any regard has at any time been paid to those limits, in point of time and circumstances, which the law has specifically directed."—Upon the whole the committee declare, that "in the present state of this prison, we do not hesitate to pronounce it an improper place of confinement for these several descriptions of unconvicted persons; nor indeed, until its discipline, regulations, and arrangements shall have undergone considerable alterations, can we consider it as much less improper for prisoners convicted for misdemeanors on indictments at common law. So necessarily does this conclusion appear to us to follow a view and enquiry into a state and management of this prison, that we are led to apprehend that those magistrates who have acted contrary to it, may have neglected to inspect, or otherwise inform themselves of the real situation in which prisoners are placed by their commitments."

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

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## *On the* ITALIAN IMPROVISATORI. *From the German.*

Est Deus in nobis; agitante calescimus illo. OVID.

[*Concluded from p.* 500. *vol.* VII.]

AND here, as in all the fine arts, many force themselves into the service uncalled for. But as in the exercise of this art every thing depends upon immediate success; as the work must be at once invented, perfected, and, according to its merit, prized; and as the polished Italian, who knows very well the scale of excellence in this art, not easily rewards demerit with his approbation; so the madness of these uncalled poets seldom lasts long, and they soon forsake a vocation in which their incapacity is rendered more conspicuous by every new attempt, and where no pretext of personal timidity or modesty, which they may alledge, can conceal it from them. I have myself had an opportunity of observing* how pitiable and lamentable it is to see a blockhead fruitlessly labouring in this art. The painful feeling of his fruitless exertions spreads itself by sympathy to the company, and the inward anguish of the unhappy poet bathes the brows of the audience with perspiration. As, however, the Italian language is so flexible a material, and so easily submits to the shackles of poetry, the number of Dilettanti in this art, who, with no common capacity; and frequently endowed with considerable poetical power, dedicate their talents merely to the production of convivial pleasure, is by no means small; and in the large towns of Italy, it would not be easy to find a polished company in which one or other of the guests is not capable of giving pleasure by the exercise of this art. Often, when four or five possessing this talent happen to meet accidentally or perhaps by appointment, trials of skill in extemporaneous and alternate poetry take place, and the company crown both the conqueror and conquered with their approbation. Even a tolerable genius for poetry would not find this art easy unless he had practised as an improvisatore in his younger years.

Thus a perpetual and numerous school in this art is preserved, not only among the higher classes, but also among the lower orders, where this talent (which seems to be almost natural to the Italians) is cultivated with greater or less taste and genius, according to the degree of cultivation among them; and the idle vulgar have their professional improvisatori as well as the more elegant votaries of the muse among the nobility. Those exercise their art in squares and market-places. In a few moments a circle is collected round the wandering Homer, who delivers in about an hour as much poetry as will suffice to secure him from hunger for the next two or three days; and such a virtuoso is the more reckless of futurity, because he is sure to find, whenever he wishes, another audience at the next square. One of the most celebrated of these improvisatori was he whom Moritz has delineated in his *Travels in Italy*.

Also have the lower classes, even down to mechanics and countrymen, their Dilettanti in this art. Often one may see in all houses, when the wine has inspired animation, two prize singers arise and endeavour to silence each other. The subject of their verse is generally satiric; and such scenes are a living representation of the most ancient satiric games and alternate songs of the Sicilian shepherds; so that the improvisatori of the vulgar, rhyming in the highways and squares, transplant strangers back to the times of Orpheus and Homer. In general these songs have very little poetical merit; but they are often rich in *naïve* expressions and pointed ridicule; and the natural talent of the Italian, his pure aerial mind, shews itself here in the most advantageous light; and, as also to the most common Italian, poetical propriety is not wholly unknown, for they all read their celebrated poets and commit much of their works to memory, so their most inartificial extemporaneous productions bear commonly some marks of regularity and precision.

If we place those improvisatori who carry on their art in open places before the populace, upon a level with

* This interesting article was communicated to the celebrated Wieland by the Italian, Fernow.



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the charlatan who exercises his profession in the same place and before the same public, we must then estimate very highly those of the higher order, who exhibit their talents in a nobler manner, and before a more enlightened audience. But we must hear a virtuosi in this art, or an eminent dilettanti of the superior classes, in order to form an adequate idea of it, whose cultivation is co-ordinate with the rank of the persons who exercise it and of the age in which it is exercised.

It is usual to object to extemporaneous poetry: — that it produces nothing which can aspire above mediocrity; that it may perhaps deceive for the moment, dazzle, and overpower; but that it will not stand the test of perusal; and that the greater part of the printed improvisi confirm this charge. This is indeed partly owing to the very nature of such productions; for even in the very best pieces of this description we may perceive incorrectness, repetitions, weak passages, in a word, unavoidable traces of the rapidity with which they are produced: but we shall also perceive as many indubitable marks of true inspiration, which are very often sought in vain in the most laboured and finished productions. When, however, we consider how difficult it is, according to the confession of the greatest poets themselves, to produce a perfect poem with all the advantages of leisure, meditation, and revision; when we consider the small quantity of good poetry extant, compared to the immense quantity of middling and absolutely bad; and when, finally, we reflect that works of this kind are in no manner intended for a *reading* public, but entirely for immediate and instantaneous enjoyment, so that it is a special permission of the poet if he allows his verses to be copied, (sometimes indeed an effect of his vanity), and that every thing in its way may be called perfect when it attains that which by its nature it is capable of attaining, and according to its intention it ought to attain; when, I say, we consider all this, we must be indeed obdurate disciples of *nil admirari*, if we, on that account, would depreciate this art beneath its just level. We should be unjust if we attempted to estimate extemporaneous poetry by a scale to which it was not originally proportioned, if we did not at the same time take into consideration its superiority over written rime in the intenseness of its effect upon the hearers.

But when we consider it nearer, this incapacity of producing what shall bear equally the test of perusal, does not arise from the limited nature of the art itself, but from the difficulty of elevating it to such a height of perfection, and from the confined powers of mind and deficiency of practice in those who usually exercise it. There are even at present in Italy examples of improvisatori who, uniting great delicacy of mind and taste to very superior talents, and, from much exercise, having acquired a singular facility, are capable of producing unpremeditated verse which will bear the ordeal of perusal, and is in every respect excellent. Such a one was (among others) the Abbé Lorenzi, in Verona, from whom Bettinelli borrowed the features of the portrait given above*; such a one is Francesco Gianni of Rome, who is at present famous, and has carried this art to such a height of perfection as it rarely, if ever, attained before, as his printed improvisi sufficiently prove; such a one, too, is the Abbé Berardi in Rome, one of the most eminent dilettanti in this art, whom I have frequently heard, and by whom was communicated to me the following improvisi, whose authenticity I can the more confidently vouch for, because I myself, during its delivery, had an opportunity of committing it to paper.

### II. *Cinto di Venere.*

Santa madre d'Amor, figlia di Giove,
Consolatrice degli umani affanni,
In queste a gloria tua novelle prove,
Deh! tu mi presta del tuo figlio i vanni;
Fa, ch'oggi 'l tuo favor m'assista e giove,
Come giovommi ne' più floridi anni,
Quando alla tua divinità si cara
Sette vacche in un dì svenai sull' ara.

Sacro alla gloria tua sia questo giorno
Di vaga luce e di spendor dipinto;
Che io ti vedrò, del braccio eburneo intorno,
Quel divin sfavillar leggiadro cinto.

* See Universal Mag. last Number, p. 497.

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Per cui prendesti ogni beltade a scorno,
Per cui restò ogni core oppresso e vinto,
Per cui vedesti in questa e in quella parte,
Ferito Adone, e insieme Anchise e Marte.

In so che per voler d'averso Fato,
E di Fortuna per ignobil giuoco,
Ti fu dal cielo per consorte dato
Il ruvido Vulcano, il Dio del fuoco;
Ma veggo poi, che non fu Giove ingrato;
Che, se un' amante core è oppresso e fioco,
Effetto è sol, che del piacere al lume
Giugne l'ingegno a incenerir le piume.

Or questo ignobil Dio, che ottenne in sorte
Colei che fa, che il cielo e il suolo avvampi;
Che condusse nel mondo miglior sorte;
Che sparse di bei fiori i colli e i campi;
Volle col braccio suo robusto e forte
Del Trinacrio cammino in mezzo a' lampi
Formare un felicissimo lavoro,
Che vinse a un tempo indiche gemme ed oro.

Nè Piracmon col braccio alpestre e rude,
Nè a tale opra chiamò Sterope e Bronte:
Ma, a travagliar sulla Sicania incude,
Vennero al dolce invito, allegre e pronte,
Tre vezzosette verginelle ignude,
Di mirti e rose coronate in fronte;
Che scesero dalla bella eterea via,
Dico Aglaja, Eufrosine e ancor Talia.

Dovean le grazie intorno a si bell'opra
Le mani affaticar leggiadre e pronte;
Vulcan vi assiste e senno ed arte adopra,
E mesce al fuoco di Aganippe il fonte.
E avvien che tutto di sudor si copra
Dal piede infermo, alla callosa fronte,
Per tessere un lavor tutto novello
Che in terra e in ciel non vi sarà il più bello.

Prendon d'un amator caldi sospiri;
Prendon d'un altro amante il dolce pianto;
Prendon d'un guerrier, che ama, i delirj,
Che piange e freme, colla morte accanto;
Vi mescolam dolcissimi raggiri,
Che guadagnar ben cento cori han vanto;
Nè ciascuna di lor sembra restia,
A mescolarvi ancor qualche bugia.

Nè tu l'ultimo loco avesti o sdegno,
Che sembri inesorabile e severo,
E giovi poi per sostener l'impegno,
E mantener di un forte amor l'impero.
Sembra talor, che miri ad altro segno;
Ma questo moto è in te ben menzognero;
Che di sdegnarsi all'amator non spiace,
Perchè più dolce poi divien la pace.

Tu sola, Eternità, non vieni a parte
Di questo soavissimo lavoro;
Che tanto bene all'uom non si comparte,
Di rinnovar la bella età dell'oro.
Le lagrime, talora al avento sparte,
Non conducono al cor dolce ristoro,
Nè il bel cinto divino è di tal tempre,
Che vaglia un core a incatenar per sempre.

Di questo incomparabile bel cinto
Questa sposa novella ornossi il braccio,
Comparve il volto di un color dipinto
Che mescolava insieme il fuoco ed il ghiaccio;
Spingeva e raffrenava il caldo istinto,
Ora stringendo, ora allentando il laccio;
E tessendo a ogni cor varia congiura,
Cangia il sembiante ognor grazia e figura.

Con questo, o bella Dea, scorrendo in terra,
Facesti al suolo germegliar le rose;
Tra colombe destasti amica guerra,
Che un soave piacer poi ricompose;
Per lui partì novelli il suol disserra;
Per lui le forme appajono pompose;
E quelle dolci grazie inclite e rare,
Ond' è bella la terra, e il cielo, e il mare.

Sentirono in quel dì più caldi sproni
In seno dell' istabile elemento,
E le belle Nereidi ed i Tritoni;
E innamorato ancor fremeva il vento;
Moltiplicarsi di natura i doni;
Ogni mortale si dimostrò contento.
Tacque in quel dì la sanguinosa guerra,
E in dolce calma riposò la terra.

Questo cinto immortal, stimolo e sprone
Delle più dolci e più soavi prove,
Spesso prestollo Venere a Giunone,
Il freddo cor a riscaldar di Giove;
Spesso ottenna per lui bel guiderdone
Colui, che affanni e grazie in terra piove;
Per lui ne riportò premio e ristoro
Ora in pioggia cangiato, et ora in toro.

Ma quanto ancor fatal fu questo dono
Alla moglie crudel del sacerdote,
Che, aperta la voragò, oppresso è prono
Precipitò colle fuggenti rote.
E lasciando i cavalli in abandono,
Che il braccio timan più ritener non puote,
D'Apollo ad onta, e delle Parche a scherno
Venne immaturo ad abitar l'averno.

Elena possederlo ebbe la sorte,
Quando fu tolta a suo minore Atrida;
Mosse per questo Achille il braccio forte
Ed Ilio empì di lagrime e di strida.
Cadde Priamo per lui di cruda morte;
Virtude al popol suo non fu più guida:
Il sangue scorse, e scorse a rivi il pianto,
E gonfj andaro il Simoente e il Xanto.

Di possederlo ancora avesti il vanto,
O regina bellissima di Egitto!
Che la grandezza tua cangiata in pianto,
Col seno da fredd' aspide trafitto.
Per lui moristi al dolce Antonio accanto,
Che vide il regno tuo mesto e sconfitto;
Onde avviene che anch' egli estinto cada
Sopra l'inesorabile sua spada.

Ultima l'ebbe poi la bella Armida
Che ne fece tant' uso in sen più caldo;
Io dico in lui, che nel valor confida,
Nel generoso e nobile Rinaldo,



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Che, forte al pari del più forte Atrida,
Ascoltò poi la voce e il dir d'Ubaldo,
Che trasse il duce vincitore e vinto,
Fuori dell' incantato labirinto.

Dove poi s'ascondesse ill bel lavoro,
Alla musca gentil non è palesa;
Forse tornò de' sommi Dei fra il coro,
Forse in astro novello in ciel s'accese—
Sia come vuole; in prendo alcun ristoro,
Per ritentare altre più belle imprese.
Chiudete i rivi, o fanciulletti alati,
C'han già bevuto d'Amatunta i prati.

These eighteen stanzas were the production of about so many minutes, and I could not always, without help, follow this almost uninterrupted copious stream of poetry. In a former company the combat of *Etcocles* and *Polymices* was given to the same poet as a theme, and he treated this heroic subject with such a superiority and such inspired sublimity, that the company remained in a sort of luxurious astonishment, and a universal pity was excited that no preparations had been made for rescuing such a happy effort from oblivion. It must be observed also, that this was the first time for six years (during which period he had been invested with official duties, partly under the former Papal government, partly under the republic) that he had appeared, after the last effort, as an improvisatore.

*July* 6, 1807. W.M.

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SIR,

I SHOULD feel myself much indebted to any of your correspondents, if they could inform me whether the *Systeme de la Nature*, published under the name of M. Mirabaud, be really the production of D'Alembert; whether he ever acknowledged it as such in any of his writings; or if not, upon what authority it is generally asserted to be his? The title page of the copy, now before me, bears the imprint of *Londres*, 1774, and prefixed to the work is a pretended account of the author, who is said to have been perpetual secretary to, and one of the forty of the French academy; it is added, that he died June 24, 1760. Was there ever such a man? and is he known as the author of any work besides this, which is imputed to him. In the account above-mentioned there are four works, principally scriptural, said to have been left behind him. 1. *La vie de Jesus Christ.* 2. *Reflexions impertiates sur l'Evangile.* 3. *La morale de la nature.* 4. *Histoire abregée du Sacerdoce ancien et moderne.* Have any of these been printed? An answer to the whole, or any of the above questions, will oblige Yours, &c.

QUÆSTIUNCULA.

*Edinburgh, June* 27, 1807.

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EXTRACTS *from* ÆLIAN'S VARIOUS HISTORY. *By Dr.* TOULMIN.

[*Continued from p.* 400. *vol.* VII.]

No. 36.—*The Generals Demetrius and Timotheus compared.*

WHICH was the superior General Demetrius Poliorcles, or Timotheus, the Athenian? I will represent the conduct of both: from whence it may judged, which was intitled to most honour. Demetrius, drawing up his battering machines to shake and throw down the walls, took cities by violence, harrassing them to the utmost, and inflicting on them the greatest calamities: Timotheus, by argument and persuasion, shewed them, that it would be for their advantage to submit to the government of the Athenians.

No. 37.—*The Origin of Cock-fighting.*

The Athenians, after the conquest of the Persians, passed a law: "That there should be a public cock-match, on the stage, every year." I will explain what gave occasion to this statute. When Themistocles led the forces of the city against the Barbarians, he saw some cocks fighting; nor did he view them with indifference: but commanding his army to halt, he thus addressed his soldiers: "These do not assail each other for the sake of country, nor for their paternal Gods, nor for the sepulchres of their heroic ancestors, nor for glory, nor for liberty, nor for children; but for mastery." By this speech he roused the spirits of the Athenians, and he wished to perpetuate the memory of the incident by which he animated their courage, as a stimulant to the like exploits.

*Note.*—Mr. Upton supposes that another reason, for the institution of cock-matches by Themistocles, may be assigned besides that given by Ælian: namely, to preserve the memory of his Persian conquest, as that

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bird first emigrated from Persia into other countries.—Eustathius, it may, however, be observed, attributes to the same origin as Ælian does, the annual cock-fightings of the Athenians.

No. 38.—*The effects of Irony and Sarcasms.*

Irony and sarcastic jeers have, in my opinion, no force in themselves. If aimed at a man of firm mind, they evaporate; but if, indeed, they are levelled at low and mean spirits, they not only grieve, but sometimes kill. For instance, Socrates, when satyrised and ridiculed on the stage, laughed at it; but Poliager hung himself.

No. 39.—*No Atheists among Barbarians.*

Who will not extol the wisdom of the Barbarians? For not one amongst them hath fallen into Atheism, or hath doubted, whether there be Gods or not, and whether they take care of us or not. None of them, neither Indian, Celtic, or Egyptian, adopted such opinions as did Euemeras the Messenian, or Diogenes the Phrygian, or Hippo, or Diagoras, or Sosias, or Epicurus. The forementioned Barbarians asserted, that there were Gods, who exercised a providence over us, and predicted future events by birds and tokens, and the entrails of animals, and other prognostications: all which things are arguments to men of the superintendence of the Gods. They also tell us many things are foretold to them in dreams, and by the stars. From a firm faith in these principles they religiously offer sacrifices, and live in pure and holy manners, and perform ceremonies, and observe the law of orgies, and do many other things, which strongly express their worship and reverence of the Gods.

No. 40.—*Of Alexander and the Lyre of Paris.*

When Alexander visited Troy, a Trojan, as he was engaged in a close examination of every thing, came and shewed to him the Lyre of Paris. "I should much prefer," said he, "seeing that of Achilles than that of Paris." For he was desirous of seeing the instrument on which a courageous soldier sang the praises of brave men. But as to the Lyre of Paris, to what was it suited, but to adulterous tunes, adapted to sooth, captivate, and seduce women?

No. 41.—*Crates' greatness of mind.*

Crates, the Theban, discovered, in many instances, a greatness of mind, and was known to despise those things to which the majority are wonderfully attached, such as money and their country. That he gave up his fortune to the Thebans was a matter talked of among all; but another action of his is not well known. It was this: Leaving Thebes after its restoration, he exclaimed, "I want not a city which Alexander, or some other conqueror, will lay in ruins."

No. 42.—*Olympias' grief over Alexander lying unburied.*

Olympias, the Mother of Alexander, hearing that her son had lain a considerable time unburied, said, with heavy groans and violent bewailings: "What shall thou my son, who aspired to heaven, and ardently pursued thy aim, shalt thou want what the meanest men obtain, a grave and burial?" Thus she lamented her own calamity, and reproved his empty pride.

No. 43.—*Xenophon's love of elegance in dress.*

As Xenophon studied elegance in other points, so he was particularly fond of handsome armour. For he used to say, that the most splendid habit was becoming him who had subdued his enemies; and that he who died in battle would be gracefully extended, covered with beautiful armour, which would form at once the ornaments and the sepulchral dress of a brave man. The son of Gryllus is reported to have furnished himself with a shield from Argos, a breastplate from Athens, and helmet from Bœotia, and a horse from Epidaurium. I must say, that I consider such a selection as indicating the man of taste, and a consciousness of his own dignity.

No. 44.—*Demosthenes refuses Diogenes' invitation.*

As Diogenes was dining one day in a tavern, he saw Demosthenes passing by, and invited him in. On his declining the invitation, "What," says he, "are you ashamed to enter into a tavern, which is visited every day by your master;" meaning the people and every individual of them, to initi-

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mate that public speakers and orators are the servants of the people?"

No. 45.—*Calanus' voluntary death.*

The death of Calanus, the Indian, is worthy of praise, some would say of admiration. It was of this nature: Calanus, the Indian sophist, having taken a last farewell of Alexander and the Lacedæmonians, wished to release himself from the shackles of the body. He had a pile erected in the handsomest suburbs of Babylon. The wood of which it was made, was perfectly dry, and was chosen from cedar, thyme, cypress, and laurel, to produce a sweet fragrance. When he had taken his usual exercise, which was that of running, he ascended the pile, and, encircled with a garland of reeds, stood in the middle of it. The sun at that moment darted upon him with its rays. He fell prostrate before it. This was the signal for the Lacedæmonians to set fire to the pile. This was done. The flame entwining round him, he stood dauntless, and did not fall till he was burnt to ashes. Then, it is reported, Alexander, with great astonishment, said, Calanus had sustained a severer conflict than himself: he had advanced against Porus, Taxiles, and Darius, but Calanus had engaged with pain and death.

No. 46.—*The reason of Aristotle's leaving Athens.*

When Aristotle, through fear of its tribunal, left Athens, he replied to a person who asked him, what kind of a city it was, "a very beautiful one; there," he added, alluding to the sycophants and false accusers, "pear-tree after pear-tree, and fig-tree after fig-tree flourishes, decays, and dies." To the enquiry, why he left Athens, he answered, "because he was very unwilling that the Athenians should offend twice against philosophy:" glancing at the death of Socrates, and at his own danger.

No. 47.—*Of Phocion.*

I think the following instance of conduct in Phocion, the son of Phocus, truly excellent. When some charge was ignorantly brought against him, addressing the Athenians, in the public assembly, he declared with judgment and emphasis, "I had much rather myself suffer an injury from you, than do you the least wrong."

*On the* INTERNAL STATE *of the* COUNTRY.

SIR,

THE State of the Country internally, as well as externally, becomes every day more alarming; it is, however, only of the first that I mean to speak at present—the enormous abuses of the government, which have brought upon us such a load of debt and taxation, though they may be defended by the advocate of corruption, cannot be denied; but the pertinacity with which they adhere to them, must give the most serious alarm to every honest impartial man, because he must dread the collision of those who are determined to retain these abuses, and of those who are determined to reform them, for by such a collision the state may be rent asunder; and yet this danger, however great, ought not to deter any man who wishes well to his country, from speaking his opinion as to the means which he thinks most likely to avoid the extensive calamity which may ensue from civil commotion; and, in my opinion, the whole fate of the country depends on the conduct of those who are unconnected with the two parties, and unwilling to go the length of either—that is to say, the great body of the people, who are ultimately most interested in the struggle, should they stand by unconcerned, and suffer the reforming part to be defeated and overpowered by the ministry, they may be certain that the ruinous system of war and taxation will be pursued till they have neither liberty nor property remaining, and perhaps at last become the slaves of a foreign enemy, who is ever intent on our subjugation. Should they, on the other hand, be led to countenance all the proceedings of the reformers, they may find it not easy to stop where they intended; and after suffering, for a few years, all the miseries of anarchy, may end at length in despotism. To avoid these two extremes, it seems to me requisite that the respectable part of the community should every where, in public meetings, express their determination to support the constitution, as established in the reign of William the Third, and to reject every innovation, whether already in-

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troduced by ministerial corruption, or attempted by democratic violence; they should firmly and explicitly declare their intention, that no room may be left for misrepresentation or mistake, for every artifice will no doubt be used, to intimidate and calumniate them; but when once their numbers have given them consequence, it will be no longer possible for the government to refuse or to defer the long wished for reform; and is there in this any thing to which an honest man can object, is there any to alarm or terrify, any but those who share in the plunder of the people, and thrive only by public robbery. The resistance which these people make to the very name of reform, and their despicable artifice in calling it revolution, form the chief danger to be apprehended from the agitation of the question; it is not in the thing itself, and that every honest man must see, but in the opposition to it, the danger lies. In my opinion, the only means of lessening the danger, is by lessening the opposition, and this can only be done by the unanimous voice of the people, or at least of such a majority as shall leave no doubt of their strength. Can any man honestly say there is no need of reform, when the oppression of taxation is such that the middle and lower ranks are deprived of almost every comfort they used to enjoy? Can any man say that they can endure to be further taxed, or can any man say that the taxes thus raised by taxation, are applied solely to the inevitable expences of the state in supporting the present war: surely no man will venture to assert this after the declaration made in the House of Commons, by a respectable member of a former administration, viz. that six millions might be saved in the department of the navy alone, without any detriment to the service; and from this it may be inferred, that similar retrenchments might be made in other departments, and thus a considerable reduction take place in the taxes; now this is positive and specific, as to the nature of the reform proposed, and the benefit to be derived from it; and every man must say, that by this reform he would be a gainer, in as much as he would have so much more money to spend for his profit or his pleasure, and for the maintenance of his family; and all which is taken from him more than what is requisite for the expences of the state, is downright robbery by whomsoever committed, or by whomsoever enjoyed. Let Englishmen consider these things, let them be true to themselves, and to each other, and the time must and will come, when things will be otherwise; but if they do not do something for themselves, they might as well expect a plough to plough itself, or a horse to yoke itself to a plough, as that any ministry will ever lighten their taxes, or study their comfort.

I remain, &c.

W. Burdon.

*Hartford, near Morpeth,*
*June 9, 1807.*

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*The* Dream Accomplished; *an Anecdote from the Correspondence of Cardinal Bembo.*

Sir,

THE life of man, as is well known, may be divided into two different states of existence, the state of sleep and that of being awake. We often pass from one to the other by an intermediate state, which retains the body in its soporific lethargy, but permits the faculties of the soul to display a part of their activity. This is the state of dreaming, a happy moment, well known to feeling minds, and whence often proceeds our most sublime ideas.

Dreams may precede a perfect or sound sleep, as well as being an interval between sleeping and waking; during the night even we often have various dreams, which are more or less agreeable according to circumstances. But in my opinion there is a great difference between the dreams of the night and those of the morning: in the evening our bodies yield overwhelmed with fatigue; but our soul remains active in spite of it, and feeds upon the newly awakened reminiscence of those ideas which occupied it during the day: in the morning the body is refreshed, and the soul, which first rouses from its state of torpor, occupies itself with new vigour about those objects which

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are to form part of its contemplation. If the dreams of the evening are recollections of the passed, those of the morning are presentiments of the future, which are often realised, and which seem strongly to prove that our soul is of a nature superior to all conception. Where is the man, who, awakening in the morning, has not had more elevated views of his affairs, of his situation, and of those things to which his affections most incline him. These perceptions of our soul, which seem to anticipate the actions of our life, do they not bespeak its noble and immortal origin?

A pure air, a mild temperature, and a soft fresh wind, favour eminently that gentle sleep which is so favourable to dreams and reveries. Tasso felt this powerfully when he said,

Ei venticelli dibattendo l'ali
Lusingavano il sonno di mortali.

You will excuse, Sir, these reflections upon dreams: alas! they form too often the happiest part of our existence. I do not wish to establish a theory; but I thought these few prefatory strictures would not be improper to the recital of a fact, which appears to be too remarkable to remain in oblivion.

Italian literature, like that of other countries, has its collections of printed letters by celebrated people. In France, this department has been principally filled by women; in England, a few men of letters, Pope, Swift, Johnson, Gray, and others, have left behind them epistolary memorials; in Italy, they have been principally written by poets and prelates. A collection filled with pieces of this kind, and all classical, having fallen into my hands,* my attention was called to one written in 1512 by the learned Cardinal Bembo, to a nobleman of the House of Medici, who had acquired the cognomen of the Magnificent. History mentions him under the name of Julian duke of Nemours, husband of Philibert of Savoy.

The family of Medicis, destined to reign over Tuscany, had been exiled three times from Florence in less than a century; three times they had returned to it, more rich, more respectable, and more powerful; and the Duke of Nemours, of whom I have spoken, exiled in 1494, did not return to his country till the very year in which this letter is dated.

The celebrity of Cardinal Bembo, the grandeur of the personage to whom he wrote, and the contents of the letter, have all stimulated me to translate it. It contains an account of a dream of the Cardinal's mother, which, as will be seen, was but too unhappily accomplished. It is as follows:—

"Magnificent Lord—I reply to a letter, in which you have expressed a wish to know the nature of a dream of my mother's, which revealed to her during the night what was to happen to me the next day. To satisfy your curiosity, I shall add to my answer an account of its accomplishment.

"At the time my father was ambassador from your nation to Rome, under the pontificate of Pope Innocent, I found myself detained at Venice, with my mother, by a process, which our family had to sustain against a gentleman, a countryman of ours, called Simon Goro. This Goro sent off here one of his nephews, called Giusto, to plead in his name against me. One morning, as I was coming out of my chamber with the papers in my hand, which I was to lay before the magistrate who had the decision of our suit, I met my mother, who advanced towards me, and asked me whither I was going? Upon my reply, she recommended me not to have any dispute on that day with Giusto, and to confine myself merely to presenting my papers to the judges in his presence. She repeated her request upon this subject very often, which appeared to me so singular, that I could not help asking her the reason. I will tell you, replied she: I dreamed this night that Giusto wounded you in the right hand. You know how often my dreams have been verified; therefore, I entreat you, my dear child, endeavour to have no altercation with that man. I promised

* Raccolta di rime e prose dell' abbate Tagliazucchi, vol. ii.

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her. We parted, and I repaired to the tribunal.

"Having met Giusto, I accosted him amicably, and shewing him the papers which I had, I told him I was going to lay them before the judges. Giusto, older than I by some years, had already hurt his reputation, and even deranged his head by his bad conduct. He snatched the papers from my hand, turned his back, went out of the palace, and took to flight. In this situation I walked towards the Rialto, which is the most frequented promenade in Venice. I felt melancholy and depressed. But it was not long before I met Giusto there, who, after the villainy he had played upon me, assumed an insolent and insulting air; the thing went so far, that at last we came to arms. My adversary wounded me in the second finger of the right hand, and cut it so deep in the first joint that it nearly fell off. Thus was accomplished the dream of my mother, which I look upon rather as a revelation; and I declare to you, Magnificent Lord, by that veneration which we owe to God himself, that this recital is the pure and simple truth."

After the perusal of this letter, can any one say what are those laws which thus identify the movements of the imagination with the accidents of human life? The mystery is above our intelligence. Too often the dupes of blind credulity, let us confess, that sometimes we may be no less the dupes of incredulity.

I remain, &c.

*July* 9, 1807. SOMNUS.

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*The Rise and Progress of the Commerce of France with India and China.*

IT was during the reign of Louis the Fourteenth, and at the commencement of Colbert's administration (about the year 1664), that the foundation of the French commerce with the East Indies was laid. The French East India Company was established in 1668, and at that time received many marks of royal favour, and very munificent endowments: these, however, did not prevent the Company, in 1670, from deserting its factory at Surate without paying its debts, or from being driven out of Siam and Tonquin, in both of which places its prospects of ultimate success were rather brilliant than otherwise. In 1697, the same Company resigned its possessions in China; the intercourse of France with this country commenced in 1660. Some new arrangements were made after the peace of Riswick (about 1689) for the establishment of a factory at Pondicherry, which, however, proved by no means effectual in advancing their interests, as appears from the nett proceeds of the sales during the first twenty years of the Company's establishment, which only amounted to 18 or 19,000,000 francs.

A new company, formed in 1698 for conducting the commerce of China, met, at first, with some success; but the breaking out of the Spanish war, in 1703, threw a damp upon its exertions, and the Chinese commerce lay almost dormant in regard to France till 1719, when it was re-united to that of India. Such, at the conclusion of the reign of Louis XIV. was the situation of the commerce of France with India and China. The French settlements in Asia at that epoch were some factories at Pondicherry, Surate, and Mazulipatnam, in India, and at Canton in China; and the total amount of the returns from those places was 5,940,000 francs, namely, pepper to the value of 2,750,000 francs, muslin, 2,790,000 francs, and gold in ingots 400,000. The amount of the exportations from France to India and China, for which the said returns were made, was 2,822,000 francs, namely, piastres to the amount of 2,173,000 francs, manufactured coral 542,000 francs, and wood and metals 107,000 francs.

It was not till the year 1730 that this commerce experienced any considerable extension, at which time the French obtained leave from the Court of Delhi to coin money, a privilege by which their annual profits had an increase of nearly 500,000 francs. About this time too, Dupleix founded the factory at Chandernagor, which having conducted prosperously for the space of twelve



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years, he quitted, and was placed in 1742 at the head of the French establishments in Pondicherry; and in the same year the imports of Indian commodities into France amounted to 24,000,000; in fact, Dupleix raised the French commerce in India to the highest pitch of prosperity, and by rendering important services to the neighbouring princes, obtained for his country the vast extent of territory which was ceded to the French in 1751. The ungrateful return which the services of this truly meritorious man met with, is too well known to need repetition in this place; suffice it to state, that, subsequent to his departing from India, Pondicherry was taken, Lally the governor, killed, the English became possessed of all those advantages which the French had previously enjoyed, and the East India Company was reduced to the utmost state of distress till the peace of 1763: at this time it was suggested, that if the Company were freed from the restraint imposed upon it by being subject to the superintendance of the King's commissary, its commerce would regain its former state of prosperity: but these demands for liberty proved instrumental to its destruction in 1769, when the Company's privileges were suspended, and the right of trading to the Indies and China conferred upon the French merchants in general, who continued to trade thither till 1785, when a new company, endowed with numerous grants, was established.—This company continued to engross the trade of India and China till 1790, when the National Assembly passed a decree for unlimited commerce with India beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and shortly afterwards appointed the ports of L'Orient upon the Ocean, and Cette upon the Mediterranean, as the *depots* of Indian commodities.

The actual possessions of the French in India, at the present day, are Karical and Yannon in Pondicherry, Mahe upon the coast of Malabar, and Chandernagor upon the banks of the Ganges, besides several villages adjacent to the aforesaid settlements. In China, the chief possession of the French is the isle of Wampou, which is well peopled, and whose climate is salubrious.—At the epoch of the Revolution, the amount of the cargoes brought into France from India and China was computed for three years previous to that event to have annually been 34,700,000 francs, and of the exports from France, for which these returns were made, 17,424,000 francs.

The classes of merchandise which are at this time brought from India and China to France are nearly as follow: 1st. manufactured commodities, such as white and painted linens, muslins, handkerchiefs, nankeens, and silken stuffs, to the value of 26,600,000 francs; 2d. cinnamon, pepper, tea, and Moka coffee, 6,000,000 francs; 3d. unmanufactured wood, raw silk, and cotton, elephants' teeth, &c. 1,150,000 francs; 4th. porcelain, fans, and shells, 493,000; 5th. and finally, drugs and dying roots to the value of 367,000 francs. The exports for which the said returns are made consist of merchandises, and annually amount to sums conformable to the following statement: 1st. piastres to the value of 17,424,000 francs; 2d. various manufactured commodities, 654,000 francs; 3d. wines and brandy, 745,000 francs; 4th. wood and metals, 700,000 francs; and 5th. various trifling articles to the value of 72,000 francs. The difference of nearly 17,000,000 francs, which from the foregoing statement will be seen to exist between the value of the exports and that of the returns, exhibits on the side of France an apparent profit of 50 per cent; but when from this apparent balance in favour of France are deducted the expenses of fitting out vessels, freight, insurance out and home, commission allowed to factors and custom-house charges, it will be found that the merchants do not gain more than 10 or at the most 15 per cent. profit by this traffic.

As to the internal commerce of China and India, the French settlements reap no benefit from it; it is wholly engrossed by the English and the natives, the former of whom derive from it a profit of nearly 36,000,000 francs annually, besides

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the profits arising from their Asiatic imports and their revenues in Bengal, the former of which annually amount to 80,000,000 francs, and the latter to 140,000,000 francs.—What a clear proof is this (if any were wanting) of the flourishing state of British commerce, and its decided superiority over that of France!

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LETTER XII.—*On the Management of the Affairs of the Poor.*

WHEN I first heard of Mr. Whitbread's intention of making an alteration in the laws relating to the poor, I flattered myself that he had some plan in contemplation to relieve the heavy pressure of our present burdens. There is certainly an absolute necessity for doing this, and for placing the poor in many parishes in a more comfortable situation.

It seems to be a prevailing evil with us, that men in high stations seldom think of expenses, while they can raise money, and millions are squandered in a year to no one useful purpose. Mr. Whitbread seems to be one of those who thinks there can be no end to our resources, and therefore he hath not a single idea of easing our parochial assessments, but of increasing them annually half a million, in trying his first doubtful project.

It is not within the limits of his plan to legislate for the benefit of the present age; but he is looking forward to posterity by anticipation, and we are to cast our bread upon the waters, that our grand-children and great grand-children may find it after many days.

They who are so very hasty in adopting new projects ought to be reminded, that in all novelty there is hazard, and in all experiments there is risk of disappointment; for no man can reason so accurately from the past, as to be certain of a future result, and more especially when it depends upon such a multitude as the poor of this kingdom, influenced as they are by various dispositions, habits, passions, and vices; that no human foresight can say, that the means which we now adopt shall produce the effect we design fifty years hence. Why then are we to be amused with doubtful schemes of future relief, when many of us are already deprived, not only of the comforts, but of the necessaries of life? and yet we are to be left, not only without the shadow of a hope of any relaxation of our present parochial burdens, but with a certainty of one fifth being added to them.

But we are told, that if we reflect on the principle of the bill, and the great object it has in view, expense will be a very subordinate consideration. Can they who are so ready to put their hands upon every occasion into the private purses of the people assure us, that our grand-children shall be raised by their endeavours from their depressed state, and prevented from falling into the idle and vicious manners of the present age, and be raised a step in society? or, are we to trust to the delusive hope of gathering grapes upon thorns, or figs upon thistles? All that we can expect from two years education in a village-school, where children are totally ignorant, is to give them an idea of the power of letters to form words; but this falls very far short of storing the mind with useful knowledge to assist them through the dangerous state of youth up to man.

With every advantage the poor have derived from charity and Sunday schools, still they are rapidly increasing upon us, which is a convincing proof that there is something further necessary, besides teaching them to read, to prevent their poverty and depression; for it is notorious, that the most skilful of our manufacturers and mechanics are the most drunken, worthless, and depraved, and if they had a knowledge of all the ancient and modern languages ever used, they would be idle and worthless still. It is not the want of a knowledge of letters, but the not having any sense of shame, nor a fear of future punishment when they offend against the laws of their Maker, that they become immoral, idle, and fearless of consequences. It is only a trust in a good and merciful Providence, and a dread of reaping as they sow, will ever excite them to endeavour to support themselves with credit in that station in which they are placed; and this will



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depend much more upon the examples which they daily see, than the precepts they can imbibe in a village-school, on Mr. Whitbread's plan.

The children of the dependent poor at an early age quit the threshold of their fathers, and are sent into the world without guide or instructor to regulate their appetites, which soon grow active and vigorous; and they every where meet with temptations inviting, and examples encouraging them to gratify inclinations, which demand indulgence with an imperious tone. If we consider the present state of religion and morals in the nations, can we expect that they will resist the prevailing customs, habits, and vices, which are within their reach?

For the last twenty-five or thirty years, there hath been a systematic plan regularly pursued, which hath produced a general profligacy in principle and in practice, among the lower order of the people, and our present habits cannot fail of completing it.

In the American war it was first thought unnecessary for soldiers to attend divine service; and this prepared the way for the dismission of chaplains of regiments; and if the men were occasionally sent to the church nearest their garrison or barrack, it was under the care of a serjeant, who either suffered them to file off when they came to the door, or to go out as soon as they entered, and fill the streets and the alehouses. The militia did not fail to ape the regulars; and when volunteering became fashionable, they followed their example: and the plan which was adopted by our heaven-born Minister to exercise on Sunday, and in the service-time, nearly emptied both churches and meetings, by drawing all the young people of both sexes after them into the field, and the far greatest part have followed the example set them by their superiors, and have never returned again; nor can the little knowledge they may acquire from two years education ever counteract such pernicious practices. If ever the militia should be disembodied and sent back to their own homes, they of themselves will ruin the religious and moral principles of the whole nation.

The Sunday routs and the late dinners confine servants to the whole of the sabbath, without giving them an opportunity of going to any place of religious instruction, and they soon become as indifferent to it as their superiors; and what can we expect more than we see in our dependent poor, when so much is done to make them like the people in France—downright atheists; or, which is nearly the same thing, to live without a knowledge of God in the world.

Even our farmers, in many parts of the kingdom, are too fashionable to attend at church on the sabbath, and their servants are left to follow their own inclinations, and to ridicule religion and the clergy; and can any one be so weak as to suppose, that a little reading, without understanding the meaning of words, can prevail over the poison which issues from such sources?

If we attend to the press for the last forty years, but more especially the last twenty, it will be found, that writers of various denominations have exercised their talents in abusing the establishment and the whole body of the clergy. There are two monthly publications which have been notorious for it. The trash which is issued from the shelves of circulating libraries to fill up the vacant hours of our modern beaux and belles, hath in many instances the same tendency.

Did the first ranks in society in Scotland, when they established their schools, set the people such pernicious examples? or had they so many ways of poisoning their moral principles? or have they had since? if we except Edinburgh; but even there some decency in appearance is kept up during service-time on the sabbath. Did they, when they formed the plan for instructing their dependent poor, neglect all public worship themselves? Did they endeavour to lessen the respect for the clergy, as we have done in the debates in a certain assembly? or did they, while they were inculcating habits of religion, sobriety, and industry, counteract their precepts by a contrary practice? If our manners are quite dif-

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ferent, why produce the Scotch education as the only plan to raise our dependent poor from the situation in which they are sunk by our own misconduct, when there is no similarity in the habits of the two nations?

[*To be continued.*]

## The Contemplatist.

No. 1.

Animo vidit, ingenio complexus est, eloquen ia illuminavit. Paterculus.

THE sprightliness of wit, the sententious gravity of wisdom, the stores of learning, and the gaiety of humor, have already been displayed in the form of periodical essays, under various appellations. Of these some hold a distinguished rank in the literature of the country; while others, though not calculated to excite admiration or command applause, enjoy the merit of contributing to our stock of amusement by harmless merriment and humble truths, pleasingly expressed. It cannot, however, be doubted, that each of them began their career with equal expectations of success; hoping to meet, not only with adulatory distinction from their contemporaries, but to enlighten and delight succeeding ages, when their authors were alike insensible to censure and to praise—to pre-eminence and to neglect! How they have succeeded affords a useful lesson to mankind; that, however the illusions of pride, the partiality of friends, or the confidence of vanity, may excite extensive hopes and boundless expectations of success, yet substantial merit alone ought to claim or can obtain it; that the ambition which prompts our exertions, and points to the highest place, may yet qualify us to hold a useful and respectable station; and that the world, unbiassed by prejudice, and unmarked by partiality, awards its honour slowly but justly, and adjudges, with strict fidelity, the glories of immortal fame, to the emanations of genius, and to the maxims of wisdom.

It is well, however, that every man, who proposes to call the attention of the public towards himself, should have a just consciousness of his own powers; he should at least regard himself as possessing some excellencies worthy of being known—some powers of mind—some nicety of discrimination—some knowledge of mankind—and some acquirements of study, which intitle him to their attention. Without this he will either sink into despondency as he contemplates his undertaking, or rely too much upon adventitious assistance, which he will accept with indiscriminate facility. As to myself, neither upborne by the airy bubbles of imaginary excellence, nor depressed by the gloomy apprehensions of total disqualification, I rely, with steady resolution, upon my own exertions; not wholly careless of the applause of my countrymen, but resolved either to deserve it, or to desist from my labours whenever neglect teaches me that I have over-valued my pretensions. I shall neither court attention by an alluring display of professions, nor deprecate censure by the shallow artifice of confessing that I deserve it; the one would impose a restraint upon me I should be unwilling to endure; and the other would betray either a consummate stupidity, or a duplicity unworthy a man who means fairly. The question cannot long vibrate between doubt and certainty; a few numbers will ascertain whether my lucubrations be or be not deserving of the attention of the public; and that period I shall pass with few emotions of hope or fear, for I have lived too long in the world not to know, that neither hope nor fear can accelerate or retard the decisions of mankind.

It has been customary with my predecessors to give a fictitious account of themselves and coadjutors, corresponding to the character they intend to support throughout. It is not often safe to dispute the prescriptive power of custom; and I should feel undoubted satisfaction in complying with an established mode, could I persuade myself that I should either contribute to the amusement of my readers, or administer to my own inclinations; as to the former they could derive little benefit or delight from treading again in a path where I could scatter none of the flowers of novelty, could lead them into no undiscovered windings, or amuse them with any yet unseen beauties; and I

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should feel as little exultation in reflecting that I had become in my outset an humble imitator, and had laboured fruitlessly to embellish a road which my predecessors have already covered with a profusion of beauties! There is a pride in the mind of man which makes him ambitious of distinction, and all distinction is founded upon original excellence: whatever charge of imitation therefore may be urged against me in the progress of my undertaking, I am at least resolved to make an auspicious commencement. But let it not therefore be supposed that because I have disclaimed all limitation, I have in fact no definite idea in my own mind of what I intend to do; I have traced an extensive outline, embracing many subjects, at once interesting, curious, and important; but the colouring, the lights and shades, the smaller objects, and the diversification of scenery, remain to be filled up, as accident may direct, curiosity excite, or adventitious assistance may supply. No man can trace with decided accuracy, the future operations of his own mind; they will often be irregular where he expected correctness; often incongruous where he looked for congruity and order; sometimes dull, when he imagined to pour forth strains of eloquence, or corruscations of wit; and at others, discursive and rambling, when he awaited concentration of ideas, and propriety of language. To limit this faculty would be ridiculous if possible; but its aerial combinations despise the imaginary shackles of man, and proves the divinity of its origin, by its superiority over the forms of matter and of life.

While, therefore, I leave to the impulsions of chance, a great part of my future speculations, I have yet imposed *one* rule upon myself, which though I state it, I trust my readers would have given me a generous credit for, had it been omitted: it is, to make the improvement of life, and the diffusion of morality my first and greatest object; to inculcate whatever can arm the mind against the passions, or root out any unworthy sentiments which may prevail: to watch over the manners of my countrymen with a rigid severity, whenever they tend towards degeneracy; to furnish argument for virtue, and objections to vice; finally, to omit nothing (speaking with a reference to the individual powers of man) which can either promote our moral happiness here, or future welfare in a world to come.

This I would wish to be the distinguishing feature of my labours; and with it to mingle whatever can improve the taste, enlarge the mind, or contribute to the innocent amusement of my readers; whence what may be termed the decorative parts of literature will appear in pleasing and varied succession, thus alternately ministering to the highest and to the lowest of our intellectual pleasures.

The communication of knowledge has generally been attended with more or less difficulty, not always from the inaptitude of the recipient, but sometimes from its injudicious administration. It is delicately observed by Pope, that

> "Men must be taught, as tho' you taught them not;
> And things *unknown*, propos'd as things *forgot*."

The fact is, pride, under some one or other of its various modifications, attends us all through life; and the pride of knowledge is, perhaps of all others, the most independent. It is not that men are unwilling to learn, but that they are averse from being regarded as learners, for it silently implies a superiority which most minds revolt at. In our endeavours, therefore, to facilitate the interchange of ideas, it is of obvious importance that we should employ those means which may be best calculated to produce the desired effect. Under this impression, I have adopted the form of an Essayist, that my lucubrations may neither offend the learned, who might expect unity or design, nor alarm those who would tremble to sit down to a laboured, connected, and extensive Ethical production; also to administer to that class of readers, who will thus be enabled to acquire a store of ideas with little trouble, and fit them to pass for men of thought amid the noisy conviviality of a club, the polite replies of an assembly, or the easy desultory conversation of a tea table.

Such are my views. If I have pro-

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mised too much, it is from an ambition to please; and should I fail in performing what I have promised, it will be from that want of ability for which no labour can compensate.

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## *On the* LIBERTY *of* SPEECH.

"The best way to maintain liberty of speech in Parliament, is to make use of it." LORD HAVERSHAM.

THIS discussion embraces one of those points, which must be confessed to be of the highest importance to a civilised and free government, but on which opinions will necessarily vary, and the elucidation of which is attended with many difficulties. Liberty of speech, however, being restricted to particular situations, and to distinct associations of men, is susceptible of some definition. Here, therefore, it essentially differs from another principle of our political constitution. Unlike that of debate, the freedom of the press seems limited only by the law of libels, which unfortunately admits of so many evasions and exceptions, as in many cases to allow no salutary and effectual prohibition.

Liberty of speech is among the first requests made by the representatives of this country to the king, on the meeting of a new parliament. This petition, which is preferred by the Speaker, as the mouth of the Commons, begs,—"That the Commons may, during their sitting, have free Access to his Majesty: that they may have Freedom of Speech in their House, and may be Free from Arrests." These requests are so usually conceded, that I know of no instance in which either of them has experienced the least resistance on the part of the crown. They comprise, indeed, the compact between the people and the monarch. They are the essential and legitimate conditions by which both these branches of our constitution co-operate for the welfare of the whole.

But this petition, it should be observed, is on the behalf of the lower house of legislature only; the upper house consisting of peers of the realm, who, in virtue of that dignity, are the hereditary counsellors of the sovereign, and by birth entitled to those franchises, which must be conferred on a commoner by the election of constituents.

I propose to divide the consideration of this subject into three heads, which may also admit of subdivisions. The primary distinctions are first, as it respects the Speaker of the Commons; secondly, as it affects the Deliberations of the Members of that House; and thirdly, as it refers to various Public Associations.

To be Speaker of the Commons, is to sustain an office of real dignity. He ought to be a person of great experience and ability in the concerns of parliament; of unsuspected integrity, of high public zeal, of firm and even dispositions, of strict impartiality, of conciliating manners, of a commanding address. He is the representative of the representatives of the people; he is the voice of the nation; and, as such, he is invested with a freedom allotted to no other subject. He may address to the throne the sentiments of the country. He is empowered boldly to utter the language of reprehension, as well as of congratulation.

He it is who can alone regulate the disputes of the senate, and from whose decision there exists no appeal.

With all its privileges, there are several limitations to the freedom of senatorial oratory. No allusion can be made to the king personally: no transaction ought to be attributed to a representative nominally; nor should any irrelevant topics be needlessly introduced. Public affairs may otherwise be fairly discussed, canvassed, and exposed.

Every man's dwelling being here deemed his castle, private opinion is unfettered and uninfluenced by political restrictions. Each person may think what he pleases, and, in general, speak what he thinks. This universal emancipation of mind, paradoxical as the position may seem, contributes at once to the independence of the individual and the security of the state.

Unlimited expression of sentiment, however, does not extend to subordinate meetings and popular societies. Such confederacies have always been vigilantly scrutinised by the governing power, and have, at various

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epochas, been wisely subjected to those ordinances which the circumstances of the times imperiously dictated.

It is not our reproach, that liberty is undistinguishable from licentiousness. Submission, with us, is doubtless "a proud submission," and one "which dignifies dependence;" but still it is submission. Our very liberties are a species of gratuitous concessions. An indescribable delicacy pervades and animates the whole of our body politic. What were once matters of supreme right have become matters of grace; and what thus became matters of grace, are now become matters of right—acknowledged, yet unenforced.

We *petition* for liberty of speech, but we *demand* that our petition be granted!

Compared with these united kingdoms, therefore, even as to the liberty of speech, there is no country in which authority and freedom are so admirably tempered. Our obedience is our choice. We know and appreciate our common advantages; but we are deeply sensible, at the same time, of the conduct by which only our privileges can be preserved, uninterrupted and unimpaired. We appear to solicit favours which cannot be denied; and by this system of acting preserve that decorum without which polished communities lose all their dignity and much of their felicity. LEO.

*June 24, 1807.*

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***On the Influence of Signs in the Formation of Ideas; proposed as a prize question by the National Institute at Paris.***

THE question proposed by the class of political and moral sciences of the National Institute, as a subject for the prize, namely, *On the Influence of Signs in the formation of Ideas,* has, as you well know, been the source of a multiplicity of memoirs. But at a period like the present, nothing otherwise could be expected, when all minds are unanimously directed towards speculative sciences. Yet, notwithstanding, I must confess, that I do not regard the solution of this question as in any degre every important to the improvement of morality or *Psycologie.** It is most undoubtedly a thing more curious than useful to know what modifications of our soul cannot aspire to the rank of an idea without associating with other modifications, the particular characters of which are denominated signs. But to the mutual advancement of all sciences there remains one question, whose solution is particularly interesting, and which ought in consequence to engross the mind of the philosopher. It is the following:

Are there any means of correcting such signs as are inappropriate, and of rendering all sciences equally capable of demonstration?

Here is beyond dispute one of the most important questions possible to be offered to the meditation of the learned; and he who shall resolve it in such a manner as to produce the general suffrage of men of learning, may regard himself as highly meriting the universal esteem of mankind.†

Whoever has read polemical writings, and made any progress in the art of analising ideas, will not for a moment doubt, that "in the sciences, which furnish eternal food for dispute, the difference of opinion does not necessarily proceed from the inaccuracy of such signs as men are necessitated to adopt, in order to communicate their thoughts." This question, however, being rendered beyond the possibility of doubt, by the writings of our most celebrated metaphysicians, and above all by Condillac, we shall pass it over without any further consideration: but again—Is it possible to carry the human language to that degree of accuracy and precision, so that similar words in similar cases and circumstances should always present the

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* This word is purely French. I have retained it because I knew of no one word, in English, which was equivalent to it. The French academy define it "*A Treatise on the Soul, or the Science of the Soul.*"

† On this subject I would refer my reader to Locke, who has employed three whole chapters on the imperfection and abuse of words. *See Ess. Hum. Und. vol. 2. b. 3. chap. 9.*

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same sense to different persons employing them? I have ever considered the solution of this question as essentially connected with that of the two following:

"1. Is it possible to enumerate all the simple and indefinite ideas which enter into the composition of a language?"

"2. Were this enumeration made, is it possible to assign the precise quantity of simple ideas of which each word should be the collective sign?"

It is evident that, if these two could be affirmatively replied to, the first would be speedily decided. In fact, no one has ever contested the precision and clearness of simple and indefinite ideas, such as are indicated by the following words: *red, blue, bitter, cold, hot, more, less, equal, anterior, posterior, &c.* If then they are able to explain all the technical terms of sciences by ideas similar to those which I have cited, no one will presume to deny that they will quickly exhaust the most fecund source of those disputes and divisions which agitate the learned world.—However, let us first see if it be possible to enumerate all the simple ideas which enter into the composition of a language; and on this subject I shall first present my reader with the sentiments of D'Alembert, where the nature of the question is very justly estimated: it is extracted from the Encyclopædie article *dictionary*.

"In a dictionary of a language, says our academic philosopher, there are three things to be principally considered: the signification of words, their use, &c. The signification of words are established by accurate definitions——the definitions ought to be clear, precise, and as brief as possible ——but as the definition consists in explaining one word by one or many others, hence it ensues that there are words which ought never to be defined; for suppose it otherwise, all the definitions would present only a corrupt assemblage in which one word would be explained by another, which ought rather to serve as its own explanation. Hence it follows, that in the first place, a dictionary, in which every word, without exception, is defined, must necessarily be far from a good one, and secondly, that it cannot be the work of a philosophic mind. But what are those words in a language which neither can nor ought to be defined. Their number is perhaps infinitely greater than would be imagined. But the greatest difficulty in determining this, consists in there being words regarded by certain authors as capable of definition, and rejected by others as altogether impossible; such are, for example, the words '*soul, space, curves,*' &c.; but there are, nevertheless, a great number of words which, in the opinion of every one, resist all kind of definition. These are principally those words which indicate the general properties of bodies, as *existence, thought, sensation, time,* and many others. Hence, the first object of the author of a dictionary of a language, is to form, as far as he is able, an exact list of those words which may be regarded as the philosophical roots of a language. But in this list of original and primitive words there are two errors to be avoided: 1. If too brief he will often experience the inconvenience of being necessitated to explain words which do not require it; 2. If too prolix he may mistake for two different words, what in fact enclose the same idea, &c.*

* It may perhaps be acceptable to the reader to present him here with the opinions of two celebrated men, who have briefly touched upon the above subject, namely, Burke and Johnson; and to begin with the former, who, in his "Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful," thus expresses himself:

"When we define we seem in danger of circumscribing nature within the bounds of our own notions, which we often take up by hazard, or embrace on trust, or form, out of a limited and partial consideration of the object before us, instead of extending our ideas to take in all that nature comprehends according to her manner of combining. We are limited in our enquiry, by the strict laws to which we have submitted at our setting out.

"Circa vilem patulumque morabimur orbem unde pudor proferre vetat aut operis lex.

"A definition may be very exact,



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On this piece of D'Alembert's I have some few observations to offer. I agree with him, that it is impossible to define all the words in a language, and that a project thus conceived would argue but little philosophy in the mind of its author; but with regard to the great quantity of indefinite words, which he apparently attributes to languages, I am not altogether of his opinion. The reasons on which I ground my dissent will speedily be seen; in the mean time, is it not surprising, that a mind so accurate should seemingly deliver up to arbitrary rules the arrangement of the proposed list of philosophical roots, imagining that a lexicographer might, according to the exigence of his labour, contract or lengthen its dimensions? The fact is, that D'Alembert had either not sufficiently extended his researches into this subject, or that the ideas which he conceived of it were somewhat perplexed and confused. There are not, as in grammar, any philosophical roots, whose number can never be established but by conjectures more or less probable. A philosophical root is, as it were, a fact familiar to all those who know how to handle the instrument of analysis. We might as well call a philosophical root a word whose signification can resolve itself; if then I am able to produce the number of simple ideas or perceptions of the mind, which have concurred in its formation, the word would sooner or later be erased from this list of roots; as were I to pretend to exclude a word actually indefinite, the defect of my definitions (which would merely be a repetition in different terms of the word defined) would quickly be perceived, and the word, spite of aught I could do, restored to that same list. Time, then, and the progress of universal reason alone, can effect the completion of an exact list of all the philosophical roots of a language; and if I run the hazard of proposing one, it will be less as a model incapable of being either enlarged or contracted, than as an essay by which I would excite the attention of the learned towards an object, which evidently influences the perfection of human reason, and consequently the happiness of society.

I divide all the simple ideas, or as D'Alembert calls them, all the philosophical roots of a language into four kinds, positive, negative, absolute, and relative.

Those ideas simply positive, and which are at the same time all of them absolute, or comprise the modifications of the soul, which are denominated sensations, namely, *colours, smells, tastes, sounds, cold, heat,* also the ideas which we receive from tangible bodies, as *matter, resistance, movement,* and lastly, those which we know by the force of some intuitive sense, such are the ideas of *strength, pain,* and *pleasure.* I would wish to precede with some reflections

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and yet go but a very little way towards informing us of the nature of the thing defined; but let the virtue of a definition be what it will in the order of things, it seems rather to follow than precede our enquiry, of which it ought to be considered as the result."

Dr. Johnson, in his preface to his dictionary, has the following words:

"That part of my work on which I expect malignity most to fasten is the "*Explanation,*" in which I cannot hope to satisfy those who are perhaps not inclined to be pleased, since I have not always been able to satisfy myself. To interpret a language by itself is very difficult; many words cannot be explained by synonimes, because the idea signified by them has no more than one appellation; nor by paraphrase, because simple ideas cannot be described. When the nature of things is unknown, or the notion unsettled or indefinite, and various in various minds, the words by which such notions are conveyed, or such things denoted, will be ambiguous and perplexed. And such is the fate of hapless lexicography, that not only darkness but light impedes and distresses it: things may not only be too little, but too much known, to be happily illustrated. To explain requires the use of terms less abstruse than that which is to be explained, and such terms cannot always be found; for as nothing can be proved but the supposing something intuitively known and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition."—TRANS.

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the list of simple negative and relative ideas.

The soul, on ceasing to experience any modification either agreeable or disagreeable, does not immediately return to the same state in which it found itself previous to that modification, but like a spring, which continues to oscillate after being compressed, it feels and is agitated subsequent to the cause which occasioned its sensations has ceased to act upon it: as for example,—there always remains a degree of inquietude after pleasure and an agreeable sentiment after pain. These modifications, or rather situations of the soul, absolutely positive, though resulting from the cessation of those which preceded them, have always been remarked and expressed by words, whenever they were to us of any importance. The colours and resistance of bodies, with which we are surrounded, constitute to us the two grand sources of pleasure and pain; the privation of colours and the cessation of resistance have therefore been considered as giving birth to two real situations of the soul: the former expressed by the word *darkness*; the latter by the words *space, vacuum, nothing, emptiness**; and if they have not given names to *all* the rugatives of those modifications which individuality can experience, it is owing to our not having sufficiently expressed them, like those of colours, resistance, movement, &c.

The following enumeration of the negative roots of the French language are, I believe, all that can be discovered;

1. *Darkness*, negation of colours.
2. *Insipidity*, negation of taste.
3. *Silence*, negation of sounds.
4. *Space vacuum, nothing emptiness*, negation of matter, of resistance, &c.
5. *Repose*, negation of movement.
6. *Power*, negation of those obstacles which often oppose themselves to the display of moral and physical strength.

Our capacity of feeling, perceiving, or representing, is not confined to unity of impression or idea; many ideas and impressions, either simple or complex, can exist simultaneously in the soul, and he who compares them together will perceive the different affinities which exist between them; there are compound affinities which may be defined, as for example,—I can very clearly define what I mean by the relations of father, husband, citizen, &c. but were I demanded what I meant by the affinities of priority, posteriority, &c. the answer would be more difficult.

[*To be continued.*]

* It is owing to the not having made these reflections, that so many metaphysicians have been embarrassed to explain how they could denominate the negations or privations of being. These are not precisely the negations or privations which they have endeavoured to describe, but they are the different situations of the soul which result from them. I need hardly warn my readers, that there are differences of synonima between these four words.

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*Account of a curious Disease prevalent at Astracan. From a Foreign Work.*

THERE is at Astracan a sort of *leprosy*, which they call the *Disease of Crimea*, and which attacks people of all ages, but principally the lower class, who live commonly upon bad fish and crude or salted provisions. It does not reach its height of malignity till towards the end of some years, and then it becomes mortal; so that what might have cured it at the commencement is no longer of any effect. The first symptoms by which it announces itself are a swelled and blueish face, red spots in different parts of the body, particularly at the extremities: these spots are not painful at first, but in the end they occasion itchings and violent smartings. At the end of a couple of years the whole skin becomes rough, hard, scaly, and assume a red colour approaching to brown; the face swells considerably, and becomes absolutely deformed. The glands, which are beneath the skin of the face, under the tongue, those of the nose, and of all the extremities, become indurated and schirrous. The tumours open by degrees and degenerate (commonly



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in the legs) into malignant ulcers, which exhale a fœtid smell. Some of these ulcers dry of themselves and close, in which state they remain some time, but often they break out afresh. The exulcerated buboes form a hideous scab, and when they dry, the patient feels a dreadful itching. If any of the scabs should by accident be torn off, ulcers immediately form, which penetrate to the very bone, and there have been examples where the fingers or toes have fallen off joint by joint. At last the disease penetrates into the system, the throat exulcerates, the nostrils close, or are filled with matter. The tongue and the palate are excoriated, and often all the hair falls off. In this deplorable situation, the patient preserves his appetite entire, and in general enjoys a tranquil sleep; the perspiration is sometimes free and sometimes interrupted: some feel pains in the limbs, especially when there is any change in the atmosphere; others experience head-aches; the pulse is weak and quick, especially towards the night. It cannot be said that this leprosy is contagious, though it sometimes attacks whole families. It appears, that this dreadful disease must be ascribed to an extreme degree of corruption in the blood, and in the other humours of which it is formed, and that it may be regarded as the very last stage of a scorbutic affection.

### BLASPHEMY OF MILTON.

SIR,

IN reading the Paradise Lost of Milton, I have always paused at the following lines:

"*Evil* into the mind of GOD, or man
"May *come* and go, so unapproved, and
"leave
"No spot, or blame behind, &c."
B. v. l. 117.

That evil in the mind of man, *unapproved*, loses its name there is no reason to doubt; or were it not so, what an awful reckoning would the purest bosom have to make! But the idea that *evil* can at all enter the *mind* of the CREATOR, appears to me so unequivocally impious, that I am at a loss to conceive how it could ever come from the pen of Milton. The bright virtue that shadows round the Deity can know no spot; its purity must be above the consciousness of evil in itself, or it cannot be celestial. Perhaps this passage may be susceptible of some recondite interpretation unknown to me, though I confess I can think of none. Bishop Newton says nothing upon it. I would read with pleasure any application of the line that could remove from Milton so heavy a charge.

I remain, &c.
*Oxford, June* 30, 1807. M.

### A SINGULAR WELSH LAW.

SIR,

I WAS struck with the singularity of the following curious law, to be found at p. 85 of the *Leges Wallicæ*. It is characteristic of a rude age, and I should think could hardly at any time be often complied with. I know not how a modern lady would consent to such a form of adjuration.

I remain, Sir, your's, &c.
*London, July* 14, 1807. G. D.

"Si mulier stuprata lege cum viro agere velit, et si vir factum pernegaverit, mulier, membro virili sinistra prehenso, et dextra reliquiis sanctorum imposita, juret super illas, quod is per vim se isto membro vitiaverit."

### THE BEE.—No. I.

Floriferis ut apes in saltibus omnia libant,
omnia nos. LUCRETIUS.

#### DR. JOSEPH WARTON.

THIS elegant scholar was invited, while Master of Winchester, to meet a relative of Pope, who, from her connexion with the family, he was taught to believe could furnish him with much valuable and private information. Incited by all that eagerness which so strongly characterised him, he on his introduction sat immediately close to the lady, and by enquiring her consanguinity to Pope, entered at once on the subject; when the following dialogue took place: "Pray, Sir, did not you write a book about my cousin Pope?" "Yes, Madam." "They tell me 'twas vastly clever. He wrote a great many plays, did not he?" "I have heard only of one attempt, Madam." "Oh no; I beg your pardon, that was Mr. Shakspeare; I always confound them." This was

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too much even for the Doctor's gallantry; he replied, "Certainly, Madam;" and, with a bow, changed his seat to the contrary side of the room, where he sat, to the amusement of a large party, with such a mingled countenance of archness and chagrin, such a struggle between his taste for the ridiculous, and his natural politeness, as could be pourtrayed only by his speaking and expressive countenance. In a few minutes he quitted the company, but not without taking leave of the lady in the most polite and unaffected manner.

COLLINS AND LANGHORNE.

Langhorne, knowing that Collins was buried at Chichester, travelled thither to visit the grave of his favorite poet. On enquiry, he found that Mr. Collins was interred in a sort of garden, surrounded by the cloyster of the cathedral, which is called the Paradise, and into this burial ground he was admitted by the sexton. In the evening he supped with an inhabitant of the town, and describing to him the spot sacred to his sorrow, he was told, that his effusions of feeling had not been misapplied, for he had been lamenting a very honest man, and a very useful member of society, *Mr. Collins the taylor!*

JAMES THOMSON.

So egregiously lazy was this poet, that he has been seen standing at a peach-tree, with both hands in his pockets, eating the fruit as it grew; and it is recorded of him by Dr. Johnson, that, being once discovered in bed at a very late hour of the day, when he was asked why he did not rise, his answer was, "Troth mon, I hae nae motive."

ORIGINAL LETTER OF VOLTAIRE.

[The following is copied literally from the autograph of Voltaire, now in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Sim, editor of a late edition of Mickle's Poems.]

SIR,

j wish you good health, a quick sale of y^r^ burgundy, much latin and greek to one of y^r^ Children, much Law, much of cooke, and littleton, to the other. quiet and joy to mistrss brinsden, money to all. when you'll drink y^r^ burgundy with m^r^ furneze pray tell him j'll never forget his favours.

But dear john be so kind as to let me know how does my lady Bollingbrooke. as to my lord j left him so well j dont doubt he is so still. but j am very uneasie about my lady. if she might have as much health as she has Spirit and witt, Sure She would be the Strangest body in england. pray dear s^r^ write me Something of her, of my lord; and of you. direct y^r^ letter by the penny post at m^r^ Cavalier, Belitery Square by the R. exchange j am sincerely and heartily y^r^ most humble most obedient rambling friend VOLTAIRE.

to

john Brinsden, esq.
durham's yard
by charing cross.

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*On the Genius of* SCHILLER *and the* "ROBBERS."

SIR,

I AM one of those who consider the writings of Schiller with particular enthusiasm; they contain a grandeur, a sublimity of language and idea, that can be known and felt only by those who are capable of reading them in the original. The translations we have of him convey no more idea of his merit, than the rude copy of a sign painter would of the colouring of Raffael. His mode of expression, his language, his thoughts are often so peculiar, that it is not always possible to find synonima to express them, at least not without considerable pains and reflection; therefore, when it is considered that all the translations which have yet appeared, have been the production of haste and often of ignorance, it will not appear surprising that all his beauties have evaporated. Nor are grandeur and sublimity his only characteristics; in pathos he is indeed mighty; there are some scenes in the Robbers so highly wrought, that they are almost too powerful; they rend the heart with agony. I cannot help considering this play as his master-piece upon the whole. It was his first production, when his youthful mind soared on the wings of

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rapt enthusiasm; and by forgetting the dull realities of existence, he has grouped such an awful yet commanding picture as perhaps never was equalled. The character of *Karl* (Charles) is dangerously lovely; invested as he is with such high endowments, with such magnanimity, such generosity, such benevolence, love, and filial piety; you forget that he is a robber and a murderer. How great he appears in the scene with the Commissary in the second act; and what pen ever traced a more affecting spectacle than the second scene of the third act presents, when on the banks of the Danube? What a conflict between the native dignity of a high mind and the compunctions of remorse! How natural the exclamation!

"Es war eine zeit, wo ich nicht schlafen konnte, wenn ich mein nachtgebeth vergessen hatte." *There was a time when I could not sleep if I forgot my nightly prayer.*

In the scene with Amelia and the Robbers, after the death of his father, and where at length he kills her, he appears truly great. The whole of this is worked up with uncommon skill, and abundantly proves my assertion, that Schiller was eminent in pathos. A modern poet of great excellence has alluded to this part of the play in the following lines:

"Or will they learn how generous
"worth sublimes
"The robber Moor, and pleads for
"all his crimes!
"How poor Amelia kissed, with many
"a tear,
"His hand blood-stained, but ever,
"ever dear!
"Hung on the tortur'd bosom of her
"lord,
"And wept and pray'd perdition from
"his sword!
"Nor sought in vain! At that heart-
"piercing cry
"The strings of nature crack'd with
"agony!
"He, with delirious laugh, the dagger
"hurl'd,
"And burst the ties that bound him
"to the world!
"Turn from his dying words, that
"smite with steel
"The shuddering thoughts, or wind
"them on the wheel."

*Pleasures of Hope.*

It never surprised me, after I read this play in the original, that its effect in Germany was what has been reported,—that many young noblemen of character, infatuated with the seductive character of Charles, formed themselves into a band of robbers. At the time I first read it, I was myself so heated with the noble character of Charles, that in the fervor of the moment I could have forsaken society, and leagued myself with a Roller, a Kosinsky, &c.

In this play, every character is so distinctly marked, that each is perfect in itself; what is said by them, can be said by no other. This is the perfection of dramatic writing.—Amelia, Francis, and Count Moor, are drawn so accurately, that they fill the mind without confusion; every one of the robbers too possesses appropriate qualities. This is an excellence in which Schiller approaches to Shakspeare; and Shakspeare alone in our country has attained it. Except in his plays, we rarely have more than two principal and marked characters; sometimes only one; and the rest of the Dramatis Personæ are mere nominal beings divested of every thing that can distinguish them from the million. Otway is next to Shakspeare in this power, as he is in many others. In Venice Preserved there are three leading and finely-drawn characters, and in the Orphan there are four or five.

The Robbers is perhaps of all Schiller's plays the most difficult to translate. Nay, there are some passages which, I will venture to say, *cannot* be rendered into English, so as to preserve the full beauty of the original. I will quote two or three of these, that your German readers may have an opportunity of exercising their skill: for though I have spoken so positively, I should be glad to have my assertion disproved. I shall mark in Italics those parts that I think cannot be translated.

Amelia says to Francis in the se-

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cond scene, Act. i. that in the whole creation she wished to see him alone; and she adds, "Du! Eizig du!—*heiss & hungrig hab ich nach dir gelechzt!*"

In the fourth scene of the third act, the young Kosinsky wishes to join the troop of Charles; but Charles endeavours to dissuade him from it in a style of feeling and solemn oratory. Kosinsky to one of his objections replies,—"Ich weiss was du sagen willst—Ich bin vier und zwanzig jahr alt, aber ich habe *degen blinken gesehen, und Kugeln um mich* SURREN *gehort.*"

The difficulty of the following is not so much in single words, as in preserving the general beauty of the whole idea by an appropriate use of language. Amelia, when discoursing with Charles (though not aware that it is he, because he is supposed to be killed in battle), feels a strange emotion rising in her bosom towards the stranger, as she supposes him to be. Charles lays his head on her breast, and says, "ich wurzle hier. Und *hier* will ich sterben."

Amelia. (sehr zerstort) "Weg—Lass mich—was hast du gemacht mann? Weg mit deinem lippen—(sie Kämpft ohnmächtig gegen seine bestürmung) *Gottloses feuer schleicht in meinen adern* (zärtlich und unter thränen) *Und musstest du Kommen aus fernen landen eine liebe zu stürzen die dem tode trotze?* (sie drückt ihm fester an die brust) *Gott vergebe dirs, jungling!*"

In this play too a word is used, which is frequent with Schiller, and which I have also met with in Wieland; it is very expressive; it implies what we call the *rattles*, when a person is dying. With the Germans it is a verb, and those who know the language will confess, that the pronunciation is not unlike the thing signified. It is capable of being used with uncommon beauty, as in the following instance, where Hermann, who is suborned by Francis to feign a story of Charles' death in the field of battle, says, shewing a pretended sword of Charles, "Nimm dies schwerdt, *röchelte* er, &c."

It is much to be regretted, that no person of genius and sufficient leisure has undertaken to translate this play of Schiller's, and indeed all his works. Were I to judge from a very small specimen, there is one gentleman whom I think eminently capable of it; neither would such a task be unworthy of his abilities: I mean the Rev. Mr. Whiter, of Cambridge, author of *Etymologicum Magnum*, in which work he mentions Schiller, and gives a translation of a few lines of this play, and of a very difficult part, in such a manner as authorises me to believe that a translation of the whole from his pen would be a real service to the British public. With your permission, Mr. Editor, I will quote the passage from the work in question.

"The dream of Francis exhibits the most solemn narrative that can well be presented to the feelings of an audience. It is the *Day of Judgment* in all its terrors, from the mouth of guilt in the moment of delirium. The picture is too beautiful and natural to omit it here.

"The dreamer, Francis, exclaims *(See the tragedy of the Robbers, act. 5. scene 1.)* 'Hark! methought I held a 'princely banquet, and all beat bliss 'about my heart! and I laid me down 'in my garden of pleasure, deep 'drunken with delights! and suddenly! suddenly! a monstrous thunder 'struck on my astonished ear! I stag-'gered trembling up; and behold! 'methought I saw the whole horizon 'outflaming in a fiery blaze; and 'mountains, and cities, and forests, 'all melting as wax before a furnace, 'and a howling wind-storm *swept* be-'fore it the seas, the heaven, and the 'earth!'"

This is a glowing and spirited version. Perhaps it even surpasses the original. The writer adds the following remark upon this sublime description:

"There is one passage in Virgil which well deserves to be remembered, where the word *verro* has been used to imply the most violent part of its figurative meaning. This sublime passage appears to have been present to the thoughts of Schiller, when he made choice of the same metaphor on a still more awful and tremendous occasion. Virgil, in his poem, Æn. I. 60, says,

*Celsa sedet Æolus arce,*
*Sceptra tenens; mollitque animos, et temperat iras.*

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*Ni faciat, maria, ac terras, cœlumque, profundum,*
*Quippe* FERANT *rapidi secum* VERRANT*que per auras.*

In some future letter I will offer a few more remarks upon Schiller's other productions, and a translation of some of his finest passages: for the present I conclude this epistle with quoting an ode of Dr. Watts' upon the *Day of Judgement*, which is, in my opinion, grand, and awful, and sublime. It will not suffer by a comparison with Schiller. It is very unlike the usual style of his poetry, which is turgid and bombastic; and hence (as is often the case), the obscurity of the present really beautiful production. I say obscurity; for I have mentioned it to some literary friends, who seemed not aware of its existence, and smiled at my enthusiasm till they had read it, when they were unanimous as to its merits. I think the fifth, sixth, and seventh stanzas very fine.

THE DAY OF JUDGMENT,
*An Ode.*

When the fierce north-wind, with his airy forces,
Rears up the Baltic to a foaming fury;
And the red lightning, with a storm of hail, comes
Rushing amain down.

How the poor sailors stand amazed and tremble!
While the hoarse thunder, like a bloody trumpet,
Roars a loud onset to the gaping waters,
Quick to devour them.

Such shall the noise be, and the wild disorder,
(If things eternal may be like these earthly)
Such the dire terror when the great archangel
Shakes the Creation;

Tears the strong pillars of the vault of Heaven,
Breaks up old marble, the repose of princes.
See the graves open, and the bones arising
Flames all around them!

Hark the shrill outcries of the guilty wretches!
Lively bright horror, and amazing anguish,
Stare through their eye-lids, while the living worm lies
Gnawing within them.

Thoughts, like old vultures, prey upon their heart-strings,
And the smart twinges, when the eye beholds the
Lofty judge frowning, and a flood of vengeance
Rolling afore him.

Hopeless immortals! how they scream and shiver,
While devils push them to the pit, wide-yawning,
Hideous, and gloomy, to receive them headlong
Down to the centre:

Stop here my fancy! (all away, ye horrid
Doleful ideas) come, arise to Jesus,
How he sits God-like! and the saints around him
Throned, yet adoring!

O may I sit there when he comes triumphant,
Dooming the nations! then ascend to glory,
While our Hosannas, all along the passage,
Shout the Redeemer!

I confess this ode has always struck me as being one of the finest compositions of its kind in our language: the ideas are grand, the expressions correspond with the ideas, and the subject is itself awful and important.

I remain, &c. W.

*July* 16, 1807.

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# CRITICISM.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

***Specimens of the later English Poets, with Preliminary Notices.*** *By* ROBERT SOUTHEY. 3 vols. 8vo. 1807.

MR. SOUTHEY has earned a name in literature by various productions of various merit; he has aspired to be the founder of a new school of poetry, and he has succeeded to a certain degree; he has succeeded as all attempts at eccentricity, all perversions of genius, all violations of common sense, ever will succeed; by attracting the notice, the imitation, the applause of weak and giddy minds, and by exciting in men of sound judgment and pure taste, ridicule and contempt. We have read Mr. Southey's productions, nor do we wish to deny that they possess some

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good passages; we having seen in them enough to entitle their author to a decent reputation while he lives, and perhaps, an obscure corner in some future biographical dictionary after his death; but we have seen likewise, a forced and turgid style, a silly affectation of pathos which has more frequently been the true *bathos*; pages of prosaic inanity, miscalled poetry; every possible fault against true taste and genius; and a nauseating appearance of simplicity in thought and diction, which often reminded us of the infantile puerilities of the nursery. He is an elaborate manufacturer of epics and quartos, in which we believe he already equals Sir Richard Blackmore* of *epopœean* memory; and whose singular fate as an author we recommend to the reflection of Mr. Southey. If men will mistake the habit of writing pensyllable lines *usque ad infinitum* for the inspirations of true genius, they ought to be reminded that the most exuberant powers of mind may degenerate into perfect emptiness, if suffered to dilate upon every topic of fancy with such alarming diffusion. Homer, Virgil, Tasso, Milton, were content with giving one epic to the world, and that the result of many years' painful labour and frequent revision; but Mr. Southey boldly comes forward with them as fast as they can be written; supposing that while he has power to hold a pen, he has power likewise to exercise the most brilliant faculties of invention and of language. But this is a fallacy which Mr. Southey is yet young enough to learn; and we shall now proceed to offer a few remarks upon the work before us.

"It is intended," says Mr. S. "to accompany Mr. Ellis's well-known Specimens of the Early English Poets." We do not think that it will answer this purpose; indeed we cannot help regarding the present work as a useless incumbrance upon literature. The utility, interest, and originality of Mr. Ellis's work, gave it permanent claims to notice; it embraced a period respecting which little was known to the general reader; it afforded many curious specimens of early English poetry, which must be read with pleasure by those who delight to contemplate the progress of mind; it comprehended a definite period of time, easily ascertained; for these reasons, therefore, such a work was calculated to become valuable and popular. But Mr. Southey's compilation can lay claim to none of these advantages. It commences at a period familiar to the most careless reader of English poetry; it consists of injudicious extracts from poets that are in the library of an apprentice-boy; and it pretends to fix an æra in English literature, the certainty of which can be known only to posterity. These defects are not to be imputed to Mr. Southey, they are inseparable from the object of the work; and we therefore wish he had never undertaken it, Where is the utility of a book that is filled with a few extracts from Dryden, Pope, Young, Goldsmith, and the most popular poets? But it will perhaps be replied, it presents extracts also from Anthony, Motteaux, Mary Leapor, Walter Harte, Charles Gildon, &c. &c.: it does so; but these are authors of no rarity. Those who wish to read them may find them upon every book-stall in the metropolis; and to the philologist they are of no advantage. The stability of the language was too firmly secured by the productions of the *optimates* of English poetry to be susceptible of deterioration or improvement from the works of forgotten scribblers. Upon the principle which has influenced Mr. Southey in the compilation of these volumes, as many more might have been produced; every poetaster, who has published a song, an ode, an elegy, or a satire, ought to have his share of glory. An ideal epoch too of the declension of our literature has been assumed, by confounding the existence of bad writers with the depravity of public taste; not reflecting, that while these *Grubean* heroes were lavishing forth *their* trea-

* Sir Richard Blackmore is a remarkable instance of the imbecility of genius. He wrote so much absolute nonsense, that what was really good was forgotten and confounded with the surrounding dullness. His "Creation" has many excellent passages full of poetical vigour.



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sures, men of real genius were also giving to the world their lucubrations, which were received by the distinguishing few in the manner they deserved; and the distinguishing few are all that ever will, in any age or in any country, be the encomiasts of undoubted talents. In our own times we have seen proofs of this: we have seen the transitory popularity of the multitude crowning the most worthless productions of degraded genius; but they have had their day, and are now forgotten; those too that at the present are in the dazzling height of their renown, will soon pass away, and leave behind them the solid structure of "patient merit."

But independently of this radical defect of plan, Mr. Southey has shewn neither taste nor judgment in his selections; from celebrated authors he has chosen their very worst productions. Is it thus that he meant to shew "the progress, decline, and revival" of our poetry? This is, as if a man should go into an honest tradesman's shop, and finding an article of inferior quality, hold it up as a specimen of his wares. It is a disingenuous proceeding, and besides it is subversive of the proposed object of the work. To have shewn accurately the progress of literature, he should have considered with deep attention the general character of an author's productions, taking neither the very best nor the very worst; but to have done this demanded united skill, taste, and leisure. In fact, Mr. Southey appears just to have chosen at random from each author, careless whether what he adopted was characteristic of that author, or not. From Pope, for example, he has taken an "Epistle to Mrs. Martha Blount, with a copy of Voiture's Works"—from Dryden, a spiritless epitaph and prologue—from Young, a couple of "Odes," that may be almost termed burlesque, &c.—and these he terms *specimens* of the later English poets. We really cannot conceive a more glaring instance of bad taste and erroneous judgment than this; for, besides failing in its professed plan, it is thus rendered useless and uninteresting as a selection.

Of the prefatory notices we can say nothing that will please their *authors*; for we are informed, that "an old and dear friend" of Mr. Southey's supplied some of them. They are trite and superficial, vapid, and often erroneous. They appear to us to answer no purpose whatsoever; to call them criticisms would be absurd; to consider them as biographical sketches would be equally so; as registers of the birth and death of each poet, they are of some advantage, but then they might have been much shorter. There is an affectation of brevity and pompous decision in some of them that is ridiculous. Nor can we account why to some authors no prefatory notice is prefixed. Mr. Southey indeed says, "of a few great writers it was unnecessary to say any thing;" but here is a marked inconsistency—for example, to Dryden, Collins, Goldsmith, and others, these preliminary notices *are* prefixed; to Addison, Pope, Prior, they are *not* prefixed; consequently the former are not to be included among the "few great names."

We have said that they are often vapid and erroneous; let the following, which is *all* that is prefixed to Pomfret, be our proof:

"Why is Pomfret the most popular of the English poets? The fact is certain, and the solution would be useful."

Can any thing be more truly flippant than this? Besides, the fact is not "certain;" Pomfret is an author read by very few. His "Choice" was indeed once popular, but it is no longer so; and even were "the fact certain," we really cannot conceive where would be the utility of the "solution."

The observations on Savage, vol. i. p. 444, are false; his writings contain many fine passages. The whole of his "Bastard" is written with spirit and pathos; and in his lighter pieces he possesses ease, harmony, and variety.—The strictures on Mallet, vol. ii. p. 348, are merely personal; they relate to his moral, not to his poetical character, and therefore ought not to have appeared there. Often, too, the language employed is coarse and vulgar; as, when speaking of Paul Hifferman (vol. iii. p. 123), it is said, "an amusing account of this eccentric and despicable *scoun-*

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*del,*" &c. Such debased expressions become neither a gentleman nor a scholar; and, however they may be defended when occurring in the warmth of conversation, they are utterly inexcusable when suffered to stain the calm effusions of the study.

We shall close this account with extracting the following singular production, together with its prefatory notice.

"JOHN ELLIS.

"'It is wonderful, Sir, (said Dr. Johnson), what is to be found in London. The most literary conversation that I ever enjoyed was at the table of Jack Ellis, a money-scrivener, behind the Royal Exchange, with whom I at one period used to dine generally once a week.'

"John Ellis, who is thus honourably mentioned, attained to civic, as well as literary, honours; he was a common-council-man, deputy of Broad-street ward, and was four times master of the scriveners' company. His mother was one of the fierce old Calvinists; she had him flogged at school for looking at a top on a Sunday, which had been given to him the day before.

"The small-pox had injured the sight of one of his eyes in infancy very materially, so that when he was advanced in life, he could only use the other to draw, write, &c. with the help of a glass. But by some unaccountable operation of nature, when he was fourscore years of age, the sight of that eye became suddenly darkened, and the one which had been useless resumed its faculties, so that he saw far better than before. The change occasioned no pain or sepsation whatever; it occurred during a walk by moonlight, and its immediate effect was, that though he saw the path distinctly, he could not keep it, but deviated to the right, and so much that his companion was obliged to lead him home.

"All the seasons of relaxation from business he employed in walking: and when he was questioned on his omitting to go to church, his usual reply was—Nathan walked with the Lord.

"For more than twenty years he was in the habit of writing verses, some of which appeared in the collections of Dodsley, and of his friend and correspondent Moses Mendez; his only separate publications were, 1, The Surprise, or the Gentleman turned Apothecary, 1789, versified from a Latin translation of a French original.

"The canto added by Maphæus
To Virgil's twelve books of Æneas,
From the original Bombastic,
Done into English Hudibrastic,
With notes beneath, and Latin text
In every other page annext. 1758.

"Most of his works remain in manuscript; there is among them a translation of Ovid's Epistles ready for the press, which Johnson, it is said, advised him to publish.

"The very curious specimen of his taste and poetry is copied from the European Magazine, which contains an account of this happy and remarkable man at some length, and a good portrait.

"*Sarah Hartop's Love Letter versified.*

"The following Epistle was written by a girl at Deal, to her sweetheart, a sailor on board of a man of war in the Downs. (THE ORIGINAL.)

"*Lovin Der Charls*

"This with mi kind lov to yow, is to tel yow, after all owr sport and fon, i am tik to pa fort, for i am with child, and wors for all, mi sister Nan nos it, and cals me a hore and bich, and is redy to ter mi sol owt, and Jack Peny lis with her every tim he cums ashor, and the saci dog wuld hav lade with me to, but wold not let him, for i will be always onest to you, therefor der Charls, cum ashor and let us be mared to saf my vartu; and if yow hav no munni, i will paun mi nu stas and sel mi to nu smoks you gav me, and that will pa the parson and find us a diner: and pra der Charls cum ashor, and dont be afraid for want of a ring, for I hav stol my sister nans, and the nasti tod shal never hav it no mor, for she tels about that i am goin to hav a bastard, and, god bles yor der lovin sol, cum sune, for I longs to be mared accordin to your promis, and i will be your der vartus wif tel deth. *Sarah Hartop.*

*Feb.* 7, 1734.

"P.S. Pray dont let yor mes-mat Jack see this if you do hel tel owr nan, and shel ter mi hart owt then, for she is a divil at me now.



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TRANSLATION.

Dear object of my love, whose manly charms
With bliss extatic filled my circling arms!
That bliss is past, and nought for me remains,
But dire reproach, and never pitied pains;
For, death to mine, and food for others' pride,
My sister has my growing shame descried;
Even she assails me with opprobrious name,
When the pride's conscious she deserves the same.
Her loose associate sated from her flies,
And vainly to seduce my virtue tries.
True as a wife; I only want the name,
O haste and wed me, and preserve my fame.
And if your present power will not afford
To fee the Priest, and spread the nuptial board,
The finry which your fondness did bestow,
Full freely to supply that want shall go.
With love alone attired; love all my guide,
Oh could I see myself your naked bride;
No Dame I'd envy for her jointured lands;
Love scorns the lawyer's mercenary bands.
Nor shall you want the mystic ring of gold,
My sister Ann's my finger shall enfold;
To me, but just that forfeit for the wrong
My love sustains from her licentious tongue.
Then haste away, and strike detraction dead,
The nuptial feast awaits you, and the bed:
Fail not; my hope, my banish'd peace restore;
Confirm the truth, you plighted me before;
Nor fear the bond that will endure for life
With me your loving and your faithful wife.

*P.S.*—These earnest dictates of my anxious heart,
I beg you will not to your friend impart,
For oft beneath fair friendship's specious show
The traitor lurks the undermining foe.

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*A New System of Domestic Cookery, formed upon principles of economy, and adapted to the use of private families. By a Lady. Second edition, considerably enlarged and improved. To which are now added, ten illustrative plates. One vol. 12mo. 8vo.*

THIS is a useful family appendage. We do not pretend to have read it through; but we have glanced over various parts, and many times our mouths watered as we read of so many dainties that we would fain be picking. However, we willingly recommend it to all who love savoury dishes; it is full of various matter, which is very useful in numerous parts of domestic economy.

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*Anthologia. A Collection of Epigrams, ludicrous Epitaphs, Sonnets, Tales, miscellaneous Anecdotes, &c. interspersed with Originals. One vol. small 8vo. 1807.*

ONE of the many amusing trifles of the day. It contains some good things, gleaned from all possible sources. What is termed the "Originals" form the worst part; they are trite and uninteresting. The following was new to us, and may be so to many of our readers:

SAPPHICS, IN IMITATION OF SOUTHEY'S *Friend of Humanity and the Knife-Grinder.*

"Needy Knife-grinder! whither are you going?
Rough is the road, your wheel is out of order,
Bleak blows the blast;—Your hat has got a hole in it,
So have your breeches!

"Weary Knife-grinder!—little think the proud ones,
Who in their coaches roll along the turnpike-road,
What hard work 'tis crying all day 'Knives and
'Scissars to grind O!'

"Tell me, Knife-grinder, how came you to grind knives?
Did some rich man tyrannically use you?
Was it the 'Squire? or Parson of the parish?
Or the Attorney?

"Was it the 'Squire for killing of his game? or
Covetous Parson for his tythes distraining?
Or roguish Lawyer, made you lose your little
All in a law-suit?

"(Have not you read the Rights of Man, by Tom Paine?)
Drops of compassion tremble on my eyelids,
Ready to fall as soon as you have told your
Pitiful story."

*Knife-Grinder.*

"Story! God bless you, I have none to tell, Sir,
Only last night, a-drinking at the Chequers,
This poor old hat and breeches, as you see, were
Torn in a scuffle.

"Constables came up for to take me into
Custody; they took me before the Justice;
Justice Oldmixon put me in the parish
Stocks, for a vagrant.

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"I should be glad to drink your honour's health in
A pot of beer, if you will give me sixpence;
But, for my part, I never love to meddle
With politics, Sir."

*Friend of Humanity,*

"I give thee sixpence! I will see thee d—'d first—
Wretch! whom no sense of wrongs can rouse to vengeance—
Sordid, unfeeling, reprobate, degraded,
Spiritless outcast!"

*[Kicks the Knife-grinder, overturns his wheel, and exit in a transport of republican enthusiasm and universal philanthropy.]*

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*Sermons and Letters. By the Rev. William Alphonsus Gunn, late Curate of St. Mary Woolnoth, &c. One vol. 8vo.* 1807.

WE are told, in a preface, that nothing was further from the deceased author of this work than the idea that they would ever be made public. "The sermons were hasty compositions, written in the early part of life, when, in compliance with the prejudices of his hearers in the country, he was accustomed to read his discourses. In a literary point of view, they will not perhaps procure much credit to their author." This we believe, considered merely as literary productions; they do not appear to us to be any thing higher, in thought, style, and composition, than the numerous theological tracts that daily issue from the press. It is said, however, in this preface, that, by the labours of Mr. Gunn, "the drunkard, the liar, the swearer, the wicked of every description, were, in numerous instances, turned away from their wickedness, and enabled to do that which is lawful and right. In proof of this fact, an appeal might confidently be made to many living witnesses, who, with one voice, would ascribe this happy change in their moral conduct to a cordial reception of the doctrines taught by Mr. Gunn." This, if true, constitutes a higher praise than literary honours can bestow: the man who has been able to reclaim any erring fellow-creature, to bring him back from vice to the wholesome rigour of virtue, performs an act that must prove a source of ineffable gratification; but Mr. Gunn is beyond the feelings of this world; and it is rational to hope he *will* enjoy the reward of it in the next.

The number of sermons are fourteen; and to them are appended some letters, addressed principally to the editor of the present volume. They shew the piety of Mr. Gunn to have been perennial; but we can pay no compliment to any thing else in them.

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# ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES on *beholding a Child asleep in the Arms of a Beggar.*

SLEEP baby dear! enjoy thy peaceful rest!
Mild as the evening dew on earth descends;
Sleep on! thus cradled on thy mother's breast,
Whose eye with fondness o'er thy slumbers bends.

Child of distress, though want thy birthright be,
And chill neglect may nip thy tender years;
Yet He who gave thee by his Great Decree
This life to breathe, shall dry thy falling tears.

Oh hard indeed the poor man's wretched lot!
The victim of the world's unfeeling scorns!
Did he not know that tho' by *man* forgot,
There *is* a God, the friend of *him* that mourns.

The smile that plays upon thy lovely face,
Foretells the heaven of the good and wise!
Theirs all shall smile who live in faith and grace;
For all is bliss beyond the bounding skies.

Sleep on sweet babe! and bless thy mother's heart,
Who gazes on thee with such rapture now!
Poor houseless wretch! I see the tears that start
And fall unnoticed on thy baby's brow!

A *Wanderer* in Life's bewilder'd road,
*Pities* the sorrows which he can't relieve;
And PITY finds acceptance with the God
Whose will denies the ampler power to give!

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THE RESOLVE.

THE world's wide wilderness I roam,
In suffering and disgrace;
A stranger with a homeless heart,
I find no resting place.

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They know me not, nor care to know,
The few I could esteem!
Unknown—how many me befoe!
I am not what I seem.

Stay of my hope, ETERNAL SIRE!
Point thou my doubtful way;
O! grant by night thy pillar'd fire,
Thy pillar'd cloud by day.

Ah! hear I thus the fix'd command?—
'Each partial call forgot,
'Pursue thou, to an unknown land,
'Thy yet-appointed lot!'

I quit thee, O my natal Isle!
And he may pardon crave,
Who never knew thy parent smile,
Whom other shores must save.

Hail, stranger-coast! though seas between,
Thy fostering clime I greet;
Less cruel than my own has been,
Receive my pilgrim feet.

Thy soothing solitudes to view,
Thy balmy gales to feel,
I sigh!—The charm might yet renew
My strength, my spirit heal!

Meseems those flowery plains I tread,
Those sheltering shades explore;
Again I raise my languid head,
With life unfelt before.

And kind, though there the savage stray,
The dreariest wild should be;
And bright, though long, the darkest day;
From polish'd misery free!

Oh! grant me then this last retreat,
This sabbath of the breast!—
Ere death conduct my weary feet
To everlasting rest.

Afar this land of promise lies;
But faith that land can see,
Where soon the star of peace shall rise,
And cloudless shine on me.

If right my mind thy counsel reads,
GREAT JUDGE of quick and dead!
I follow where thy mercy leads,
Without thy frown to dread.

Land of my birth! protecting foes,
Who friendless seek thy aid;
Thy only fault—unkind to those
Who grew beneath thy shade!

England!—Still throbbing high for thee,
My heart's proud wishes swell:
How bitter must his portion be,
Who bids thee thus—farewell!

My Country! yet, thy banish'd one
(His term of exile past!)
Shall pray, that so his rising sun
May set in thee—at last!

*May 31st*, 1807. LEO.

## EPIGRAMS.

*On seeing the Names of several Ladies among the Subscribers to* PITT's *Monument.*

THERE's more than meets the eye in this proud whim,
And surely more than is the DEVIL's due!
Why, Ladies, raise a monument to him,
Who never yet rais'd any thing for you?

CLIO.

*And he had* (Solomon) *Seven Hundred Wives, and Three Hundred Concubines.*

1 Kings xi. 3.

SEVEN HUNDRED WIVES, THREE HUNDRED LASSES,
Had SOLOMON of various classes;
So says the BIBLE, and again,
"He was the wisest of all men."

True!—if he kept this gang to tights,
Morning, and noon, and eke a nights;
The wisest man indeed was he,
That ever was, or e'er will be.

CLIO.

# THE NEW PATENTS.

*Mr.* WM. CUBITT's, *(Barton Wood Mills, Norfolk), for a Method of equalizing the Motion of the Sails of Windmills.—Dated May* 9, 1807.

THIS invention consists in applying to windmills an apparatus which shall cause the vanes to regulate themselves, so as to preserve an uniform velocity under those circumstances in which the wind would otherwise irregularly impel them, as is the case with the sails or vanes of mills of the present construction. This object is accomplished by forming the vanes, for the sake of lightness, with fewer cross bars than in the common method, and filling up the remaining open space with mall flat surfaces, formed either of boards or sheet iron painted. These are suspended on their ends by gudgeons, or pivots, so as to open or shut like valves, preferring always to have the centre of motion as near the upper longitudinal edge of the valve as possible. Vanes thus constructed present a greater or less surface to the wind, according as it acts with more or less force on them; and if the wind be very strong or high, the valves by its impulse would turn their edges to it, and their surfaces parallel to the direction of the wind.

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The vanes would consequently remain stationary, or at least have but little motion; but, to obviate this circumstance, an apparatus is applied which causes the valves always to present their flat surfaces to the wind, or such portion of their surfaces as may be desirable.

*Mr.* SAMUEL PHELPS's, *(Lambeth), for a Method of manufacturing Kelp, Barilla, &c. by Fermentation, in addition to Combustion.— Dated June* 17, 1806.

KALI, salicornia, sea-wrack, or other plants, which afford the mineral alkali, or furmitory, wormwood, heath, &c. which afford the vegetable alkali, are collected, and, after being slightly dried, are mixed with straw, light dung, hay, or any dried plants, in order to give a greater tenacity or firmness to the mass.— These are formed into stacks, where they undergo spontaneous fermentation; and after that has taken place, the mass is burned in an open kiln or furnace in the usual manner, with the addition of wood, and towards the end of the combustion the fire is raised so as to fuse the saline residue. The patentee observes, that the fermentative process thus recommended favours the general action of chemical affinity, as to afford a greater quantity of alkali from like quantities of the said plants than is afforded by the ordinary methods of making alkalies.

*Mr.* W. SHOTWELL's, *(London), for a Machine for the Purpose of bleaching, washing, and cleansing Linen.— Dated April* 21, 1807.

AN oblong box is made, about three feet and a half long, 14 inches wide, and of the same depth, with a small hole through the bottom, to draw off the water, which hole may be stopped with a bung. This box is raised by legs about three feet from the ground, and covered with boards laid cross-wise about four inches and a half at each end and side, so as to form a table; the remaining open space is covered over with two flaps, except about one inch and an eighth. One of these flaps is hung with hinges to the outward or back side, so as to form a door to lift up, and the other is simply laid in grooves, and fastened down by wooden bolts or otherwise. Into the open space between the boards is introduced a compresser, or washing implement, and to the top of it is attached a lever. The foul linen to be washed by this machine is to be placed on each side of the compresser or washing implement, which is to be propelled backwards and forwards, either by a lever as above described, or by any other mechanical contrivance. If it be convenient to admit steam into the machine, the water will be kept to a proper heat, and the clothes will be whiter or better bleached than in the usual way of washing, without the application of steam. If required, this machine may be converted into a churn by a trifling alteration.

*Mr.* ELIHU WHITE's, *(London), for a Machine for casting Printing Types. Dated Oct.* 23, 1806.

THIS invention cannot be well described without the aid of plates; and as it can only be useful to few persons, we mention it to shew that such a patent has been obtained.

## TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED & ECONOMICAL SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

*M. De Lalande.*

IN the funeral eulogium lately pronounced by Mr. Delambre, a member of the Institute at Paris, upon this celebrated astronomer, he observes:—

Joseph Jerome Lefrancois Lalande, Member of the Legion of Honour, of the Institute, and the Bureau of Longitudes, Professor of Astronomy in the College of France, &c. was born at Bourg, in the department de l'Ain, of respectable parents, whose name he could scarcely pronounce, at any time after their decease, without emotion. He came to Paris to study the law, and meant to have pursued it with ardour, till the sight of the Observatory produced a new sentiment in him, which all at once deranged the projects of his parents, and ever after became his ruling passion. Happily for young Lalande, he met with

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a ready reception from M. Lemonnier, one of the most celebrated astronomers of his day. This gentleman treated him with that consideration which the learned always bestow upon aspiring genius, in which they rather see a co-operator than a rival.

When the astronomer M. Lacaille was getting ready to set out for the Cape of Good Hope, the principal object of whose voyage was to determine the parallax of the moon, and its distance from the earth, he required an assistant, who should be stationed under the same meridian, and at the greatest distance that could possibly be chosen. For this purpose Berlin appeared the most convenient situation, and M. Lemonnier at first offered himself on this occasion; but just at the point of setting out, he contrived that this mission should be performed by M. De Lalande, the pupil he had the honour of introducing.

Frederic, to whom M. Maupertuis had spoken of the delicacy and difficulty of the undertaking, could not conceal his surprise at seeing so young a commissary: "However," said he, "as you have been nominated by the Academy of Sciences, you will justify their choice."

The account he gave of his mission to the Academy, on his return, opened to him a free course to future fame. From that moment till the period of its suppression, a single volume never made its appearance without some important memorials from his pen.

Ever since 1761, he succeeded his first master Delisle in the astronomical chair of the College of France: and to this curious part of public instruction he gave a new degree of splendour. This famous school contained, in itself, professors the most celebrated of every description; and had the merit, and the singular good fortune, of passing through the revolution unhurt, and escaping, as it were, the general ruin.

The principal proof of M. De Lalande's activity, and the facility with which he got rid of business, is, that during the whole course of his life he made it an invariable rule never to pass an evening at home. His time he divided into two parts; viz. one for business, the other for recreation; and still he found opportunity to carry on the most active correspondence with all the learned in Europe. Associated with all the known academies, he was by no means the least useful member among them; in fact, he was in some measure the connecting medium to convey to each what had been produced by the others. The universal reputation he enjoyed he made use of for the promotion of the sciences, and for the benefit of the learned.

This ardent zeal, which in a manner devoured him, and his prodigious activity, supposes a vivacity of character, which might be equally as inconvenient for himself as for others. To this he added a love of truth, which sometimes degenerated into a species of fanaticism. Every kind of management or artifice to him appeared unworthy a free and loyal man: of course whatever he conceived to be just or true he brought forward, the whole of his thoughts and his sentiments.

Useful to astronomy by his writings, by his example and by his pupils, his credit and his correspondence, he wished to be still more so after his death, by a medal which he caused to be cast, and which the Institute annually distributes to the author of the best memoir, or the most curious observation.

Such labours and such success seemed calculated to ensure him an invariable degree of happiness; and, in fact, he long enjoyed the most brilliant reputation. With a little more circumspection he would have preserved it, without alloy, to the latest moments of his life; but that imprudent liberty, in which he always indulged himself; that intrepidity, with which he always published his opinions, even in the most dangerous periods; that severity, sometimes rather rude, with which he repulsed systems formed by ignorance, and which ought only to have excited his pity; his continual habit of expressing his opinion on all occasions, even upon subjects where it might have been spared; all these considerations exasperated a crowd of calumniators against him, who even called his real merits in question. For my own part, connected with him by twenty years'

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friendship, a confident in all his thoughts, I have had, beyond a doubt, more than one opportunity of telling him the truth, which he always preferred, and afforded it a patient hearing, even when it made against himself. His merits far outweigh the little scandals he had drawn upon himself. The period of justice has arrived. For him posterity has now commenced: he can no longer injure his own reputation: his enemies will, no doubt, respect his ashes. I declare, in the name of the assembly to which I have the honour to belong, that the death of our colleague will be the cause of long regret: that the incalculable services which he has rendered to science will long survive his existence. To a vast erudition he connected a happy and correct memory, a vigorous and ready conception. He was a man of real and distinguished merit: he will be replaced with difficulty, and perhaps, in some respects, we shall never find his equal.

After this discourse, which was heard with deep attention, M. Dupont de Nemours, member of the third class, came forward, and expressed himself as follows:

Let me be permitted to add a few words to the eloquent and learned discourse of the secretary. I was both the occasion and the object of a very good action performed by our late colleague. After the 10th of August, 1792, I stood in need of an asylum. M. Harmand, at present director of the pensions at the treasury, but then one of the most distinguished pupils under M. De Lalande, gave me refuge in the observatory of the *Four Nations*, of which he had then the keys and the management. He also supplied me with all I stood in need of. M. Harmand, however, though married, was in danger of being called out by a requisition; he therefore informed M. De Lalande of my situation; observing, "if he goes out, he will be massacred; if he remains there, he will perish for want." "Run," said M. De Lalande, "make him easy; I will supply him regularly with every thing he may want." He did so; and, as well as M. Harmand, encountered this risk at the hazard of his own life. My just gratitude now returns thanks to his memory. I pray God to bless him; I hope he will be, and that he is already blest.

He was much more religious than is generally supposed; having always shewn himself an honest man, full of honour, probity, courage, and activity in every useful pursuit, and of love and concern for human nature.

To imitate the Great Benefactor, is to render homage most worthy of infinite goodness, and the Supreme Ruler of the universe.

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## *Account of the* LECTURES *at the* ROYAL INSTITUTION.

[*Continued from page* 433, *vol.* VII.]

### *The Rev. Mr.* CROWE'S *Lectures on Dramatic Poetry.*

MR CROWE'S introductory lecture was employed in examining the various objections which had been made, to the drama and the stage: for, as he observed, if the character which some had bestowed on dramatic writings really belonged to them; if they necessarily encouraged vice and profaneness, they were unfit to be made the subject of a course of lectures. He then proceeded to state what were the exceptions taken against the ancient drama; as they appear in the writings and opinions of the philosophers, in the laws of the Grecian and Roman states, in the poets, and in the sentiments of the primitive church, as gathered from her councils and the fathers: and all these he shewed to have been directed, either against the abuse of the drama (for instance, against the licentiousness of comedy), or against theatrical representations (as the expence and folly, and immodesty, of frequenting the stage), or against the persons and profession of the actor and mimic; but that nothing was ever advanced by any of these authorities, to condemn the perusal of dramatic compositions; which might, therefore, be resorted to, as a source of innocent recreation, and even of moral improvement.

Having brought various passages from the Greek and Latin authors to prove his assertion, Mr. C. added, that he was aware that this part of his subject might have been comprised within much less compass; that he



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might have said generally, that the ancient drama had been represented as injurious to morality, and offensive to the best and wisest men in all times, but that such representations were founded in mistake and prejudice. Yet, that the drama having been attacked with vehemence, and particularly in this country (as he should notice hereafter), it seemed a fitter proceeding to collect the most material objections, and exhibit them at large, that his hearers, when they perceived their foundations and extent, might build their own conclusions.

In the *second* lecture Mr. C. stated, that the modern drama was not copied from the ancient, but was in its origin as imperfect and rude as that; and that, as the Grecian originated from the hymns sung to Bacchus, so, probably, the English took its rise from the itinerant minstrels. He next gave a short account of that order of men, and their manners; and then shewed upon what occasion the practice of exhibiting public shews for the amusement of the people passed from them to the monks. He gave the character of the miracle-plays, or mysteries, which now began to be in fashion; and having noticed the assertion of some authors, that they were not, till near the year 1500, more than dumb-shows, he quoted the Harleian MSS. to prove, that when the Chester mysteries were exhibited in 1327, an application was made to the pope for licence to present them in English; a sufficient evidence that some language was used. Mr. C. then spoke of the moralities, and afterwards proceeded to the more regular dramas of the English theatre; marking, at the same time, the æra when the two former kinds made their first appearance, and when they grew out of fashion. The English drama, he observed, had not been cultivated with much success till the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign. The period from that time to the present he considered as divisible into three portions: the first, to the death of Charles I. which he called the period of genius; the second, from the restoration to the end of that century, when the censures of Jeremy Collier and other writers checked the licentiousness of the stage, which he termed the period of profligacy, the third portion was from thence to the present time, which he denominated the period of correctness. He concluded with noticing the reformation of the theatre from the beginning of the last century, and added, that, since that time, though our dramatic authors may not generally possess the genius of the first period, or the wit of the second, yet they have been careful to avoid the vices which sullied them both, and that they have seldom dared to insult the public with representations injurious to morality, or subversive of decency.

In Mr. Crowe's *third* lecture he treated of the fable, or plot, of tragedy; and after stating what Aristotle had said upon that part of the drama, he exemplified the rules of this great critic, by giving an account of the Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles, to which Aristotle so often refers, as a plot of singular excellence; and he then shewed in what particular respects that plot excelled, and in what it would appear defective to an English audience. In the remaining part of the lecture, he shewed the difference between our early dramatic authors and the Greek, in the formation of their plots, by instances from Beele and Marlow.

Mr. C.'s *fourth* lecture contained a more circumstantial account of the difference between the Greek dramatic fable, and that of our early English writers. He observed, that the latter formed their plots without paying regard to the unities of action, time, or place; but that they wanted skill to make a good use of the licence which they took so freely. That they often sought to render their plots tragical by a sanguinary catastrophe, and other scenes of bodily suffering, which sometimes led them to the exhibition of what was indecorous, and savage, and horrid. Of this he gave examples in the Virgin Martyr of Massinger, and other earlier tragedies, Tiberius Nero, and the Bloody Banquet. He adverted to the ancient practice in this respect; and shewed, from Euripides and Sophocles, that shocking objects were frequently introduced upon the Athenian stage. He farther proved, that a similar practice ob-

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tained in the Italian theatre, at the revival of letters; giving as an instance a celebrated tragedy of J. Bat. Giraldi, intitled Orbecche. The lecture concluded with the analysis of other modern plots, taken from the Italian and the English drama.

Mr. Crowe's *fifth* lecture contained an account of tragic characters and manners. He shewed which were proper for representation on the stage, and which not; and he explained the grounds on which such a distinction rested. He stated the rules which have been laid down for the delineation of dramatic characters; and defended Shakspeare and Terence against the charge of neglecting the uniformity of character in the instances of Caliban, and Demia in the Adelphi. He noticed the practice of some authors to set off their characters by a contrast, or a counterpart; and censured an instance of the latter kind, in the alteration of the Tempest by Dryden and Davenant. He touched upon the question, Whether it be allowable to heighten characters, or whether they should be drawn according to the truth of nature? and he concluded with a commendation of Massinger's ability in expressing manners, of which he produced several examples.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

*With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.*

A VERY interesting work is in the press, entitled, Causes and Consequences of the French Emperor's conduct towards the Jews; including the final decisions of the Grand Sanhedrim, &c. &c.; a sketch of the Jewish history since their dispersion; their recent improvements in the sciences and polite literature; and the sentiments of their Rabbins fairly stated, and compared with some eminent Christian writers upon their restoration, the rebuilding of the Temple, Millenium, &c. with considerations upon the question, whether there be any thing in the prophetic records that seems to point particularly to England.

Mr. Wrangham's Buchanan Sermon, "On translating the Scriptures into the Oriental Languages," which he preached before the University of Cambridge last May, will shortly make its appearance, accompanied with notes and illustrations.

A new edition of Mr. Parkes's Chemical Catechism is in the press, and will be published in the beginning of August. It will be greatly improved by the addition of several new notes, and an account of all the new chemical discoveries. The vocabulary of chemical terms will be much improved, and the appendix will be enriched with a considerable number of new and interesting experiments.

A new edition of Helvetius' Essays on the Mind will shortly be published, to which will be prefixed a copious life of the author, and some original prefatory strictures on the work by Mr. Mudford.

A Reply to Mr. Malthus's Principles and Remarks on the Condition of the Poor, from the pen of a gentleman of eminent abilities, will shortly appear. This publication will also contain some strictures on Mr. Whitbread's proposed plan of education.

The Rev. George Stephenson, M.A. vicar of Kelloe, Durham, and Fellow of Magdalen-college, Oxford, will speedily publish, in one volume 8vo. an Historical and Critical View of some of the leading Doctrines of the Church of Rome, in a series of discourses preached at Bishop Wearmouth in 1806, being a compilation from Archbishop Secker and others, interwoven with the sentiments and remarks of the preacher, and containing a Reply to Mr. Des Mahis' book, entitled, "The Truth of the Catholic Religion proved from the Holy Scriptures."

Mr. C. Wilkinson has nearly ready for publication, a general Historical and Topographical Description of Mount Caucasus, which will be comprised in two volumes duodecimo.

Mr. Henry Smithers will shortly publish a poem in three cantos, entitled Affection, which will form one volume in royal 8vo.

Mr. Howard, of Plymouth, pro-



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poses to publish a Greek and English Vocabulary on a new and improved plan. The subjects will be all scientifically arranged, and those connected with natural history will be agreeably to the classification of Linnæus, accompanied by short notes, elucidatory of their properties and characters.

A work, under the title of the Present State of the British Constitution, will shortly appear. It is intended to embrace a variety of topics connected with the political events and discussions of the present times.

The Rev. Mr. Baynes, of Leeds, has a volume of Naval Sermons nearly ready for publication.

Mr. William Tighe has in the press a poem, to be entitled "The Plants," which will be printed in one volume octavo.

A volume of poems, from the pen of Mr. Penwarne, is nearly ready for publication.

Dr. Anderson has in the press, in one volume 8vo. Views of the past and present state of the people of Spain and Italy.

A new edition of Bossuet's Universal History, by the Translator of Pascal's Thoughts, will shortly be published in an 8vo. volume, with a portrait by Audinet.

Mr. G. Rowland, senior surgeon to the Infirmary and Lying-in Charity at Chelsea, has in the press a Statement of the Result of Excision of the Breast, in a great number of cases of schirrhus and cancer, in which a new remedy is introduced of considerable efficacy in palliating that complaint.

A work from the pen of the late Abraham Parsons, esq. formerly British consul and marine factor at Scanderoon, is now in the press; it comprises a description of Scanderoon, and the adjacent country, including Aleppo, Antioch, and several other parts of Syria; an account of a Journey from Scanderoon to Bagdad, Bussora, Bushier, and a Voyage thence down the Persian Gulph to Bombay, and back again by the Red Sea to Egypt, with a narrative of a Journey from Suez to Alexandria. The whole is enriched with interesting accounts of the countries and towns through which Mr. Parsons travelled, and which he had the favourable opportunities of examining and describing. The work will be accompanied by some prints which will illustrate the narrative.

Dr. Playfair, the learned Principal of St. Andrew's, has recently sent to press a work on ancient and modern Geography, which is calculated to extend to six volumes in 4to. to appear in succession as they are printed. The first volume will contain a history of geography, an account of the physical conformation of the earth, with other matters introductory to the general subject of the work, a general description of Europe, followed by succinct and copious descriptions of ancient and modern Spain and Portugal, ancient and modern France, and the Netherlands and United Provinces. The whole will be illustrated by a copious series of well-engraved maps.

Dr. Cheyne has in the press a Dissertation on *Hydrocephalus acutus*, or Dropsy in the Brain, illustrated with a series of clinical cases and dissections.

Dr. Wm. Hales, formerly Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Dublin, proposes to publish, in two quarto volumes, a learned work, under the title of "An Analysis of Ancient Chronology, sacred and profane."

Dr. Lloyd, Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge, has undertaken to superintend the edition of Eminent Writers on the Scriptures of the Prophets, which will be enriched with much valuable additional matter from writers whose works are little known in this country. The books intended to be included in this edition are Lowth on Isaiah; Gregory's translation of Lowth on the sacred poetry of the Hebrews, with valuable additions from Michaelis, &c.; Blayney on Jeremiah; Newcome on Ezekiel; Withley on Daniel, and Newcome on the Minor Prophets. It is intended to publish this edition in monthly parts.

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### FINE ARTS.

During the period of the last Exhibition at the British Institution in Pall-Mall, the Marquis of Stafford purchased fifteen pictures, among which is "the Flower Piece," by Hew-

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lett, for which he paid 400 guineas. The Earl of Carlisle, distinguished by his taste and judgment in the fine arts, purchased several pictures, and also the beautiful model of "Venus sitting," by Nollekens.

*America.*

Dr. Tongue has lately published an account of the country on the south shore of Lake Erie; including a brief description of the climate, soil, productions, commerce, and manufactures of that district.

An official account of the Voyage of Discovery up the river Missouri, undertaken by order of the American Government, by Captains Lewis and Clarke, is in great forwardness, and will shortly make its appearance.

Dr. Hosack, Professor of Botany and the Materia Medica in Columbia College, and F.L.S. of London, has recently printed a catalogue of plants contained in the botanical garden at Elgin, near New York.

The Society of Concord, in the late Dutch colony of Surinam, has lately published a volume of Memoirs on Agriculture.

Mr. Ramsay, author of the History of the American Revolution, has nearly ready for publication a Life of General Washington.

Dr. B. S. Barton, Professor of the Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania, is about to publish Elements of Zoology, or Outlines of the Natural History of Animals.

*Denmark.*

The instructions drawn up by the VaccineSociety of Denmark have been translated into the Icelandic language, by M. Thorarsen. It is hoped, by means of these instructions, the effects of the small-pox will be alleviated, which often made dreadful ravages in that country. Copies of the work have been distributed in Iceland, with appropriate engravings annexed.

A volume of Poems by the late Mr. Fumars, Professor of French Belles Lettres in the University of Copenhagen, is about to be published in that city. The Professor died in November last. He was known by some excellent fables, written much in the manner of La Fontaine.

The Theatre-Royal at Copenhagen, in the course of 1806, had 158 performances: among the pieces represented were nine translations, and only one original Danish comedy by Professor Lander, entitled, "The Hospital"

*East Indies.*

Dr. Anderson, Physician General and President of the Medical Board at Madras, has made public some highly interesting facts respecting the progress of Vaccination in India. He declares that no serious alarm has been caused by the small-pox in that great extent of country which is now subject to Great Britain in India, since the introduction of vaccine inoculation, nor has the vaccine matter, although transferred from one human subject to another for four or five years, produced any other disease. The cow-pock, under the direction of the Presidency of Madras, had resisted the test of 1500 variolous inoculations. Some of the native chiefs begin to countenance vaccination, and even submit their own persons to the practice; and Dr. Anderson entertains little doubt, but the vaccine lancet will soon be as familiar to the Hindoos as the plough or the shuttle. There had been 429,821 persons successfully vaccinated in that Presidency and its dependencies, between the beginning of September 1802, and the end of May 1805, at the expense of 55,865 star pagodas. Of these 2816 had been subsequently inoculated for the small-pox, which they all resisted. In the same Presidency, from Sept. 1, 1805, to Aug. 31, 1806, there had been 178,074 other persons vaccinated, of whom 101,762 were males, and 76,312 females.

Mr. Christie, Superintendant-General of Hospitals in Ceylon, reports that the number of vaccinated patients in that island, delivered in to him since the introduction of the cow-pock, in August 1802, amounted on the 30th of June, 1806, to 47,523. He calculated that not more than one half of the inhabitants escaped natural small-pox, and that of the half who had that disease, one third died, small-pox being almost every year epidemical at Columbo and many other parts of the island.

*France.*

The Medical Society of Emulation

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in Paris, has received as one of its Foreign correspondents M. Bondi Zamorani, rabbi and physician of Ferrara in Italy, member of the Grand Sanhedrim. M. Zamorani has recently published a poem, in Hebrew, Latin, and Italian, to celebrate the opening of that assembly.

A course of Persian, by M. Langles; of Arabic, by M. Silvestre de Lacy; and of Turkish, by M. Joubert, is given in the School of Oriental Living Languages at Paris.

M. Palisot de Beauvois, known by his Travels in Africa and America, and the Floras which he published in consequence, and by his cryptogamous plants, has been elected to fill the place of the late M. Adanson, in the botanical class of the Institute.

M. Cassas has presented the Parisians a new kind of exhibition, consisting of models in plaster of the most celebrated ancient edifices, of different kinds of architecture. These models are in number 74, and are arranged under the divisions of Egyptian, Indian, Persian, Grecian, Etruscan, Cyclopean, Celtic, and Roman Architecture.

M. Vauquelin, Professor of Chemistry in the Museum of Natural History at Paris, has analised various specimens of ore from the famous silver mine of Guadal Canal, in Estremadura, and discovered in them platina, united with silver, copper, iron, antimony, arsenic, lead, and sulphur, sometimes amounting to one tenth of the mass.

*Germany.*

The first number of a collection of poisonous plants, engraved on stone, the appearance of the prints being equal to that of well-executed wood cuts, has been recently published at Ratisbon. This number contains ten plates, and the generic and specific characters of the following plants are pointed out, viz. aconitum napellus, anemone pratensis, caltha palustris, delphinium staphysagria, helleborus fœtidus, helleborus niger, ranunculus flammula, ficaria acris et scelerata.

M. Schraell, a respectable bookseller at Vienna, has just published in that city a History of Wallachia, in modern Greek, translated from a manuscript mentioned by M. Engell, in his History of Moldavia, printed at Halle in 1804.

M. J. C. Scheidner has lately published a second edition, revised and augmented, of his critical Greek and German Vocabulary, intended to facilitate the knowledge of the Greek authors.

*Holland.*

M. Wyttenbach is preparing for the press new editions of the Phœdo of Plata, and of Cicero de Natura Deorum.

The Curators of the University of Leyden have directed M. Kleist, Professor of History and Antiquities, to deliver a Course of Lectures on the Statistics of that country, and have added to his former titles that of Professor of Statistics of the kingdom of Holland.

*Italy.*

In all the great towns of the kingdom of Naples, printing-presses have been ordered to be established, and the bishops have been invited to see that they are in activity throughout every province.

*Russia.*

The Russian Metropolitan Platóu has published an Ecclesiastical History of Russia, in the form of annals, written in a dialect called the Semi-Sclavonian.

M. Bergman has lately published some very curious letters concerning the Moravian colony settled at Sarepta.

M. Redowski, who had been nominated Botanist to the projected Embassy from the Court of Russia to China is engaged in a very extensive Botanical Tour at the emperor's expense, through the most remote north-eastern districts of Asia, including the islands between that continent and Japan to the southward, and the coast of North America to the eastward. He will be accompanied by a mathematician, who is to make astronomical observations.

*Spain.*

The Court of Madrid has prohibited, according to ancient edicts, the introduction of journals in the Spanish language, printed in foreign countries, amongst which are enumerated those at Bayonne and Paris.

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The Librarian Don Pellicer has published his Enquiries into the Origin of the City of Madrid, its population under the Moors, and since under the Christians.

Don Juan Lopez has translated and commented on such parts of the Geography of Strabo as refer to Spain.

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GREEK LITERATURE.

The Greeks have, for some years, been making great and successful efforts in the cultivation of the sciences and literature. Many schools have been established for the purpose of teaching the ancient tongue. To improve the modern language, and the national taste, the best productions of foreign writers have been translated. But the most certain method of reviving in this country good taste, and the love of sound literature, is to multiply copies of the best productions of Greek antiquity. By the study of these great models; by the remembrance of former glory, which they will revive, and the emulation which they will naturally inspire, modern Greece may be replaced in the rank of enlightened countries.

Numberless editions of Greek authors have been published in Europe. But in general they are little adapted to the use of modern Greeks. They are generally incumbered by Latin versions, and by a long apparatus of critical and grammatical observations, which can be of no use in Greek schools, where the masters and scholars are equally ignorant of Latin, and where the object is not so much to form critics, and men of erudition, as to give instruction in language, and aids to the formation of good taste. To facilitate the progress of information in Greece, it is desirable to collect, in as few volumes as possible, the best writers, both in prose and verse, to print them with the utmost correctness, to introduce only such remarks as are absolutely necessary, to unite them in Greek, and to sell the editions at a moderate price.

This simple and natural project of printing, for the use of modern Greeks, the best of their ancient writings, has perhaps occurred to the minds of many persons, who, for want of means and zeal, have not been able or willing to carry it into execution. It has at length been undertaken under favourable circumstances. M. M. Zozima, who possess, at the same time, the necessary pecuniary resources, and the most ardent zeal for the honour of their country, have resolved to dedicate part of their fortune to the publication of a Bibliotheca Græca, consisting of the best classic authors.

They have committed the superintendence of the edition to Dr. Coray, a Greek; who, by his profound erudition and pure and correct taste, would have done honour to the best ages of antiquity. Europe ranks him among the most learned and ingenious critics of the time; a reputation which his labours in Theophrastus, Hippocrates, Athenæus, and Heliodorus, have justly gained for him.

To complete the value of their Bibliotheca, M. M. Zozima have committed it to the press of M. Firmin Didot. He has cast new characters for the purpose, which are very beautiful.

The generosity of the projectors of this edition, has proceeded further. For the benefit of their countrymen, who are in lower circumstances, they propose to present copies to young persons, to whom the purchase might be inconvenient, and whose diligence and improvement shall be attested by their teachers. They will also present them to such masters as shall exert themselves with activity and perseverance for the instruction of their pupils.

Dr. Coray has written a preface to the volume, in modern Greek, in which he announces the plan of the edition, and from which the preceding observations have been taken. He proposes to publish, in succession, with their scholiasts, Homer, and the Homeridæ, Hesiod, the tragic writers, Aristophanes, Thucydides, Plato, Callimachus, Apollonius, &c. He will insert only those various readings which possess some probability. Where the text is indubitably corrupt, and no correction is afforded by the collation of editions or manuscripts, Dr. Coray will print it according to his own conjectures, or those of other critics, but will always faithfully preserve the common reading in the margin.

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These editions, though principally intended for the use of modern Greeks, will probably be received with approbation in the rest of Europe.

The corrections of so ingenious and learned a scholar as Dr. Coray, will give them great value in the eyes of all who are engaged in the critical study of the Greek authors. They will be valuable also for their typographical correctness. The notes, though written in ancient Greek, will occasion no obstruction to the reader, for they who understand the text a little, will understand the commentary with ease. The preface, and accounts of authors, will be written in the vulgar idiom; and it will be fortunate, if curiosity to read them shall contribute to spread the study of a modern language which is too much neglected, and which is of great utility by the light which it throws on the ancient tongue..

There is annexed to the preface, a piece of considerable length, written also in modern Greek, in which, under the modest title of hasty and extemporary thoughts (στοχασμι αυτοσχεδυ) are found some curious details respecting the defects of instruction in Greece, and on Greek grammar considered in a philosophical point of view. Dr. Coray skilfully developes the theory of the middle verb, which is well understood by European scholars, but is totally unknown to the modern Greeks. Some valuable grammatical observations occur respecting the common dialect, adverbs, propositions, pronouns, the number of conjugations, &c.

## ENTERTAINMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS.

HAY-MARKET, June 22.—This evening Mr. YOUNG, who has for some years possessed a high reputation as an actor, on provincial boards, lastly at Manchester, made his first appearance before a London audience, in the character of *Hamlet*. Mr. Young has a well-proportioned figure of the middle size. His face is regular, and capable of strong expression, but not of much variety. His eye is intelligent, but he is too much in the habit of contracting the lids, which may give him an appearance of shrewdness, but prevents his countenance from having due animation. His voice is powerful and extensive; his tones never harsh and unmusical, and some of them soft and pathetic. He speaks distinctly, but at times with too much labour. His action is natural, and by no means redundant, and his performance was evidently the effect of an attentive consideration of the part. He did not appear to follow implicitly the track of others, but to act from the reflections and impulses of his own mind.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, for Mr. Young to attempt to throw new light on the character of Hamlet, without exposing himself to the charge of affected innovation. He displayed judgment and feeling, and altogether manifested very strong claims to a distinguished situation on the London boards. He was received with zealous applause throughout, not the mere effect of liberality which influences an audience on the first appearance of a performer before them, but evidently from a high opinion of his talents.

OPERA-HOUSE, June 9.——This evening Mr. Kelly revived the opera of *Il Barbiere di Siviglia*. It is one of the most pleasing of the comic operas, and with the powerful assistance of MORELLI in the *Barber*, was exceedingly well performed. The trio of Madam Perini, and Signors Naldi and Siboni, in the first act, was delightfully sung and loudly encored.

Madame CATALANI has renewed her engagement for the next season, at an advanced rate. Five Thousand guineas, and two benefits, one of which is insured to produce 1000l.

It is said, that after this season, Madamoiselle PARISOT retires from the Opera.

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## ADDITIONS TO, AND CORRECTIONS IN, FORMER OBITUARIES.

**Dr. Wm. Hamilton**, *whose Death was announced vol. VII. p. 467.*

He was born of a very respectable family in the North of Ireland, but had the misfortune to lose his father before his birth. The paternal estate, though not ample, was more than adequate to the expenses of a liberal education; and his mother, who is yet living, sent him at a proper age to one of the first grammar-schools in Dublin, then kept by Dr. Darby, to acquire the elements of classical learning. When properly qualified, he was entered at the University of Glasgow, where he passed through the regular course of general study. Having thus laid in a competent stock of preparatory knowledge, he commenced his medical studies at Edinburgh, under the professors of that school. He was too ambitious of excellence to neglect the advantages of a situation so favourable to improvement; and a mind like his could not rest satisfied with those elements of science which the routine of academical lectures, given by the ablest men, can furnish. He was early impressed with the dignity and importance of a profession in which the health and lives of men are so deeply concerned; and determined to neglect no means and spare no expense that might qualify him for the complete discharge of his professional duties. With this view, after taking his degree at Edinburgh, he visited the principal cities of Holland, France, Italy, and Germany; examined both the merits and defects of their public hospitals; and studiously observed the medical practice of Europe in all its variety.

Such was Dr. Hamilton's preparation for settling as a physician in this metropolis; and it must be admitted that the most liberal education could go no farther. But there is an advantage which education, though it may improve, cannot bestow, and without which the mere acquisitions of science are more likely to mislead than to be useful. That sagacity which is the first and highest requisite in a medical practitioner; that power of discriminating readily and surely between cases apparently similar, yet really distinct; that intuitive perception, which, amidst obscure prognostics, amidst complicated and contradictory symptoms, can discern the source of the disease, and suggest the most effectual means of counteracting it;—this precisely was the distinctive feature of Dr. Hamilton's mind. Other minds might appear more brilliant; other tongues more eloquent; other physicians might display a more winning address;—but it may be affirmed with safety, that, in this essential qualification, no man of his time surpassed him. Yet, though thus educated, and thus endowed, and though at an early period of his life he was chosen one of the physicians to the London Hospital, where he enjoyed all the advantages for experience which such an establishment presents, his practice for many years was very limited. He could not stoop to those arts which succeed most surely with vulgar minds, and he neither affected that indifference which seeks the reputation of superiority by setting the world at defiance, nor the milky softness and pliancy of demeanor which cunning assumes for the ends of selfishness. The prominent feature in his character was simplicity; and his early determination was, that if he could not rise with dignity, he would fall without incurring contempt.—Hence it was that no consideration could induce him to whine with the indolent rich over imaginary complaints, or to flatter their vanity by chiming in with their folly. There was in his manner, indeed, somewhat of the bluntness which is so frequently the concomitant of unbending rectitude, and which the undiscerning confound with pride or surliness. But those, who were acquainted with Dr. Hamilton, well know that his only pride was that which is the opposite of meanness; that, under this appearance of bluntness in his exterior deportment, he possessed a heart truly benevolent and humane; and thus no man had more the power of attaching and preserving the friendship of those who were capable of appreciating real worth.

We have spoken of Dr. Hamilton



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as a physician only, because in that character he was the most generally known. But it cannot be supposed that a man of his enlarged mind would remain an unconcerned spectator of those wonderful events which have agitated the world for the last seventeen years. Independence, personal and national, was the object of his idolatry; and he wished it not for one kingdom, but for the great family of mankind. It was therefore natural for him to hail the dawn of independence in France, and to feel indignant at that interference in her domestic concerns in which he either saw, or thought he saw, a decided hostility to the cause of freedom. This dawn proved deceitful; and he lamented the result of a revolution from which he had fondly expected so much good to the human race. But he was not to be alarmed into the approbation of slavery, by the unhappy failure of a great attempt. He could hate the incidental usurpation of a Cromwell, without apostatizing from the party of a Holles and a Hampden.

With so many claims to respect and affection as Dr. Hamilton possessed, it becomes unnecessary to add, that his death is the cause of unfeigned regret to a numerous circle, who have lost in him both the skilful physician and the faithful friend, for in both capacities he attached unbounded confidence. To his family his loss is irreparable; but they enjoy at least the melancholy satisfaction of knowing how much he was honoured when living, and how sincerely he is mourned by all who enjoyed his intimacy or were acquainted with his worth.

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CHARLES DILLY, *Esq. whose Death was announced vol.* VII. *p.* 467.

HE was born at Southill, in Bedfordshire, on the 22d of May, 1739, of which county his eldest brother, John Dilly, Esq. served the office of High Sheriff in 1783. Edward Dilly, the next brother, was a bookseller of great eminence in the Poultry, particularly in the line of American exportation; and so extensive were his connexions, that he was happy to avail himself of the assistance of his brother Charles; who, after making a short tour in America, became a partner in Edward's trade, which by his regular assiduity was considerably extended. Mr. Edward Dilly was a man of great pleasantry of manners, an enthusiastic admirer of the politics, if not of the personal charms, of Mrs. Catherine Macauley; and so fond of conversation, that he almost literally talked himself to death. By this event, which happened May 11, 1779, Mr. Charles Dilly became the sole proprietor of a very valuable trading concern, which he continued to cultivate with that industry and application, which in this great commercial metropolis almost invariably leads to opulence.

In 1782, on a vacancy of an Alderman for the ward of Cheap, Mr. Dilly was invited to accept the scarlet gown, but declined that honourable office in favour of Mr. Boydell. That of Sheriff he escaped on the plea of nonconformity. With the fortunes of Edward, Charles also inherited his good qualities; and though neither of them had many pretensions to literature, they were zealous in cultivating the friendship of the literati. Their purchases of copy-right were in such a liberal style as had, before their time, been wholly unknown. The hospitable table, which Edward was famed for spreading, was continued by Charles, not with a prodigal but with an unsparing hand. His parties were not large, but they were frequent, and in general so judiciously grouped, as to create a pleasantry of intercourse not often to be found in mixed companies. Here Johnson and Wilkes forgot the animosities of whig and tory.—Here high church divines and pillars of the meeting-house relinquished their polemics, and enjoyed uninterrupted conviviality.—Here Cumberland contributed his full portion to the general hilarity of conversation.—Here Knox planned and matured not a few of his valuable essays.—Here Isaac Reed was sure to delight, whether in the mood to be a patient hearer, with now and then a short oracular response, or occasionally displaying those rich stores of erudition which he possessed.—Here Crakelt refined on the labours of an Entick. If ever the strict rule of decorum was by chance infringed on, it was on those occasional days when, unavoidable business preventing the master of the house from sitting so

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long with his guests as he could wish, the pleasure of entertaining them was deputed to his pleasant friend James Boswell; who sometimes, in that capacity, has tried the strength of *the eldest binn.*

After a life of uninterrupted labour for more than forty years, Mr. Dilly almost on a sudden relinquished business, which he disposed of, on terms mutually beneficial, to Mr. Mawman of York. But the transition was too abrupt for Mr. Dilly; he found himself a solitary being, without the resource of an affectionate family to cheer his vacant hours; and, in the midst of affluence, he soon began to regret the loss of the counting-house and very pleasant rooms in the Poultry, and actually acquired such a dejection of spirits as to occasion no small alarm to his friends. He was luckily, however, persuaded to adopt, in Brunswick-row, Queen-square, the sociability, if not the employment, of the Poultry; and, by the repeated visits of some intimates whom he highly esteemed, he was in a great measure roused from his melancholy, and continued to enjoy a few years of real comfort.

In his life-time he gave 700*l.* consols to the company of stationers, of which he was master in 1800, for the purpose of securing perpetual annuities of ten guineas each to the widows of two liverymen of that company. A very few weeks, also, before his death he gave 100*l.* to the sea-bathing infirmary at Margate; to which very excellent institution he has added 200*l.* more by his last will; with the like sum to the society for the relief of persons confined for small debts. He has given 100*l.* to the society for the relief of the indigent blind; 100*l.* to the society for relief of the deaf and dumb; and 100*l.* to the dispensary in Red-Lion-street. He has also remembered some of his old friends.—To Daniel Braithwaite, Esq. J. O. Trotter, Esq. and Miss Cumberland, he has given 1000*l.* each; to Dr. Lettsom, Dr. Elliot, the Rev. J. H. Todd, and Mary Fowler, widow, 500*l.* each. Among the other legacies are, to Mrs. Crakelt, wife of Mr. Crakelt, 20*l.* a year; to her daughter, Mrs. Eyland, 20*l.* a year; to Mrs. Mary Greaves, the daughter of his half-sister, 52*l.* a year; to Mrs. Coulson, of Bedford, 100*l.* a year; to Miss Coulson, one of his residuary legatees, 2000*l.*; to the children of her sister, Mrs. Sellman, 1000*l.*; to the Miss Davies's, 2000*l.* each; to Mrs. Bodman and Mrs. May, all his shares in the Lancaster canal. And besides other legacies, he has given rings of ten guineas each to Mr. Alderman Domville, and to Messrs H. Baldwin, J. Nicholls, Conant, Hughs, and Davies. The residue of his property, supposed to be about 60,000*l.* to Miss Coulson, the two Miss Davies, Mrs. Bodman, and Mrs. May; who are all of them maternally related, his own name being now extinct. By the death of his brothers and an only sister, all of them unmarried, the fortunes of the whole family became centered in him.

He had lately, for the benefit of his health, taken a journey to Ramsgate, on a visit to Mr. Cumberland, who happened to be at Tunbridge Wells with Sir James Bland Burges. Mr. Dilly arrived at Ramsgate on Saturday, the 2d of May; and was, on Sunday evening, attacked by an oppression of breathing, which took him off on the following morning. He was buried on the 12th, in the cemetery of St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, in a grave nearly adjoining that in which the famous Robert Nelson was deposited in 1715; the funeral being attended by some of his oldest and most valued friends.

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*Dr.* DOUGLAS, *Bishop of Salisbury, an Account of whose Life was given vol.* VII. *p.* 527.

IN 1736, he was entered a Commoner of St. Mary Hall, and remained there till 1738, when he removed to Baliol College, on being elected an exhibitioner on Bishop Warner's foundation. In 1741, he took his bachelor's degree; and in 1742, in order to acquire a facility of speaking French, he went abroad, and remained for some time at Montreal in Picardy, and afterwards at Ghent in Flanders. Having been ordained deacon in 1744, he was appointed to officiate as chaplain to the third regiment of foot guards, which he joined when serving with the combined army in Flanders. During the time he filled this situation, he employed him-



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self chiefly in the study of modern languages. He was not an inactive spectator of the battle of Fontenoy, which took place on the 29th of April, 1745; on which occasion he was employed in carrying orders from Gen. Campbell to the English who guarded the village in which he and the other generals were stationed. He returned to England in September 1745, with that detachment of the army which had been ordered home on the breaking out of the rebellion; and having no longer any connexion with the guards, he went back to Baliol college, where he was elected one of the exhibitioners on Mr. Snell's foundation. In 1747, he was ordained priest, and became curate of Tilehurst, near Reading, and afterwards of Dunsten, in Oxfordshire; where he was residing when, at the recommendation of Dr. Charles Stuart and Lady Allen, a particular friend of the Bishop's mother, he was selected by Lord Bath as a tutor to accompany Lord Pulteney on his travels. In 1750, he was presented by Lord Bath to the vicarage of High Ercal, in Shropshire, and vacated Eaton Constantine. He only resided occasionally on his livings; and, at the desire of Lord Bath, took a house in a street contiguous to Bath House, where he passed the winter months. In the summer, he generally accompanied Lord Bath in his excursions to Tunbridge, Cheltenham, Shrewsbury, and Bath, and in his visits to the Duke of Cleveland, Lord Lyttleton, Sir Henry Bedingfield, &c. In September 1752, he married Miss Dorothy Pershouse, sister of Richard Pershouse, of Reynold-hall, near Walsall, in Staffordshire, and within three months became a widower. In 1755, he wrote a pamphlet, intitled "An Apology for the Clergy," against the Hutchinsonians, Methodists, &c.; and shortly afterwards another pamphlet, intitled "The Destruction of the French foretold by Ezekiel," against the same sects, being an ironical defence of them against the attack made on them in the former pamphlet. In the autumn of 1756, he published a pamphlet, intitled "A serious Defence of the Administration," being an ironical justification of their introducing foreign troops to defend this country. In the Easter Term of 1758, he took his doctor's degree, and was presented by Lord Bath to the perpetual curacy of Kenley, in Shropshire. In 1759, he published "The Conduct of a late noble Commander considered," in defence of Lord George Sackville. No one ever knew that he wrote this, except Millar the bookseller, to whom he made a present of the copy. This defence of Lord George Sackville was suggested solely by the attack so unfairly made on him by Ruffhead, before it could possibly be known whether he really deserved censure. In the same month, he wrote and published "A Letter to two great Men, on the Approach of Peace;" a pamphlet which excited great attention, and always passed for having been written by Lord Bath. In 1760, he wrote the Preface to the Translation of Hooke's Negociations, and was in the same year appointed one of his Majesty's chaplains. In 1761, he published "Seasonable Hints from an honest Man," as an exposition of Lord Bath's sentiments. In December 1762, on the day on which the preliminaries of peace were to be taken into consideration, he wrote the paper called "The Sentiments of a Frenchman;" which was printed on a sheet, pasted on the walls in every part of London, and distributed among the members of parliament as they entered the house. In 1763, he superintended the publication of "Henry, Earl of Clarendon's Diary and Letters," and wrote the preface which is prefixed to those papers. In June of this year, he accompanied Lord Bath to Spa, where he became acquainted with the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick (the late Duke), from whom he received marked and particular attention, and with whom he was afterwards in correspondence. It is known that within a few years there existed a series of letters written by him during his stay at Spa, and also a book containing copies of all the letters which he had written to, and received from, the Prince of Brunswick, on the state of parties, and the characters of their leaders in this country, and on the policy and effect of its continental connexions; but as these have not been found among his papers, there is reason to apprehend that they may have been destroyed, in consideration

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of some of the persons being still alive, whose characters, conduct, and principles were the topics of that correspondence. On the death of Lord Bath, in 1764, he left Dr. Douglas his library; but General Pulteney wishing that it should not be removed from Bath-house, he relinquished his claim, and accepted 1000l. in lieu of it; General Pulteney, at his death, left it to him again, and he gave it up a second time to the late Sir William Pulteney for the same sum. It has been erroneously stated, that the valuable library of which he was possessed had been derived from this source, whereas it had been entirely collected by himself. In this year he exchanged his livings in Shropshire for that of St. Austin's and St. Faith, in Watling-street, London. In April 1765, he married Miss Elizabeth Rooke, daughter of Henry Brudenell Rooke, esq. During this and the preceding year, as well as in 1768, he wrote several political papers, which were printed in the "Public Advertiser," and all the letters which appeared in that paper in 1770 and 1771, under the signatures of Tacitus and Manlius, were written by him. In 1778, he assisted Sir John Dalrymple in the arrangement of his manuscripts, and in 1777 he assisted Lord Hardwicke in arranging and publishing his "Miscellaneous Papers," which came out in the following year. In 1778, he was elected a Member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and in 1781 was chosen President of Sion-college for the year, and preached the Latin sermon before that body. In 1786 he was elected one of the Vice Presidents of the Society of Antiquaries, and framed their Addresses on the King's Recovery, 1789, both to his Majesty and the Queen. In March 1787, he was elected one of the Trustees of the British Museum, and in 1789 preached before the House of Lords, and of course published the sermon on the anniversary of King Charles's Martyrdom. In 1793, he preached the anniversary sermon before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which is published and prefixed to the annual account of their proceedings. During a great part of his life he was in correspondence with some of the most eminent literary and political characters of the age. Few could have read more, if indeed any one so much, as with such habits of incessant application as those in which he persevered almost to the last hour of his long-protracted life, he must necessarily have read. In the strictest sense of the expression, he never let one minute pass unimproved; for he never deemed any space of time too short to be employed in reading; nor was he ever seen by any of his family, when not in company with strangers, without having a book or a pen in his hand. After a life thus devoted to the cause of literature and religion, and not spent in solitary seclusion from the world, but in the midst of its most active and busy scenes, he died on the 18th of May without a struggle, and without a pang, in the arms of his son.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE emperor of France, the emperor of Russia, and the king of Prussia, have been dining with each other. The intimacy between the two former of these sovereigns commenced on a raft in the middle of a river, on the banks of which stood the imperial forces, and were witnesses to the imperial conference. When two men are conferring together on the footing of equality, and one is known to have a manifest superiority in genius and talents, and when great results are to issue from the conference, it cannot be doubted to whose advantage such a conference will redound. If to this is added, that the one was born to an imperial throne, the other ascended one by his own efforts, his own genius, his own talents, aided by the circumstances of the times, the scale will preponderate in favour of him who is the founder of a family against him, who is one merely of a family long cradled in notions of imperial dignity; and if, it is farther added, that the purple-born emperor has been well beat by the emperor brought up in the swaddling-clothes of poverty, and a very

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humble station in life, a tolerably good idea may be formed of this imperial conference.

Bonaparte had given a sound drubbing to the emperor of Russia. He had not as yet set foot on the Russian borders, but he was near to them: he had driven a king from his palace, and the magnanimous Alexander began to dread, that if the French once set foot within his proper domains, they would fix a new dynasty on the imperial thrones of Petersburgh and Moscow. The power of the northern barbarians has been tried. We cannot as Englishmen but regret that they have not made a better stand: the inhabitants of the continent of Europe cannot but rejoice that the horrid horde of Russians, of Tartars, of Kalmucks, have received a lesson in civilisation, and are found incapable of resisting the South of Europe, when well disciplined and properly conducted. These barbarians have been entertained by the French. They have been first well beat by them, and then had a specimen of the difference after a battle between a freeman and a slave.

The imperial majesties of France and Russia had a long conference on the raft. What was the subject of this conference? This will not be further known than from the general result, which was peace; and the magnanimous emperor of Russia will probably enter into all the views of the emperor of France. Bonaparte did not probably tell him that this event was to have been expected—I assured your majesty that you must be beat—but he would take things as they were, and press upon the imperial mind the necessity of peace for the sake of bleeding humanity; he would lament the necessity he had been under to enter into a war so opposite to his feelings; he would expatiate on the advantages of a good understanding between Russia and France, and would not fail to expatiate on the tyrannical power of England on the seas, and the gain to Europe if the islanders were excluded from its shores.

The imperial majesty of Russia having been well beat, would listen with coolness to all these arguments, would enter easily into the views of the imperial conqueror. Both parties separated well pleased with each other; and from this commencement of acquaintance a solid friendship, such as is wont to subsist between sovereigns, has been formed. The imperial majesty of Russia is well known to have an attachment for the house of Prussia: he could not do otherwise than intercede for the fallen sovereign. Terms were agreed upon, and the magnanimous Russian took his brother of Prussia to dine with the emperor of France. The queen of Prussia was not of the party. The magnanimous Russian would give her a full account of the dinner. It was a very different day from that which the magnanimous Russian spent with his brother of Prussia over the manes of the great Frederic: they no longer talked of the ease with which they would drive the French to the extremity of the earth. They now sat in company with one who is greater by far than the great Frederic ever was; they bowed to the influence of superior talents, superior industry, and superior power.

Duke Constantine was among these sovereigns, if not at the dinner, yet in the evening; and something good will be the result to this expectant on royalty. It is even said, that he may go to the city from whose founder he takes his name, and Constantinople may exchange its barbarous government for one a step beyond it in civilisation. No one can as yet ascertain the precise grounds of the treaty of peace, but the restoration of the Prussian king to part of his dominions seems certain. The imperial and royal personages are to make a visit to Berlin, and it cannot be supposed that the Prussian king would be permitted to be of the party merely to mortify him with a view of his past grandeur. He will be again a king; a king indeed only in name, for he must always obey the commands of his lord paramount.

Such are the strange events which take place in this changeable world; and strange as we may call them, these and many similar ones, to take place in future history, will not beat wisdom into the human race. Who would have thought it, would Mr. Burke say could he arise from the

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dead; who would have thought it, might one of his wretched admirers now say, that France, which was blotted out of the map of Europe, should give law to the whole continent! France, sunk to the ground, deprived of its king, its nobility, its clergy, its lawyers, with nothing on its surface worthy of notice, has beat emperors and kings—has done more in the short space of a year, under a man whom nobody knew, than she performed with the best born nobles during the long life of the great Louis the Fourteenth. If it were possible for man to derive instruction from such an example, they would learn that nations are not easily conquered, if they have not first conquered themselves; that when they rouse and shake themselves, it is terrible as the rage of a lion. The wretched, puny, weak, effeminate, insignificant Bond-street loungers, by whatever titles they may be decorated, the whole mass of fashionables may be shocked at the rudeness of these proceedings; yet there is an energy of man from within, which, when once properly stimulated, will break through all the chains and barriers forged by vice, by peculation, by corruption.

Friedland will be renowned in history for its battle, and Tilsit for its peace. The battle was bloody, but soon over. The defeat of the Russians was complete. After the taking of Dantzic, the Russians must fight, or lose Konigsburgh. They scarcely knew what to do, whether to fight or to retreat; to retreat to take a better position for fighting. Bonaparte put an end to their wavering councils by an attack, which put an end to all future attempts on their part to resist him out of their territories. The battle was won by an attack upon the centre, whilst the attention of the Russians was taken up with the attack on the wings. A tremendous fire of artillery, supported by the reserve of the French army, poured down upon the centre, and in less than an hour, some say forty minutes, the whole Russian army was completely routed. They fled in every direction. Thirty thousand were killed or wounded or taken prisoners. The fate of the war was determined, and an armistice proposed by the Russians proved how completely unable they were to resist the all-conquering arms of France.

The battle was fought on the anniversary of the day of the battle of Marengo; and this circumstance Bonaparte knew how to turn to a proper advantage. In person on the spot he could give orders that would be obeyed; and with a well-concerted plan he could have no doubt that his efforts would be crowned with success. The English papers, that were so extremely angry at the French army not going post-haste from the battle of Jena to Petersburgh, will now probably be satisfied, that Bonaparte understands the art of fighting as well at least as themselves; and perhaps they will find that he is as well skilled in the affairs of the cabinet as those of the field. He had gained his point, secured completely his conquests in Prussia and Poland, and humbled completely the pride of Russia. To press upon the routed enemy could be attended with little advantage, compared with the benefits resulting from an ascendancy over the mind of the magnanimous Alexander. The armistice proposed was instantly agreed to. Already plans are divulged of new kingdoms to be formed; and the imperial house of Bonaparte will condescend to mix its blood with that of some of the royal and imperial houses of Europe.

Prussia will most probably lose its territories in Westphalia, and if it is permitted to retain Prussia Proper and Prussian Poland, it must thank the generosity of the conqueror. If Silesia should be added, it will have lost much less in the conflict than it really merited. Denmark has a different part to act. It has hitherto been neutral, but it does not look with a favourable eye on England. A portion of Westphalia may be a temptation to a court, which has hitherto conducted itself with more wisdom than any court in Europe. If she declares for Bonaparte, we shall be put into a very disagreeable situation, and before this comes from the press, the question will probably have been decided.

The chivalrous king of Sweden was determined to break another lance with one of the French generals. Just before the battle of Friedland he declared the armistice, which he had sanctioned, to be at an end. The

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event of that battle will check his ardour, and the loss of his German dominions will teach him better manners. The sailing of an expedition from England put him probably into good spirits; and he calculated that, with twenty thousand English joined to his own troops, he should fall upon the French army just as they had been defeated by the Russians, and thus put an end to the career of Bonaparte. Unfortunate king of chivalry! Thy dominions await the doom of the imperial conference on the raft! The troops we sent have not, we fear, reached the destined port. The return of the English we should gladly hail; but if the German Legion should come back to this country, unhappy indeed is our lot. We are unfortunate every way by the battle of Friedland. If the German Legion could but land in Germany, let them be only a week in the country, and march fifty miles into it, we should not despair of their proving themselves worthy to face the guards of the new kings of their country.

But a great scene opens to us, as far as this country is concerned. Bonaparte has now the complete command of the Baltic, and this summer may shew the fleets of Sweden, Denmark, and Russia, aiding in the transport of his troops. He will not attack us from Boulogne, but he may from the Baltic. Such an event is by no means improbable. How are we guarded against it! Our fleets may not be able to protect every point, and this mighty conqueror cannot be defeated by talk. He must be resisted by the whole force of the country. An armed nation can alone defend us; and the nation must not only be armed, but disciplined. Idle martinets will not do in these times. Efficacious soldiers and efficacious generals must come forward. The time is coming, when the nation must shew its prowess; and, if it is defeated by the conqueror, no one can deny, that it richly deserves every calamity that the conqueror can inflict. We have had sufficient time for preparation; and if the English nation is so lost, that it cannot act as well upon land as its brave defenders have upon sea, the glory of this island must sink for ever; and it will be remembered only, that once a brave people lived on it, but from want of that spirit and energy, that true rational liberty inspires, it lost its liberty, its independence, its wealth, and its commerce.

The battle of Friedland, and its consequences, absorbs the whole attention of the political world. A revolution in Turkey can scarcely attract notice. Sultan Selim is deposed, and Sultan Mustapha is placed on his throne. They do these things with great ease in Turkey: but every thing is carried on with due solemnity. It is not as it was in Russia, when a set of nobles bursted upon the midnight privacy of their sovereign, and strangled him with his neckloth. Due decorum was observed among the Turks. They first paid their compliments to the Grand Mufti, or sacred high chancellor and priest of the empire, and humbly request his fetwa or licence, to depose their sovereign. In those countries, which are under a despotic government, they do not understand the doctrine, that princes cannot be deposed by their subjects. On the contrary, they have a regular process for doing it; and having obtained the fetwa of the Grand Mufti, every thing went on in as easy a train as when a writ is obtained in this country from the sheriff for imprisoning an unfortunate debtor.

In the interim, however, the cabinet council were summoned, and they endeavoured to avert the blow. They cut off the heads of some of the principal officers of state, and sent them to the insurgents; but this would not do; they were obstinately bent on their purpose, and intimated to the sovereign, that he must exchange the seraglio for a private palace. He, whose word a few hours before was the law, obeyed the command of his subjects, entered the palace, and in a few days ended his life. So short is the passage in despotic countries from the throne to the grave. The new sovereign was installed with great pomp, and from having been a prisoner, was invested with supreme authority.

Pretexts are easily found in despotic countries for dethroning a monarch. For, how can despotism act, without giving just cause of offence, and no intervening body being be-

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tween the sovereign and the people; he must pay the penalty for the vices of his reign, and the crimes of his ministers. Some innovation in the corps of Janisaries is said to have been the pretext, and the endeavour to introduce European discipline did not please this unmanageable corps. The despot felt the effect of a standing army; and it is a consolation, though a melancholy one, that princes stand as much in danger of standing armies as the people. A sovereign, that rules over a free people, should read the history of the Turks and Russians, and compare the satisfaction of sleeping in peace, in the midst of his subjects, to that of being exposed to the horrors attendant upon a standing army.

The revolution in Turkey will be turned, no doubt, by Bonaparte, to his own advantage. As he has made peace with Russia, he will either compel the Turks to follow his example, or leave the Russians, now disengaged from the French war, to wreak their vengeance on the Turkish empire. The Turks had lately obtained some advantages over the Russians. This revolution among them will of course derange their plans, and the next news we shall hear is, that the Russians are marching a formidable army into Turkey. If the two Emperors have determined that Constantine shall be Emperor of Turkey, the time seems at present very favourable for carrying such a design into execution. Barbarous as the Russians are, they are very superior to the Turks; and Europe will be great gainers, if, bad as the Greek church is, it should have the predominance over, or at least, an equality in the Grecian dominions, with the Mahometan church; or perhaps Bonaparte has settled that Greece shall be an independent kingdom, and an empire shall be carved out for Constantine, between Constantinople and the Danube, to be extended as far as he pleases in Asia.

A part, though a very small part of the Turkish dominions, remains in our hands. We are not yet driven from Alexandria. The accounts received of our disasters in Egypt redound to the discredit of the commanders of that expedition. Having the sea open to them, they might have preserved themselves quiet in Alexandria, till forces had arrived sufficient to secure the conquest of Egypt. It is to be hoped, however, that what we have got we shall retain; and it will be a curious thing to see the Ottoman empire assailed by the three great powers in Europe not acting in concert. This barbarous empire has too long kept desolate the finest provinces of Europe and Asia.

Malta, the pretended object of the war, is not lost to us. Our fleets still ride triumphant on the main. No enemy dares to approach them; but it is said, that Bonaparte is building ships in every quarter, suited to his purpose. The expedition that sailed from our coasts from the Baltic, has reached the Sound. We have not yet heard that it has arrived at its destined port. So great a body of men ought not to have been sent but upon some grand object, and what that object was time alone will develope. Had it been sent three months sooner, it might have been of use in the grand conflict; but England was then too much engaged in parliamentary conflicts, for such an expectation to have been formed.

Buenos Ayres does not yet acknowledge our dominion. But we retain possession of Monte Video, and are making preparations for the complete subjection of the country. The opening that will be made there for our commerce will indemnify us in some measure for the losses that we must sustain in the Baltic. St. Domingo is resting after its revolution. The Black empire will not be deficient in all the acts which prevail among their white brethren, and they will play the same tricks in government, to make and unmake kings, form and quell factions, just as is done in the civilized word. All this may be well excused among poor blacks; but it is some reflection on the christian world, that with such superior advantages from religion and manners, they have made so little progress in the art of government, and should continue to play the same tricks with guns and trumpets, as are fit only for children.

A great feature in our domestic politics, since our last, is the splendid procession made by the citizens of Westminster, to shew the object of



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their choice, according to ancient custom, to his constituents. The chairing of Sir F. Burdett could not, on account of his wound, take place on the day of his election, and the 29th of June was afterwards fixed upon, for a procession from his house in Piccadilly, round Covent Garden, to the Crown and Anchor. On that day a vast body of the electors, marching under the banners of their respective parishes, preceding a car, followed by several carriages, went from Covent Garden to Piccadilly, to receive the baronet. The car was elegantly constructed and ornamented, and on it Sir F. Burdett was seated, forming, independent of the interest taken in his election, a very affecting picture.—Every house in Piccadilly, and the streets through which the procession passed, was crowded with spectators; the streets were lined with carriages, filled with spectators inside and out; and the multitudes accompanying the procession were immense. Upwards of half a million of people were spectators, or actors, in this scene; and the whole was conducted with the utmost decorum. The line of procession consisted of music, the high bailiff, the electors under the different parishes, and a large body of horsemen, electors of Middlesex, the committee, the car, a long line of carriages, open and close. The day was remarkably fine. Cheerfulness was in every face. Wherever the car appeared it was hailed by the cheers of the spectators, and the smiles of the fair sex, whose ribbands declared their partiality for this distinguished representative.

Between five and six the car stopped at the Crown and Anchor, which had more guests on this occasion than had ever been known to meet in that house upon any occasion. Upwards of 1500 persons dined there, and after dinner the great room was completely filled, and the other rooms were occupied by those who could not obtain a place in it. The first toast given was—The King, the Constitution, the whole of the Constitution, and nothing but the Constitution. After two more toasts, Mr. Jennings, the chairman, made a very impressive speech on the right of election, and the manner in which it had been exercised in Westminster, shewing the advantages that might be obtained by similar exertions, in every part of the kingdom. He remarked on the malignity with which the hirelings of prostitution pursued every man who dared to speak the truth on political subjects. They wished to treat the people of England as tyrants in every age have treated their slaves, dreading, that if the light broke in upon us, the first objects we should discover would be our fetters, and the next, the expedient by which they might be broken. Such malignity had pursued the object of their choice. He would speak the truth, and would not join with faction. After many allusions to the political principles and conduct of Sir F. Burdett, he proposed his health, which was received with rapturous acclamations.

Sir F. endeavoured for some time to speak standing, but unable to do it, sat upon a chair on the table. He thanked the company for the honour they had done him, but entertained very little hopes, that in the present state of the House of Commons, any good could be done to the country. The present House of Commons is formed, it is hypocritically said, by an appeal to the sense of the people; and so the late ministers appealed, as they said, to the sense of the people, and one of the first acts of this sense of the people was to consent to be driven from the first floor into the garret, by a tenth per cent. on all their incomes, and an additional ten per cent. upon the assessed taxes, already enormous and oppressive. What the new sense of the people will produce we may easily foresee, and shall shortly experience. Gentlemen, he said, I wish to observe, that both parties laugh at you, and despise you; and those, who have robbed you the most, very naturally despise you the most. It is the common cant of both parties to deny the existence of such a thing as the people; and I have been frequently insultingly asked, where such an order as the people is found in England? Gentlemen, you have furnished me with an answer to that derogatory question. In Westminster, in the metropolis of England, there exists that people; and if these corrupt and mercenary parties shall see the inhabitants of this country acting

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firmly and perseveringly like a people, they will soon acknowledge them to be such; and those who are treading oppressively upon the necks of the people, will change situations, and be found bowing humbly at their feet. After expressing his gratitude to his hearers, the worthy baronet concluded his speech, by giving as his toast, the Electors of Westminster.

Mr. Frend took an opportunity by giving a toast, which could not come from the chair, of comparing the conduct of the two factions, the ins and the outs, to the combatants on the bridge of Pisa, in Italy. At this game two parties, on opposite sides, contended for the possession of the bridge, and in the contest, dukes, marquisses, counts, and cavaliers, were seen tumbling headlong into the river, and affording amusement to the court and populace who were on each bank, spectators of the conflict. Some time since, he observed, a former administration had got to the top of the bridge, and thrown their adversaries into the river; the same adversaries had now succeeded, and thrown their competitors into the river! Might not a third party be found to throw both into the river? In Italy the game was played for five thousand sequins; in England it costs as many millions. The events of this day had shewn, that there was a party which might take some share in the game, and this was the public. The order, the regularity, the solemnity, the applause, the acclamations of the day would teach supercilious observers, that, besides the ins and the outs, the public was a class of some political importance. It was time, he said, to get rid of the idle names of whigs and tories, too long bandied about in our history. Such had been the political changes, that the former name was retained, where the substance was lost; and we ought not to look up to any one or to any name, unless connected with it were those fundamental principles from which true, fair, and equal representation of the people was to be expected: a measure equally conducive to the happiness of king and people, and opposed by those who prefer their own private interests to the welfare of their king and country. He then paid some appropriate compliments to Mr. Jennings for his conduct, and concluded by giving his health.

On the health of the committee being given, Mr. Sturch, one of the members, thanked the company in their name, and in very concise but expressive terms, explained the principles and conduct of the committee in the late election. Several excellent toasts were given, and among them the following: May the ineffectives of the regiment be speedily disbanded, and the red-book reduced to its proper dimensions. The utmost order, good humour, and hilarity prevailed, Sir F. Burdett left the room about nine; the company gradually dispersed, delighted with their day: a partial illumination took place in the evening.

The cry of No Popery is no longer bellowed out by the administration; and they are very sorry that, as it has done its business, any thing more should be said upon the subject. It is not, however, so easy to recall the winged words, and a transaction has been divulged, which, however, it may shew the attachment of a bishop to the powers that be, is supposed by some to have carried that attachment to a degree of profanation. We are indebted to Dr. Knox for the publicity of the transaction, who in a letter inserted in the public papers, has given a detailed account of it. On the 10th of July, the bishop of Rochester held a confirmation in the church at Tunbridge, and there two clergymen moved and seconded an address to the king on the No Popery business. Dr. Knox rose to make his objections, but before he could finish a sentence, he was silenced by the bishop, who exclaimed, and not in the spirit of meekness, that he would not hear a word against the motion, and he immediately read the address, and handed it over the rails of the communion table for signature. Dr. Knox's observations on this conduct are exceedingly just; he contends, that on a day, when the young people were collected together for a solemn purpose, it was not right to disturb the religion of the place by political manœuvres; the town-hall was at any rate to have been used, and not the church; and much less was it fitting and decent that the bishop within the



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rails of the communion table, where it might have been supposed that the duties of his office were the uppermost in his mind, should have read the address, insulted one of his clergy, and recommended it for signature. We cannot but agree with Dr. Knox, though we observe that he talks of revering the authority of the bishop at the altar, as if the bishop derived a peculiar reverence from an altar. In a protestant church there is no altar, it is a popish phrase; the papists have altars, the protestants only communion tables. But whether the bishop was at an altar or a communion table, his conduct was equally culpable, and highly indecent; shewing in what manner addresses to the king are procured.

We promised in our last to notice the proceedings in another place, relative to the church, and to lay before our readers the state of the prosecution against Mr. Stone, an aged presbyter of the Church of England, with a large family. The prosecutor, it may be recollected, is a Mr. Bishop, a proctor in the place called Doctors' Commons, being the same in the civil law to a doctor, that an attorney is to a counsellor. This Mr. Bishop is a rare theologian, a sound Salamanca divine; for he is bringing a poor parson into trouble, from a knowledge of the subjects on which the parson has preached, or he is bringing him into trouble without knowledge of the subjects on which the preachment has been. Be this as it may, this Mr. Bishop having read the sermon which Mr. Stone preached before the archdeacon and his clergy, and which the archdeacon and his clergy neither refuted nor reprimanded; this Mr. Bishop has drawn up twenty articles against Mr. Stone, contained in five sheets of foolscap paper, written on both sides. Our readers would not be anxious for their insertion in this place, though there are some things in them which require the particular attention of the clergy.

The process in Doctors' Commons is of a very singular nature. Most is carried on in writing. The articles answer to an indictment, and the accused is to deny or allow them, that is, plead guilty or not guilty. The articles having been brought in, the accused was allowed a certain time to give in his answer, and this he has done by denying the charge. The vacation taking place soon after this part of the business, nothing can be publicly done till November next. In the mean time Mr. Bishop is to collect his evidence, is to prove that Mr. Stone has uttered the words alledged against him; and also prove, that such language cannot be justified by the accused. We understand that Mr. Stone is fully prepared to meet this Mr. Bishop, to discuss the point foot to foot; and if there is fair law we would bet a hundred to one in favour of the parson against the proctor.

What this proctor knows of divinity or ecclesiastical history, may be judged by one single charge; he objects to Mr. Stone that he has said that the gospels, or some of them, assert our Lord to be the legitimate son of Mary and Joseph. To be sure they do. We have been in a great error all our lives, if they do not; and we can have no doubt that the proctor himself, if justice were fairly done, ought to be called into the spiritual court, and well trounced, for calling such a well known truth into question. If our Lord is not the legitimate son of Mary and Joseph, whose legitimate son is he? We should be much obliged to this Mr. Bishop for an answer to this question. Mr. Stone is also attacked for saying that the atonement of divine wrath by the expiatory sacrifice of the death of Christ, to be a mistaken idea; and for affirming the satisfaction of divine justice, by the vicarious punishment of Christ, to be a disgusting impossibility. It will be pleasant to hear the doctors discuss these points, and to shew in what they differ from certain articles of religion, which few people read now a days, and fewer people believe. The two last positions put us in mind of some verses stuck up in a calvinistical university:

God was in wrath, because to be so
he was pleased;
God killed God, that so his wrath
might be appeased.

It is well for us that our articles are proved not to be calvinistical, or Mr. Bishop would have no small quantity

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of persons in his ecclesiastical court, under quitam actions.

In the two houses of parliament, the strength of the ministers and the opposition has been fairly tried. The opposition has been fairly beat out of the field. It went sanguine to the charge on the bridge the first day, but was driven off after some resistance; a second day it made another but a feebler attack; on the third it was soon beat, and the No Popery gentlemen are now completely masters of the bridge. The king's speech was read by commission, on the 26th of June, and gave rise to debate in both houses of parliament.

After the Commons had retired, a debate took place in the house of Lords, when

Lord Mansfield moved the address, and stated, that his Majesty found himself compelled to dismiss the late administration. His right of doing so could not be disputed, and his reign had proved his disposition to toleration, on which it was to be regretted that the agitations of a certain question had cast a doubt. The king, in such a case, could do no less than appeal to the sense of the people, and the success of the appeal was evident, from the numerous addresses brought from all parts of the kingdom. The rest of the Noble Lord's speech was merely a repetition of what was to be found in the king's speech. Lord Rolle seconded the address, lamenting that the last days of the king should have been embittered by propositions to which it was well known he would never give his consent. The late ministry, by singular fatuity and perversion of intellect, would press these propositions, deservedly lost his confidence, and with great propriety were dismissed from his service.

Lord Fortescue moved the amendment, founding it on the means by which the present administration came into power, and the dissolution of parliament, to the injury of public business. That dissolution was a very arbitrary measure, and the base cry of "No Popery," by which it was supported, threw disgrace upon its authors. Lord Borringdon opposed the amendment, maintaining the right of the king to dissolve the parliament, arguing for the propriety of the measure from the quantity of factious opposition in the other house, and condemning the absurdity and wickedness of the cry of "No Popery," which, he contended, the ministers had done every thing in their power to suppress. Lord Holland supported the amendment, condemning the speech from the throne as intemperate, and introducing subjects, such as the disasters at Egypt and at Constantinople, as perfectly irrevelant to the general matter of the speech. The expeditions to those places he would defend. The dissolution was a rash, imprudent, and arbitrary measure, not from the shortness of the time that the parliament had sat, but because it was in the midst of public business, and was adopted from bad motives. For his own part he could wish that parliaments, instead of being septennial, should be triennial, or even annual. The speech from the throne stated no inconvenience to have arisen from the dissolution, yet what became of the constitutional control of parliament, if ministers dispose of millions without any legal appropriation of the money. The cry of "No Popery" had been, he must say, attempted to be raised, but it was to the credit of the country, not to that of the ministers, that it had not succeeded, and the scenes of 1780 had not been realised. He would oppose the ministers, because they gave proof of a spirit hostile to liberty; because they made use of a factious resort to the passions of mankind, and basely and wickedly sought to infuse that spirit into the people, which had often deluged the country with blood. Where a system existed hostile to liberty, and built upon intolerance and exclusion, a systematic opposition was most necessary.

Lord Mulgrave opposed the amendment, justifying the speech, and condemning the conduct of the late ministers for discussing the conduct of the king in that house. Lord Erskine supported the amendment, calling upon the Duke of Portland to compare his conduct in 1784 with his present situation, inveighing against the cry of "No Popery," and hinting that it was raised by desperate men, who by such desperate means so often succeeded in putting down thrones,

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and dominions, and powers. Lord Grosvenor supported the amendment, adverting to the assistance which ministers received from Lord Melville, notwithstanding the resolution on the journal of the House of Commons, and to the accusations against the present opposition as opposing government. One would think, he said, by these remarks, that this was some despotic government. The king had his prerogative, but the Houses of Lords and Commons had their prerogative also; and there had seldom been an occasion on which it was more requisite for them to use it than the present.

Lord Sidmouth lamented that all hopes of unanimity on the subject of the address were lost; but he felt unanimity to be so necessary, that, unless the speech contained expressions in which he could not concur, or unfounded accusations, he should feel himself bound in duty to support it. He regretted the change of ministers; but that having been unavoidable, he thought the dissolution to be warrantable and justifiable. Late events had interested the feelings of the people; and if the cry had been raised by way of making a stalking-horse of the church, it was highly censurable; but much arose from the attachment to the established church, and wherever that prevailed, he respected it, as he thought the establishment of that church connected with the constitution. He would judge of ministers by their measures. His party was the country and his king, and on this ground he felt it his duty to resist the amendment.

Lord Rosslyn could not allow that any fair reason had been given to the country for the dissolution; he did not believe that the church had been in any danger, and he denied that the addresses conveyed the sense of the people. The earl of Buckinghamshire commended the dissolution, as it would assure the catholics, that the country united with the king in his sentiments towards them. Lord Grenville affirmed, that the dissolution was a measure adopted during a ferment of all the bad passions, artfully and wickedly excited, and adopted solely for the purpose of taking advantage of that ferment, because it would not last. The business of parliament was set aside for this base purpose. The revenue of customs in Ireland could not be legally collected after the 5th of July next: the intercourse between America and this country hung on a balance, for the statute, authorising it, expired on the 1st of June last, yet duties had been collected in our ports on American produce ever since that time, and thus ministers had committed an act of the worst example and worst consequences. It was not the smallness of the sum that could make an excuse: Hampden resisted not on account of the sum, but the illegality of the power by which it was levied. The cry of "No Popery" was a base artifice used by the ministers: the letters written to Oxford University, and the address to Northampton by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the publication of a pretended address from Dublin University in the Gazette, sufficiently shew the arts used upon this occasion.

The Lord Chancellor explained his letter written to Oxford University, and declared that he thought the concessions to the catholics dangerous from the length to which they might be carried. Lord Lauderdale reprobated the dissolution in the strongest terms, and Ld. Hawkesbury as warmly justified the conduct of his colleagues. The amendment was then put, when there voted for it, of the persons present, 56; against it, 131: proxies for it, 11; against it, 29: on the whole for, 67; against it, 160. The address was then carried without a division; and thus ended the battle of the bridge in the House of Lords.

In the House of Commons, the address was moved by Lord Newark, and seconded by Mr. Hall, both being echoes of the speech, the latter ending with a commendation of that great and lamented statesman, Mr. Pitt, who had weathered the storm: and he called upon those ministers who had lately quitted the helm, to abandon all spirit of mutiny, and to join in navigating the vessel, and guiding her to a port of security. The last remark does credit to this speaker's ingenuity; but his commendation of the statesman who steered the vessel into all its difficulties, is an insult upon the common sense and under-

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standing of mankind. After them rose Lord Howick, and made a tremendously long speech, justifying his loyalty to a beloved king, though his duty to him compelled him to oppose a weak, intemperate, and inefficient administration. He reprobated the dissolution of a parliament which had sat only four months, by those persons, who complained grievously of the dissolution of a parliament which had sat four years. These persons had dissolved a parliament in the midst of business; they had checked the proceedings of the committee of finance; they had raised an absurd and malicious cry. The committee of finance, it is hoped, will be restored. The Irish customs bills cannot be passed in due time. What, according to the ministers' own statement, produced the dissolution? The late ministers proposed a measure obnoxious to the king, which they abandoned; this could not then be the cause of the dissolution. They are turned out, say properly turned out, if parliament decides against them. Abandoned by king, parliament, and people, we are still said to be the cause of the dissolution. Such a mode of arguing is not easily to be reconciled to any principles of reasoning. We are also to be railed against for supporting measures in favour of popery. Yet the Right Hon. Gentleman, who has succeeded to the Foreign department, is known to entertain sentiments most favourable to the catholics. Others have supported the same opinions, and the appeal to the memory of Mr. Pitt seems to be very extraordinary, as he resigned his place from inability to carry a similar measure. In supporting their cry of "No Popery" also, the measures of the new ministry were liable to the severest reprehension, and their mode of obtaining influence by the trick of making inspecting field officers for the volunteers, is of a piece with their other proceedings. No one laments (said Lord H.) the disasters in Egypt more than myself; but what do the ministers mean by inserting the paragraph relative to it in the speech? Do they mean to insinuate any thing against the late ministry? We challenge the enquiry! we were always the advocates for enquiry! we never shrunk from it, and do not now shrink from it. If ill success in an expedition is such an argument against a ministry, what shall we say of the memorable achievements at Ferrol, Corsica, the Helder?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer vindicated the dissolution of parliament, and replied to the observations on the inconveniencies to the public, which, when compared with the arguments in favour of the dissolution, sunk to nothing. He compared the conduct of the late ministers, in the Catholic question, with that of Mr. Pitt, on a similar question, and declared it to be his opinion, that no farther concessions to the Catholics were desirable.——Mr. Windham supported the amendment, reprobating the cry raised by the ministers, by which they had got that kind of parliament which was equally depreciated by the good patriots and the bad—a parliament dependent entirely on the power of the crown. Lord Cochrane thought, that both the address and the amendment were exceptionable; the latter appeared so, because it threw a blame on the king in the exercise of his constitutional prerogative. The two parties might indulge in mutual crimination, but he sincerely hoped, that a set of men would be found to guide the helm of state, to whom the objections could not apply, which were stated against these two contending interests. Mr. Grattan supported the amendment, observing, that if ministers continued the concessions to the Catholics, they gave up all the arguments founded on the danger of them, to the state; if they repelled them, they gave up their army. The Catholics were now admitted into the constitution—they were our equals—they were our brethren. The seat of learning in Ireland would not vote an address. If religion had been attacked, the college of Dublin would not have been wanting; she had shewn her dignity by her silence. The people of Ireland, of both religions, are inclined to love each other; none but the enemies of their country wish to keep them disunited. Lord Milton supported the amendment, and was glad of the opportunity to testify his abhorrence of an administration, the first act of

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whose government was to recall to his Majesty's councils profligacy and corruption. Mr. D. Saunders conceived that the trial in the house of lords had set aside the spirit of the resolution respecting Lord Melville. Mr. Bathurst thought that the dissolution was a justifiable measure, and this was a sufficient ground for him to support the address. Several other members spoke on this occasion, but with as little novelty or ingenuity to recommend their speeches, as those who went before them; and the house dividing, there appeared to be for the address 300, for the amendment 155; and thus ended the battle of the bridge in the house of commons. It was renewed again on a subsequent night, and the ministers were triumphant. Mr. Whitbread brought in a motion for an enquiry into the state of the nation, which would have produced a hard tustle in words, but the public lost the benefit, if benefit it can be called, of hearing the abuse which each party cast upon the other, by the strangers being all turned out of the gallery. Enough, however, has been said by both sides, to prove that England wants a parliament without placemen and pensioners—a parliament chosen by the people, not by a small part voting for boroughs, and under corrupt influence.

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|---|---|---|---|
| Asthenia | 18 | Hæmorrhois | 2 |
| Rheumatismus | 5 | Hysteria | 2 |
| Febris | 4 | Asthma | 3 |
| Catarrhus | 8 | Icterus | 2 |
| Cynanche Tonsillaris | 3 | Morbi Cutanei | 5 |
| Phthisis Pulmonalis | 4 | Morbi Infantiles | 7 |
| Hæmoptysis | 1 | | |
| Dyspepsia | 8 | | |
| Hypochondriasis | 6 | | |
| Paralysis | 4 | | |
| Amenorrhœa | 3 | | |
| Menorrhagia | 4 | | |
| Leucorrhœa | 5 | | |
| Diarrhœa | 6 | | |
| Hydrops | 3 | | |

OF these infantile diseases, two arose from improper management, during the process of weaning. A few general remarks therefore, on the mode in which that process ought to be conducted, shall form the subject of this report.

It is a common question—at what period should an infant be weaned?

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To this, however, it is not easy to give a decided answer. Yet some light may be thrown upon the subject, by considering the progress of the infant's teething.

The function of the teeth is necessary to the process of digestion. By the teeth the food is masticated; in the act of mastication, it is mixed with the saliva; by this division, and this mixture, it is prepared to undergo the digestive process; and without this preparation, it is not to be supposed, that the food can be regularly digested.* The progress of the infant's teething, therefore, may lead to some information, concerning the period, at which he should be weaned.

The progress of the teething process, however, is not always uniform. There is a considerable variety, in this respect, in different infants. But in general, the front teeth begin to appear, between the end of the fifth and the beginning of the eighth month; and about the twelfth or fourteenth month, the infant has got all his front teeth, and the foremost or small grinders of both jaws. Now he shews some power of mastication; now his stomach is capable of digesting other sorts of food; and now he may be very safely weaned.

But should the infant not be weaned, till he is capable of masticating his food? We would not argue the point, or carry it to the extreme; for although the teeth be destined to masticate the food, to mix it with the saliva, and thus to prepare it for the digestive process; yet if an infant has been well nursed, if he be thriving, if his food shall be well chosen, and if the weaning process be properly conducted, he may surely be weaned, without injury, before he has actually acquired the power of mastication. We have reasoned concerning the function of the teeth, and the mixture of the food with the saliva, not so much to fix the exact, or particular period of weaning the infant, as to caution against weaning him too early; against weaning him, till, by the presence of a certain number of teeth, there is some reason to think, that his digestive powers are capable, of assimilating new sorts of food.

Now in what manner should the weaning process be conducted?—or with what sorts of food should the infant be supplied?

It is the practice of some to wean the infant at once. A particular night is fixed for the occasion. On this night the spoon and the cradle are to be particularly at work; and from this time henceforth, he is not to taste his wonted food. Nay, soot or aloes, or some such horrid thing, has been applied to the nipple, to drive the infant from the breast, and to deprive him at once of the food to which he has been so long accustomed.

Can the living body bear such treatment? It will bear almost any thing when done gradually; but a change so sudden it cannot bear. The most severe and formidable disease must ensue; weaning-brash and all its direful consequences.

This disease is generally known, and many know it from sad experience. It produces the most dreadful havoc in the infantile constitution. It first deranges the bowels, then the liver, and then the whole frame. It wastes the infant, reduces him to skin and bone, and brings rickets and other formidable diseases in its train; nay, in many cases, it is only the most judicious, and well directed treatment, that can possibly save his life. The origin of the whole, is weaning the infant, too suddenly and too early.

The remedy therefore is obvious. To prevent every consequence, it is only necessary, to wean the infant gradually, and at a proper period. The weaning process ought not to be begun too early; and when begun, it ought neither to be finished in a night, nor in a day, nor in a week, nor even perhaps in a month. In taking this very important step, there are several things, which ought to be considered—the season of the year,

* It is highly probable, that the deficiency of the digestive process, in some old people, is partly owing to their want of teeth; in consequence of which, their food is not sufficiently masticated, and mixed with their saliva.



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the state of the infant's constitution and health, the progress of his teething, &c.

Next to make choice of his food. It is not his nature, to live wholly, either on animal or vegetable aliment, and therefore he ought to have a due proportion of both. Let him be nourished by his mother's milk, for the space of five or six months, or until he has got a pair of front teeth in each jaw. Then let him be accustomed to the use of other milk, and learned to feed by the spoon. Next let the weaning process be begun, and during this process, let him be brought to a diet, consisting of milk, veal-tea, chicken-broth, or weak beef-tea, with a due proportion of well prepared bread. Let the quantity of these substances be gradually increased, and the quantity of his mother's milk gradually decreased. Let him be weaned at last, and gradually brought to the use of food of a more solid nature, and to the common articles of diet, according to the progress of his teething, or according as the power of his mastication increases.

By conducting the weaning process in this manner, the safety of the mother's constitution, as well as the constitution of the infant, is insured. The secretion of her milk gradually ceases; her change of constitution comes gradually on; Nature operates, and supersedes the weak and imperfect interference of art. Weaning brash, and all its direful consequences, are only to be found among those infants who are crammed with improper food, and who are too early and too suddenly weaned.

J. HERDMAN.

*Old Broad Street,*
*22d July*, 1807.

# HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

### *London.*

At a Common Hall, held on Midsummer-day, at Guildhall, several Aldermen and Gentlemen were put in nomination for the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, when Christopher Smith, Esq. of Queen-street, and Richard Phillips, Esq. of New Bridge-street, were declared to be duly elected for the year ensuing.

Her Serene Highness the Duchess of Brunswick, sister of his Britannic Majesty, and widow of the late Duke of Brunswick, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Jena, arrived on Tuesday the 7th of July, in the Clyde frigate, Commodore Owen, at Gravesend; and the Princess of Wales had her first interview with the Duchess on board that ship. On removing from the ship to the barge, the Princess took her seat on the left of her mother, and repeated discharges of cannon announced her approach to the shore. On the platform the mayor and town-clerk of Gravesend advanced towards her, when the town-clerk read a dutiful address to her Serene Highness, congratulating her on her arrival in this country, to which she returned a short but affecting answer. The Princess of Wales and the Duchess then drove to Blackheath, where she was afterwards visited by his Majesty, and has since been to London, and had an interview with the Queen, and the principal part of the royal family.

The following is a statement of the quantity of porter brewed in London by the twelve principal houses, between July 5, 1806, and July 5, 1807.

| | Barrels. | | Barrels. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meux - | 170,879 | Combe | 80,273 |
| Barclay - | 166,600 | Goodwyn | 72,580 |
| Hanbury - | 135,972 | Elliott - | 47,988 |
| Brown & Parry | 125,654 | Clowes | 36,554 |
| Whitbread | 104,251 | J. Calvert | 37,038 |
| F. Calvert - | 85,004 | Harford | 33,289 |

The quantity of table-beer brewed by the first twelve houses in London, from July 5, 1806, to July 5, 1807.

| | Barrels. | | Barrels. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kirkman - | 23,351 | Cowell - | 11,515 |
| Charrington | 22,184 | Cape - | 11,463 |
| Edmonds - | 19,474 | Sandall - | 9,798 |
| Sandford - | 15,818 | Hale - | 9,098 |
| Paullaine - | 15,300 | Stretton - | 8,161 |
| Satchell - | 11,665 | Eves - | 8,048 |

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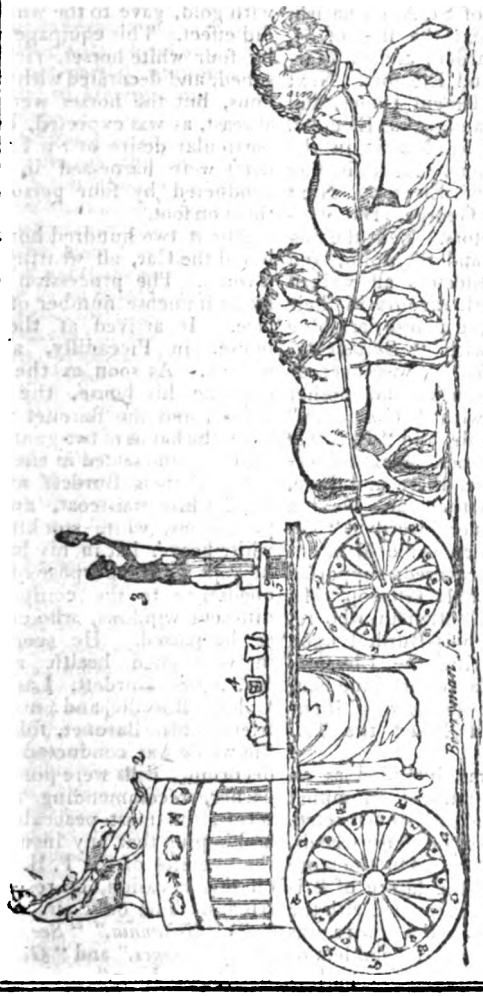
A REPRESENTATION OF THE TRIUMPHAL CAR USED FOR CHAIRING SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.



1. Sir Francis in the Chair—2. Foot Stool—3. Britannia holding the Cap of Liberty on a Spear—4. Arms of the United Kingdom—5. Arms of Westminster.
6. The Cradle and Cushion on which Sir Francis Burdett's Leg rested.

The CAR is elegantly fluted and ornamented with wreaths of oak and laurel, the sides of which are covered with crimson velvet; on the front of the foot-stool is represented the Monster CORRUPTION, on which Sir FRANCIS treads.

The chairing of Sir Francis Burdett took place on Monday the 29th of June. It excited great expectation, and drew together an immense multitude. It consisted not merely of the population of the metropolis, but of crowds from the vicinity, who covered the roads in every direction, from an early hour. The procession commenced from Covent Garden, and at twelve o'clock began to move in the following order:—Four men with bugles, on horseback, followed by two men on horseback, bearing large flags, and six others, with small ones. Next was the High Constable on horseback, followed by nine assistants, three and three, all mounted upon horses. To them succeeded a horseman, with a large blue flag, with "*Burdett and our Country*," inscribed in letters of gold. He was followed by three bugle boys, in blue jackets and caps, on horseback, bearing small blue flags, with the figures 5134, the number of the Baronet's majority, inscribed in letters of gold. Next came a large white flag, with the inscription,

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"*Purity of Election*," in gold.—Next followed the flag of St. Ann's parish, and Electors. Next the flag of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, and St. Martin's Le Grand, and Electors. Next the flag of St. Clement Danes, and St. Mary Le Strand, and Electors. Next the flag of St. Martin in the Fields, and Electors. Next the flag of St. James's, and Electors. Next the flag of St. George, Hanover-square, and Electors. Next the flag of St. Margaret and St. John, and Electors. The Electors all walked four and four, with favours in their hats. Next followed a large dark blue flag, inscribed with "*Burdett the choice of the People.*" It was succeeded by a band of music, and another large blue flag, with "*Committee*," inscribed on one side, and "*Purity of Election*," on the other. Next followed the Committee, three and three, the Chairman in the rear. Next a large sky-blue banner, inscribed "*The Constitution.*" Then came Mr. Jennings, walking uncovered, supported by Mr. Adams and Mr. Glossop. Mr. Jennings is the Gentleman who represented Sir Francis Burdett upon the hustings, during the Election. Next followed a large dark blue banner, motto, "*The Triumph of Westminster.*" Next followed the Triumphal Car.

The vehicle was intended as an imitation of the ancient triumphal car, and not unclassically constructed. It was surmounted on four wheels, superbly ornamented. On the more advanced part was the figure of Britannia, with a spear crowned with the Cap of Liberty. In the centre was a faggot firmly bound, the emblem of union; and on the posterior part of the platform was a pedestal, on which was placed a Gothic Chair for the Hero of the day. He sat with his head uncovered, and his wounded limb rested on a purple cushion, while the other was sustained on a sort of Imperial footstool, under which the monster, Corruption, was seen in an agonizing attitude. On different parts of the Car were depicted the arms of the City of Westminster, and also the insignia of the United Kingdom. Ornamented draperies of crimson velvet and purple silk was distributed in various parts, and banners embroidered with gold, gave to the whole a splendid effect. This equipage was drawn by four white horses, richly caparisoned, and decorated with purple ribbons, but the horses were not four abreast, as was expected, but (by the particular desire of Sir Francis Burdett) were harnessed in pairs, and conducted by four persons leading them on foot.

About two hundred horsemen followed the Car, all wearing dark blue favours. The procession was closed by an immense number of the populace. It arrived at the Baronet's house, in Piccadilly, about three o'clock. As soon as the Car came opposite his house, the procession halted, and the Baronet was carried upon the hands of two gentlemen from his door, and seated in the Car.

Sir Francis Burdett wore a blue coat, white waistcoat, and nankeen pantaloons, white stockings, and a white beaver hat in his hand, which he kept for the purpose of paying his obedience to the company at the different windows, who cheered him as he passed. He seemed to be in very good health and spirits. Mr. Jones Burdett, Lady Burdett, Colonel Bosville, and a number of the friends of the Baronet, followed; and the whole was conducted with great decorum. Bills were posted at every corner, recommending in pressing terms, the most peaceable conduct, and hoping that any insult given by the enemies of Sir F. B. would not, on this occasion, be resented by his friends. The only airs played were "*Rule Britannia*," "*See the Conquering Hero comes*," and "*God save Great George our King.*"

The Car arrived at the Crown and Anchor, exactly at five o'clock, and the Baronet was carried by four gentlemen into the house, amidst the huzzas of the populace. He was so much overcome with the heat of the day, as to require medical assistance, but he soon recovered. Great preparations had been made at the Crown and Anchor, for the dinner. Tables were laid for 2,000 people, but the company did not exceed 1,500. They filled all the principal rooms. Every precaution was taken to prevent acci-

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dent from the excessive crowd, and with the happiest success. The geometrical stone staircase, and the floors, were propped with strong pillars. At night there was a partial illumination in the Strand, St. Martin's-lane, and a few other places.

MEETING of PARLIAMENT.—This day (Friday, June 26) the House met as usual, when the following speech, with which the Session of Parliament was opened, was delivered by his Majesty's Commissioners:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have it in command from his Majesty to state to you, that having deemed it expedient to recur to the sense of his people, his Majesty, in conformity to his declared intention, has lost no time in causing the present Parliament to be assembled.

"His Majesty has great satisfaction in acquainting you, that since the events which led to the dissolution of the last Parliament, his Majesty has received, in numerous Addresses from his subjects, the warmest assurances of their affectionate attachment to his person and Government, and of their firm resolution to support him in maintaining the just rights of his Crown, and the true principles of the Constitution; and he commands us to express his entire confidence that he shall experience in all your deliberations, a determination to afford him an equally loyal, zealous, and affectionate support, under all the arduous circumstances of the present time.

"We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that his Majesty's endeavours have been most anxiously employed for the purpose of drawing closer the ties by which his Majesty is connected with the powers of the Continent; of assisting the efforts of those Powers against the ambition and oppression of France; of forming such engagements as may ensure their continued co-operation; and of establishing that mutual confidence and concert so essential under any course of events to the restoration of a solid and permanent peace in Europe.

"It would have afforded his Majesty the greatest pleasure to have been enabled to inform you, that the Mediation undertaken by his Majesty for the purpose of preserving peace between his Majesty's Ally, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sublime Porte, had proved effectual for that important object: his Majesty deeply regrets the failure of that mediation, accompanied as it was by the disappointment of the efforts of his Majesty's squadron in the sea of Marmora, and followed, as it has since been by the losses which have been sustained by his gallant troops in Egypt.

"His Majesty could not but lament the extension of hostilities in any quarter, which should create a diversion in the war so favourable to the views of France; but lamenting it, especially in the instance of a Power with which his Majesty has been so closely connected, and which has been so recently indebted for its protection against the encroachments of France, to the signal and successful interposition of his Majesty's arms.

"His Majesty has directed us to acquaint you, that he has thought it right to adopt such measures as might best enable him, in concert with the Emperor of Russia, to take advantage of any favourable opportunity for bringing the hostilities in which they are engaged against the Sublime Porte, to a conclusion, consistent with his Majesty's honour and the interest of his ally.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has ordered the estimates of the current year to be laid before you, and he relies on the zeal of his faithful Commons to make such provision for the public service, as well as for the further application of the sums which were granted in the last Parliament, as may appear to be necessary.

"And his Majesty bearing constantly in mind the necessity of a careful and economical Administration of the pecuniary resources of the Country, has directed us to express his hopes that you will proceed without delay in the pursuit of those enquiries, connected with the public economy, which engaged the attention of the last Parliament.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty commands us to state to you, that he is deeply impressed with the peculiar importance, at the present moment, of cherishing a spirit of union and harmony amongst his people: Such a spirit will most effectually promote the prosperity of the country at home, give vigour and efficacy to its councils, and its arms abroad; and can alone enable his Majesty, under the blessing of Providence, to carry on successfully the great contest in which he is engaged, or finally to conduct it to that termination which his Majesty's moderation and justice have ever led him to seek, a peace—in which the honour and interests of his kingdom can be secure, and in which Europe and the world may hope for independence and repose."

*Married.*] Richard Bogue, esq. captain in the royal horse artillery, to Miss Hanson, daughter of John H. esq. of Russell-square.—By special license, Richard Neave, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, third son of Sir Richard N. bart. to Miss Irvine, only daughter

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of the late Alexander I. esq.——At Lambeth-palace, by special license, the Duke of Newcastle to Miss Munday, daughter and sole heiress of Edward Miller M. esq. with a fortune of 190,000l. and an estate of 12,000l. a year.—At Hendon, the Rev. Dr. Scott, of Southminster, Essex, to Miss Ryder, daughter of Thomas R. esq. of Hendon.—The Rev. Joseph Wells, D.D. of Havensfield Lodge, Bucks, to Miss Cholwich, of Welbeck-street, daughter of the late Wm. C. of Oldston, Devon, esq.—Mr. Pope, of Covent-Garden Theatre, to Mrs. Wheatley, relict of Francis W. esq. Royal Academician.—By special license, the Hon. Lindsay Meyrick Burrell, second son of Lord Gwydir, to Miss Frances Daniel, youngest daughter of the late James D. esq.—By special license, Francis Joddrell, esq. of Hanbury, Cheshire, to Miss Lemon, daughter of Sir W.L. Bart.—Alfred Thrale Perkins, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Jane Baily, of Peckham.—At Stanwell, the Rev. Thomas Charles May, of Breamore, Hants, to Miss Gibbons, eldest daughter of Sir Wm. Gibbons, bart.—By special license, the Right Hon. Lord St. John, of Bletso, to Miss Rouse Boughton, eldest daughter of Sir Charles W. Rouse Boughton, bart.—C. Shaw, esq. of Lovell's-hill, Berks, to Miss Sarah Stone, only child of the Rev. Edward S. rector of Horsendon, Bucks.—Henry Drummond, esq. of the Grange, Hants, to Lady Henrietta Hay, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Kinnoul.—At Walthamstow, Arthur Howe Holdsworth, esq. M.P. for Dartmouth, to Miss Catherine Henrietta Easterbrooke, only daughter of the late John E. of Stow, Devon.—By special license, Lt.-Col. the Hon. Fulk Greville Upton, to Miss Howard, only daughter of Richard H. esq. of Castle Rising, Norfolk.——Capt. White, of the 24th regiment of foot, to Miss Steele, late of Barbadoes.—George Hay Dawkins, esq. to the Hon. Sophia Maude, sister of the late Visc. Hawarden.—The Rev. Anthony Hamilton, son of archdeacon Hamilton, to Miss Farquhar, daughter of Sir Walter F. bart.—Wm. Sprakeling, esq. surgeon, of Frith-street, to Mrs. Carisbrook, daughter of Major Brooke, and niece of the late Sir Wm. Fawcett, bart.

*Died.*] Mr. J. Fisher, well known in the lottery circles, as a systemite in choosing out particular numbers to insure, which he fancied stood a better chance of becoming prizes than numbers promiscuously taken. Mr. Fisher thus frequently persuaded the credulously avaricious of both sexes to part with their money, in the foolish belief of acquiring great and sudden fortunes.——In Grafton-street, Lady Webster, relict of Sir Godfrey Webster, bart.—At Kensington, aged 64, Wm. Wheatley, esq. of Lesney-house, Kent, and a deputy lieutenant of the said county.——In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, aged 85, Nicholas Martyn, esq.—In Wimpole-street, aged 59, John Hillersdon, esq.—In Bedford-square, John Cooke, esq.——In Gower-street, Bedford-square, Sir Robert Jefferson, knt. late of the island of Antigua.—Mr. Thomas Tappen, aged 28, surgeon in the royal navy.—At Hayes, Mrs. Kerby, wife of Mr. James K. bookseller, of Oxford-street.——At Hampstead, Timothy Lane, esq. F.R.S. of Hart-street, Bloomsbury, aged 73.—At the Lodge, Hillingdon, aged 73, Robert Freeman, esq. M.D.—At Fitzroy-farm, the Rt. Hon. Lady Dowager Southampton.——At Wake's Hotel, Lieutenant-Col. Wheat, of Barton-house, Somersetshire.—At Shepherd's-Bush, James Johnson, esq. architect to the Barrack-department, from which situation he retired about two years since, owing to ill health.—In Dean's-court, Doctor's Commons, aged 87, Isaac Gervaise, esq.—In Dover-street, the Hon. Miss Thellusson, eldest daughter of Lord Rendlesham.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Hodsoll, widow of the late Edward H. of the Strand, banker, and also of St. Mary Cray, Kent.—In Bloomsbury, of a paralytic attack, George Saville Carey, the well-known lecturer; he had been announced for an exhibition on the evening he died.—At his house in Saville-row, after a long and slow decay of all the powers of nature, in the 83d year of his age, John Walrad, Count de Welderen, Knight of the Most Noble the Teutonic Order, Commander of Dieren, and by the late demise of his Serene Highness the Prince of Anhalt, Grand Commander of the said Order, Bailiwick of Utrecht, and formerly, viz. from

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1762 to 1780, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the States General of the United Provinces to his Majesty; a nobleman of distinguished merit, whether viewed in public life, as a statesman of considerable abilities and of the purest principles; inviolably attached, as he was, to the constitution of his country, and the House of Orange, and to the person and government of his Majesty; or viewed in private life, as a gentleman, for the suavity of his manners and the pleasantness of his social intercourse. His memory will, by all those that knew him, and by his friends in particular, be held in due and lasting veneration. He was the last male of this most noble and ancient family. His remains were deposited in the burying-vault of Dr. Parker, late rector of St. James's, Piccadilly.—At his house in Charlotte-street, Portland-place, aged 62, Noel Desenfans, esq. He was born and received his education in France, and was a fellow-student with M. de Calonne, between whom and himself a friendship began very early in life, which "grew with their growth, and strengthened with their strength." He had been in England nearly forty years, and his taste for the arts had long raised his name in the estimation of all good judges. Painting was the favourite object of his attention; but he did not consider that, or its kindred arts, merely as opening a field for the efforts of genius; he beheld in them the sources of national opulence and honour, affording scope for still higher purposes, by elevating the human character, illustrating the truths of religion, promoting the interests of morality, and conferring the most gratifying recompense on those who dedicate their powers to the improvement, happiness, and security of civilized life. In 1797, Mr. Desenfans published a short work, in which he presented a plan for advancing the British Arts, by the establishment of a National Gallery, in order to give encouragement to rising talents. According to this plan, the gallery was to contain portraits of all who distinguished themselves in the service of their country, as well as representations of the atchievements in which their heroism might be signalized. The plan altogether is the work of a mind animated by the most enlightened and capacious designs, and was formed upon such principles, that while it was intended for the national honour, it might have been accomplished without any burthen upon the public. The only ground of complaint that has ever been alleged against Mr. Desenfans, implied that, in his partiality to the ancient masters, he overlooked living merit. This complaint, however, never could have arisen, if his character and conduct had been properly known. The truth is, that, in the work alluded to, Mr. Desenfans speaks very highly of the merit of English artists, and declares that this country now possesses the first painters and the best engravers. But his respect for British talents was not manifested only in complimentary language; for, notwithstanding the vast sums which he must have devoted to the collection of pictures which he has left, and which for its extent is one of the most valuable in Europe, it can be proved, that he absolutely expended 9,500l. in the patronage of British artists. In the year 1802, Mr. Desenfans published a descriptive catalogue of a collection of pictures which he was commissioned to purchase for the late amiable and unfortunate King of Poland, who had honoured him with the appointment of Consul General of Poland in Great Britain. This collection was chosen with great taste and judgment, and consisted of admirable works from all the different schools of most celebrity. The catalogue is not only a just and candid account of the merits of the respective works, but, besides all its instructive comments and sagacious reflections, is rendered very entertaining by anecdotes of the several masters, historical notices, ingenious strokes of humour, strong marks of good sense, and unaffected piety. He was profoundly acquainted with mankind, but his knowledge of the human heart did not produce the least tendency towards a misanthropic spirit: on the contrary, he was always active in the cause of humanity; ready to patronise unfriended genius and mitigate distress. It was not necessary to make any particular appeal to his



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benevolence, whenever there was an opportunity for him to promote the happiness or relieve the wants of his fellow-creatures. Upon all such occasions, he went silently and immediately in pursuit of his object, and the first proof of his liberality was generally found in the grateful acknowledgments of those whom he had assisted. In private life he was distinguished for a liberal hospitality, firm friendship, and affable and courteous manners, the natural result of an excellent heart and an expansive mind.

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GAZETTE LETTERS.

The London Gazette of June 20th states, that doubts had arisen whether the ratification of March 11th, of the blockade at the entrances of the rivers Ems, Weser, and Elbe, was intended to include, and did include, all rivers, ports, and places, on the coast between the said rivers Elbe, Weser, and Ems. The Right Hon. George Canning, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has notified to the ministers of friendly and neutral powers, resident at the British court, that the said blockade was intended to include all rivers, ports, and places between the said rivers; and that it will be maintained and enforced with respect to the whole coast from the Elbe to the Ems.

This Gazette also contains a letter from Capt. Robert Barrie, dated on board the Pomone, June 6, 1807, giving an account of his having taken and destroyed part of a convoy of the enemy, from Nantz, bound to Rochfort, and laden with naval stores, &c. The number of vessels taken amounts to fourteen, and destroyed seven.

The Gazette of June 27, announces that the town and fortress of Dantzic having fallen into the hands of the French, the King of Sweden has judged it indispensable for the ultimate protection of commerce in the Baltic, to blockade by a sufficient force, and in the most rigorous manner, the entrance of the port of Dantzic.

The Gazette of July 4, contains a letter from Rear Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief in the East Indies, dated in Batavia Roads, November 28, 1806, giving an account of the taking and destroying the Dutch naval force at Batavia, consisting of the Phœnix frigate of 36 guns and 260 men; the brig Avanturier of 18 guns and 90 men; the brig Zee Ploeg, of 14 guns and 50 men; and of the Company's armed ships, the Patriot of 18 guns and 90 men; the Arnistein of 10 guns and 50 men; the Johanna Susanna of 8 guns and 24 men; the Snelheid of 6 guns and 21 men: these ships were run on shore by the Dutch, and afterwards burned by the English. The following were captured: the corvette William of 14 guns and 98 men; and the Maria Wilhelmina of 14 guns and 60 men. Besides the above there were 20 merchants' vessels destroyed, and 2 taken.

The Gazette of July 11, contains his Majesty's permission to the 75th regiment, to assume, in addition to any other devices or badges to which it may be entitled, and to bear in the colours and on the appointments of the regiment, the *Royal Tiger*, with the word *India* superscribed, as an honourable and lasting testimony of the distinguished services of that corps in India during nineteen years.

The Gazette of July 18, contains important dispatches from our army in Egypt and South America. The first letter is from General Fraser, inclosing two dispatches from General Stewart, commanding the troops before Rosetta. This letter is dated April the 18th, and contains the proceedings of the British troops in their attempt to invest Rosetta. Several skirmishes took place up to the 12th instant, when the summons was again repeated to the Albanian Chiefs, and sent, together with a flag of truce, by an Arab. We shall here use the words of General Stewart:—

Our flag of truce, says he, was thrice fired at; and it was only by means of a great reward, that a common Arab could be induced to be the bearer of any communication with such enemies. Having been informed by you of the co-operation which was likely to exist between us and the Mameluke Beys, I availed myself of this in our message to the enemy; he seemed, however, to be indifferent to it. Of either message or letter I have heard no more, and have reason to apprehend that the unfortunate Arab has been beheaded.

From the 12th to the 18th nothing extraordinary occurred. Relying on the ap-

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Pruch of the Mamelukes, every exertion was continued in getting up stores, ammunition, and provisions from the Lake.

On the 15th the enemy gave our right flank considerable annoyance, by two guns in separate batteries, on the opposite bank of the river; of these it was necessary to dispossess them. Major Macdonald, 78th regiment, was detached across the river, in front of Aboumandour Mosque, before day-light on the 16th, with two hundred and fifty men; Lieutenant Robinson of the Tigre, accompanied the Major with forty seamen, whose services were particularly valuable; he made a circuitous march, and arrived in rear of the batteries by dawn of day; he captured and completely destroyed them, and fired several rounds into the town from their own guns; he then sent the guns, with twelve camels and a considerable number of tents, across the river. The enemy receiving reinforcements, the Major retired, and effected this service in equally good stile; although under fire from the enemy, he re-embarked the whole of his detachment in the best order, and had only four men wounded. I have particularly to state, that much of the good fortune which attended this enterprize may be attributed to Captain Hallowell; by his exertions a sufficiency of small craft were discovered under water, were raised, and during the dark of the night of the 15th, were so well prepared, that nearly the whole of the detachment was conveyed from shore to shore at one turn.

Twenty-five armed fellahs, who formed part of a large body detached against us from Cairo, were yesterday captured near El Hamet. They had killed their own Chief, and were wandering near our post, more with a view to plunder than of hostility.

We have done great damage to the town, and have not thrown less than three hundred shells from mortars alone. The indifference, however, of the enemy to the miseries which are unavoidably caused to the inhabitants is manifest. Although his force be not said to exceed 800 cavalry, 800 Albanians, and 1000 armed inhabitants, yet from the extent, and from the peculiar nature of his lines of defence, to attempt an assault is decidedly not an adviseable measure. Our success will depend on the arrival of the Mamelukes, in conjunction with whom a force may be immediately thrown on the opposite side of the Nile; the doing this at present is impossible. Our enemy is strong in cavalry, we have none; and the Delta is peculiarly calculated for that arm.

In the mean time, the post of Hamet becomes of greater value, as our friends are expected to approach; every art shall be made to retain it. I have the honour to inclose a list of the killed, wounded, and missing to this day, inclusive; and I have the satisfaction to add, that the greater number of those who are wounded, are only slight cases.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. STEWART, Brig. Gen.

*To Major-General Fraser, &c.*

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the army serving against Rosetta, from the 6th to the 18th of April, inclusive, 1807.

Total.—1 Serjeant, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 Brigadier General, 1 Brigade-Major, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 6 Serjeants, 60 rank and file, 5 horses wounded.

Names of Officers wounded.

Brigadier-General the Hon. Wm. Stewart, commanding.

Lieutenant Richard Cust, of the 1st battalion 35th regiment, Brigade-Major.

Captain Jodderel of the 2d battalion 35th regiment, since dead.

Lieutenant Hemsworth, of the 31st light infantry battalion.

(Signed) JAMES STEWART,
Captain, and Major of Brigade.

The second letter is dated April the 25th.—The General observes, that the expectation of the junction of the Mamelukes had chiefly induced him to persevere in the attack of Rosetta: every exertion was continued to be made by such artillery as we could command, in reducing the enemy to surrender, but without effect. The mistaken ground upon which our troops were acting respecting the Mamelukes, and the general deception of our informers, were now about to become manifest.

General Stewart having continued to occupy all the neighbouring posts, and to extend his lines to the complete investment of Rosetta; and having for that purpose attacked the post El Hamet, and attempted to force the enemy to abandon it, and cross the hill,—having employed Colonel Macleod on this perilous service, and charged him to defend it to the last extremity, the worthy officer became at last sensible of the treachery of the Mamelukes, and that nothing remained but for the British troops to raise the siege of Rosetta, should the Mamelukes not join them by the 21st. We shall now proceed with General Stewart's own words:—

About seven o'clock on the morning of the 21st (says he), I received the follow-



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ng express from Major Macleod:—"The cavalry were not to be seen this morning; but, to my utter astonishment, from 60 to 70 large germs, and a large brig, are now coming down the Nile upon us. I do not know what to say of this; it appears, undoubtedly, a reinforcement to the enemy, and one of considerable magnitude. I take it for granted they have gun-boats among them. I must make preparation, and be ready to retire upon you; let me know as soon as possible." My answer, immediately dispatched, was not received, the dragoon being unable to penetrate to the post. The reinforcement also, which had marched under the orders of your Aide de Camp, Captain A'Court, was obliged to return. Not a moment was to be lost in breaking up from the position before Rosetta, and in supporting the Hamet detachment. The advance upon us of a strong body of cavalry in that direction, prevented my detaching single corps to their relief, and it was necessary that the whole army should move together

The field guns were first withdrawn from the batteries; all camels were laden with ammunition and indispensable stores; the carronades and mortars kept up their fire on the town to the last moment that could be spared, and were then destroyed and buried; all spare ammunition and stores were set fire to and blown up. The picquets remained in their fleeches until the field train, the wounded, and the stores were assembled in the plains, under the charge of the 78th and De Roll's Regiment, which formed a square round them. The brave 35th then retreated, followed by the picquets. The enemy, sallying from the town in all directions, surrounded our square; but the bold front which the 35th kept, under the command of Captain Riddle, and the flanking position of the Light Infantry Battalion, under Major O'Keefe, on the heights of Aboumandour, prevented him from making any impression.

Nothing could surpass the steadiness of the troops you had entrusted to my command. The 35th regt. fired by its wings and platoons retiring; and the 78th with its front rank kneeling, as during the movements of a field day. Under the direction of Colonel Oswald, who regulated proceedings in the rear, I felt confident of the good conduct of the whole. About ten o'clock, our little army advanced across the sandy plain, in a direction for the Lake Edko, and the right of the Hamet position. We arrived there about one o'clock, under continual fire, and after a sultry march; our loss was not, however, considerable, the greater body of the enemy being kept at a distance by the fire of our artillery from the flanks of the square. To my surprize not an individual of the Hamet detachment joined us in this march, nor could firing be heard in that direction; our last account of their proceedings left them warmly engaged near to the village of Hamet on the Rosetta side. Failing to meet them on the shore of the Lake, it was necessary, in some manner, to retrace our steps, and to look for them nearer to El Hamet.

This could be effected by gaining some sand hills, which were about a mile on our left. Our march was accordingly directed towards them, the light infantry now leading the front of the square, advanced with activity, and the enemy who occupied them dispersed in all directions. From those hills, which completely commanded a view of the plain and Hamet position, the enemy were seen to be in possession of the latter, and not any appearance of our detachment in the former. It was apparent they had either effected a separate retreat to Edko, or been completely defeated, in either case it was adviseable under all circumstances that the army should continue its original retreat; this was resumed in the same good order as before, the left being flanked by the lake, the enemy ceased to pursue us. Our casualties during this retreat did not exceed fifty killed and wounded, and none were captured.

The loss of our enemy was considerable, but we made no prisoners. By sun-set we arrived at the Depot. Lieutenant Tilly, with his usual activity, had, in consequence of my express to him in the morning, safely embarked all provisions and stores. Having left our wounded and our 12-pounder on board germs here, and refreshed the army, we advanced to Edko, and took up our former position about two in the morning.

On the 22d, the whole of the stores, which were at Edko, were safely embarked for the Caravansera, when the army marched for that post, and arrived in the afternoon without opposition.

On the succeeding day the troops embarked for Aboukir's Wells; the Caravansera was blown up under the direction of Captain Hallowell.

No certain intelligence has reached me respecting the fate of the detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod. General report confirms their defeat in the forenoon of the 21st, and states many of them to be prisoners. On this I will make no comment. Every step which a sense of duty could dictate was taken in order to secure the post of Hamet; and it will, I sincerely trust, appear to you that none which prudence could suggest were omitted, in order that a a junction should be formed with the detachment. That our unfortunate comrades did their duty must not be doubted;

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that all was lost, save honour, when they surrendered, must also not be doubted.

I have the honour to inclose a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, since the 19th inst. The missing imply the detachment at Hamet alone, none being missing from the main army. I have the honour to be, &c

(Signed) W. STEWART, Brig.Gen

*To Maj Gen. Fraser, &c. &c. &c.*

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army serving against Rosetta, from the 19th to the 21st of April, inclusive, 1807

Total—5 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 10 Serjeants, 85 rank and file, 7 horses, wounded; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Majors, 10 Captains, 15 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 2 Staff, 30 Serjeants, 15 Drummers, 733 rank and file, and 26 horses, missing.

Names of Officers wounded.

Light Infantry Batt.—Lieutenant Arthur, of the 35th.

35th Reg.—Lieutenants Dally and Phillet.

78th Reg.—Capt. R. H. Dick.

Names of Officers missing.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Dunn.

20th Light Dragoons.—Capt. John Delancey; Assistant-Surgeon Gibson.

Light Infantry Batt.—Captains Tarleton (of the 35th), and Reinach (of De Roll's Regiment); Lieutenants Westerman (of the 35th), and Rossillon, (of De Roll's Regiment).

1st Batt. 35th Regt.—Captains M'Allister and Pike; Lieutenants Wilkinson and Walker.

2d Batt. 78th Reg.—Lieut.-Colonel Patrick Macleod; Captain Colin C. Mackay; Lieutenants W. M. Dick, John Matheison, Malcolm M'Gregor, Christ. M'Kae, Alexander Gallie, Phineas Ryrie, and Archibald Christie; Ensign Joshua Gregory; Assist. Surgeon Alex. Leslie.

De Roll's Reg.—Major C. Vogelsang; Brevet Maj. Moher; Capts. Cyhmer, Muhler, Birbier, and Tucks; Lieutenants Gouguelbery, Frey, and Ledeguve; Ensigns Stetter, Muller, and Sonnenberg.

(Signed) JAMES STEWART,
Captain and Major of Brigade.

Copy of a Letter from Maj.-General Fraser to the Rt. Hon. Wm. Windham, dated Alexandria, May 6th, 1807:

SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you, that Lieutenant Matheson, of my regiment, has this morning arrived here from Cairo with a flag of truce, bringing various letters from the officers that were made prisoners at El Hamet.

The only intelligence he brings is, that the Mamelukes have certainly made peace with the Viceroy of Egypt.

Lieutenant Matheson has been sent here with a view of being exchanged for some Albanians that we thought it necessary to send away from this place. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. M. FRASER. Maj.Gen.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Sam. Auchmuty, to the Rt. Hon. Wm. Windham, dated Monte Video, April 26, 1807.

SIR,—Since closing my letter of this morning's date, I have received a dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Pack, at Colonia, informing me that the enemy, a thousand strong, had made an attempt on his post, at one o'clock in the morning of the 22d instant. The attack commenced on an advanced guard, and immediately after on the lines. The troops on duty supported the post, until the corps got under arms, which they did with great alacrity, and instantly repelled the assailants, and pursued them to the village of Real, about three miles from the town. At day-light no enemy was to be seen for many miles.

We had not a man killed in this affair. Major Trotter, Commander of the Light Battalion, and Captain Willgress, of the Artillery, with a Corporal, are wounded. I am sorry to add, that these valuable Officers have suffered severely. Maj. Trotter is wounded in the body, and Capt. Willgress has the bone of his arm shattered The enemy's loss is unknown. Eight killed and as many wounded were left on the field.

As Colonel Pack reports that his works are in a respectable state of defence, and as the reinforcement would reach him immediately after the date of his letter, I am under no apprehension for the safety of his post. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) S. AUCHMUTY,
Brig. Gen. commanding.

## FOREIGN EVENTS.

### *France.*

The emperor has ordered the whole of the French court to wear mourning for the empress of Austria, which is to continue twenty days.

The emperor has created Marshal Lefebvre, for his late services in conducting the siege of Dantzic, Hereditary *Duke of Dantzic*, and appointed him a revenue for the support of his new title, to himself and his posterity, out of a territorial grant in the interior of France. This is the first instance of the emperor Napoleon granting an hereditary title.

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*Portugal.*

On the 6th of June, about four o'clock in the afternoon, a shock of an earthquake was felt here, of much more force and longer continuance than has been experienced since the dreadful one in the year 1755. In all parts of the city and suburbs the houses were abandoned, but happily it terminated with the first great shock. The dread which it excited caused great numbers to leave the city, and to pass the night in the open fields; but an undisturbed tranquillity continued, which, in the course of the next day, restored order and dispelled the agitations which more or less every one suffered. There are few houses that do not exhibit some proofs of its effects, though, except some old dwellings that were thrown down, which caused two deaths and several fractured limbs, the injury has not been great. The convents and churches have suffered most. The ships in the river experienced a sensation similar to what is felt when striking and passing over a ridge of rocks. Its duration is stated to have been from seven to ten seconds.

*Russia.*

An Armistice was concluded at Tilsit, on the 21st of June, between the emperors of France and Russia, of which the following is a copy:

"As his Majesty the emperor of the French, and his Majesty the emperor of Russia, are anxious to put an end to the war, which has so long divided the two nations, and have in the mean time resolved to conclude an armistice, their Majesties have named and empowered the following plenipotentiaries, viz. on the one part, the Prince of Neufchatel, marshal of the empire, major-general in the Grand Army; and, on the other part, Lieutenant-general Prince Labanoff Von Rostrow, Knight of the Order of St. Anne, Grand Cross, who have agreed upon the following preliminaries:—

Art. 1. An armistice shall take place between the French and Russian armies, in order that, in the mean time, a peace may be negociated, concluded, and signed, in order to put an end to that bloodshed which is so contrary to humanity.

Art. 2. If either of the two contracting parties shall incline to break this armistice, which God forbid! the party so inclining shall be bound to signify this at the head-quarters of the other army, and hostilities shall not again commence until one month after the above notification.

Art. 3. The French and Prussian armies shall conclude a separate armistice, and Officers shall be appointed for that purpose. During the four or five days requisite for the conclusion of this Armistice, the French army shall undertake no hostilities against the Prussians.

Art. 4. The limits of the French and Russian armies, during the Armistice, shall be from the Curisch Haff, the Thelweg of the Niemen, and up the left bank of that river to the mouth of the Arama, at Stakbin, and pursuing the course of that river to the mouth of the Bobra, following this rivulet through Rozano, Lipsk, Habin, Dolitawo, Gomadz, and Wyna, up to the mouth of the Bobra in the Narew, and from thence ascending the left bank of the Narew by Tylyoczyni, Surasz, Narew, to the frontiers of Prussia and Russia. On the Curisch Nehrung the limits shall be at Nidden.

Art. 5. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, shall name Plenipotentiaries within the shortest time possible, who are to be provided with the necessary powers for negociating, concluding, and signing a definitive Peace between these two great and powerful nations.

Art. 6. Commissaries shall be named on both sides, in order to proceed immediately to the exchange of prisoners, which exchange shall take place by rank for rank, and man for man.

Art. 7. The exchange of the ratifications of the present Armistice shall take place within 48 hours, or sooner if possible, at the head-quarters of the Russian army.—Done at Tilsit, this 21st of June, 1807.

(Signed) The Prince of Neufchatel,
Marshal ALEX. BERTHIER.
Prince LABANOFF VON ROSTROW.

Approved of, Tilsit, 22d June, 1807,
(Signed) NAPOLEON.
(Undersigned) By the EMPEROR.
The Minister and Secretary of State,
H. B. MARET.

"I hereby ratify the whole contents of the Armistice, concluded between the Marshal Prince of Neufchatel, and Lieutenant-Gen. Prince Labanoff Von Rostrow.
"ALEXANDER.

Tauroggen, 11-23 June, 1807.
"In testimony of my approbation.
(Undersigned)
"Maj. Gen. Marshal ALEX. BERTHIER,
Prince of Neufchatel."

*Turkey.*

A sudden revolution in the government has occurred at Constantinople. It is well known, that the Janizaries

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have long been discontented with the Nizam Gedidd, or new military tactics. The first symptoms appeared on the 25th inst. at Cavac, a castle upon the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, in a quarrel between a Janizary and a soldier of the Nizam Gedidd, about the new uniform worn by the latter. The Janizary went so far as to reproach the Grand Signior. The commandant of the castle, hearing of this, gave the Janizary a severe reprimand. A bloody conflict immediately commenced, in which the commandant fell. The insurgents then turned their rage against Mahmud Effendi, who was Reis Effendi in 1805, and was lately inspector of the fortifications: they pursued him to the opposite shore, and massacred him at Bujukdere, together with his secretary and two domestics.

On the 26th of May they made their appearance at Constantinople. The Grand Signior not only granted them an amnesty, but also confirmed their choice of an Albanian, as their chief. Cannon were immediately discharged, probably intended as a signal to the rest of their party. On the 28th, between two and three thousand men had assembled from various quarters, and made themselves masters of the barracks and artillery of the Tophana. Other soldiers also joined them.

The insurgents now applied to the Mufti, in order to obtain his consent to the deposition of the Sultan, against whom they objected, that, in consequence of the new measures adopted by him, the laws of Islamism had been violated; they also urged the propriety of deposing him, as consistent with the laws of the Koran, because, in the course of seven years, he was without any direct issue. The Mufti found himself obliged to comply with the demands of the insurgents; and, in consequence of his fettwa, the insurrection became general all through Constantinople. The Grand Vizier sought to allay the storm by the adoption of moderate measures, and sent a very condescending letter to the Janizaries; but it had no effect. He sent them the heads of the Bostangi Baschi, and two of his ministers, against whom they were bitterly enraged; but even this was of no avail. The *ci-devant* Kiaja Bey, Ibrahim, against whom the public mind was most prejudiced, had disguised himself; but, being discovered, he was cut in pieces, and the parts of his body carried about as a spectacle. The treasurer of the Nizam Gedidd, and one of his secretaries, shared the same fate.

On the 29th of May, Selim abdicated the throne, and was conducted to the ancient seraglio, from whence his cousin, Mustapha, a son of Abdul Hamed, was brought out, and proclaimed emperor. He is a very spirited young man, about twenty-eight years of age.

When he came to the Mosque of Achmet, he was saluted by loud acclamations from the Janizaries.—Mustapha IV. the new emperor, has given the Ex-Sultan Selim assurances of his care and protection.

The Kaimakan and the first Dragoman are both reinstated in their offices: Aled Effendi, the late ambassador at Paris, is appointed to succeed the present Reis Effendi, who is with the army.

The Captain Pacha sailed some days since against the Russian fleet, at Tenedos.

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BULLETINS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

[*Continued from page* 568, *vol.* VII.]

The *Forty-fourth* is dated at Warsaw, Dec. 21, and describes the situation of the French army, which was inclosed in an entrenched camp at Praga, that occupies 1500 toises. Some of the *tetes de ponts* which the French had erected on the Vistula, were nearly 400 toises in extent. "On the 18th (it observes), Marshal Davoust felt the necessity of strengthening and improving his camp upon the right bank of the river, and likewise occupying a small island at the mouth of the Urka. The enemy perceived the conveniency of this post, and a heavy fusillade immediately commenced between the advanced posts; however, the conquest of the island remained with the French. Our loss consisted of a few wounded." The Bulletin then describes some trifling skirmishes with the Cossacks, of whom it gives the following character:—"There are no men so wretched and cowardly as the Cossacks—they are a scandal to human nature. They pass the Bug, and violate the Austrian neutrality every day, merely to plunder a house in Gallicia,

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or to compel the inhabitants to give them brandy, which they drink with great avidity. But, since the last campaign, our cavalry is accustomed to the mode of attack made use of by these wretches; and, notwithstanding their numbers, and their hideous cry on these occasions, they await them without alarm, as it is well known that 2000 of these wretches are not equal to the attack of a squadron of our cavalry. Marshal Augereau passed the Vistula at Utratta. Gen. Laivesse entered Plonsk, after drawing out the enemy. Marshal Soult passed the same river at Vizogrod. Marshal Bessieres was at Kikol on the 18th, with the second corps of the cavalry of reserve: his advanced guard is at Serpez. There have been several affairs between our cavalry and the Prussian hussars, of whom a great number have been made prisoners. The right bank of the Vistula is quite cleared. Marshal Ney, with his light corps, supports Marshal Bessieres; and his right at the same time extends to that under the command of Marshal the Prince of Ponto Corvo. Thus every corps is in motion; and, if the enemy remains in his position, a battle will take place in a few days. With God's help, the issue cannot be uncertain. The Russian army is commanded by Gen. Kamenskoy, an old man about 75 years of age. The Generals Buxhovden and Benningsen command under him." The remainder of this Bulletin consists of reflections on the conduct of Russia towards the Porte. The taking of Bender by storm is alluded to; and it is declared, that to this circumstance *the Porte shall be indebted for its preservation.*

The *Forty-fifth*, *Forty-sixth*, and *Forty-seventh*, trace the progress of the Armies down to the 26th of December, on which day they state the Russians to have been defeated with the loss of 12,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, besides 80 pieces of cannon. The French admit their own loss to have been 860 killed, and 2000 wounded, including in the latter several Generals. After this battle, the Russians fell back to Ostrolenka, about 50 miles North-east of Warsaw. Pultusk, where the battle of the 26th was fought, is about midway between these two places.

The *Forty-eighth* is dated Warsaw, the 3d of January, and announces the return of Bonaparte on the 2d; and that the French troops had gone into winter-quarters. Upon the subject, however, of any military operations that might have taken place between the 26th of December and 3d of January, the Bulletin observes a profound silence. The badness of the roads, and the severity of the weather, are the only reasons assigned for thus putting an end to the campaign; and a variety of irrelevant matter is introduced to divert the attention from the insufficiency of this cause. This conduct of Bonaparte might well justify suspicions unfavourable to his fortune; and they derive some strength from an article, dated Berlin the 10th, which states, that according to some reports, he was daily expected there to pass the winter; but, according to others, that he would only stay a few days there, on his way to Dresden. Here then we might rest with satisfaction, and indulge a confident hope, that the French army had sustained a great reverse in the interval between the 26th of December and 3d of January; but, fortunately, we are not left to conjecture upon the subject.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The proposal of "W F. R. G." cannot be complied with, until we know what probability there is that the desired reward will be remunerated by the excellence of "R G's" communications.

The obscenity of "S. W. F." was committed to the flames.

The poetry of "JUVENIS" is good enough to give promise of something better from his pen; but it is not correct enough for our Magazine.

The stanzas of "MASTER HARDY," a youth of fourteen, do him credit; but, much as it would be our wish to foster rising genius, we doubt if the insertion of the present piece could have any other effect than that of gratifying the parties themselves.

"Alas! Poor Mat" is perfect doggrel.

ERRATUM.—At page 572, col. 2, l. 26, of last number, for "*three* rotten boroughs," read "*two*."

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# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

## BEDFORDSHIRE.

DIED.] At Biggleswade, in his journey to London, Joseph Benjamin Smith, esq. of Newark-upon-Trent.—At Cardington, near Bedford, Capt. John Barfoot, many years in the service of the Hon. East India Company.

## BUCKS.

*Died.*] At Iver-Lodge, Bruce Boswell, esq.—At Simpson, the Rev. Graham Hanmer, A. M. rector of Simpson, and of St. Bartholomew in London, and vicar of Hanmer, Flintshire.

## CUMBERLAND.

It is proposed to form a deep and wide canal from the city of Carlisle to the sea, the river which falls into the bay not being sufficiently navigable for the necessary supply by water of various articles, particularly that of coals.

*Died.*] At Wythburn, aged 90, the Rev. John Simpson, vicar of that place.

## CORNWALL.

*Died.*] At Penzance, Wm. Clarges, esq. B. A. late student of Christ-church, and afterwards fellow of All Souls-college, Oxford, only brother of Sir Thomas Clarges, bart. He was a gentleman of remarkable abilities, and at the examination for his degree is said to have displayed a greater share of literary attainments than any of his contemporaries.—At Falmouth, aged 90, Mrs. M. Williams, widow of Mr. Rich. W. of that town, and daughter of the Rev. Charles Daubuz, author of the Paraphrase on the Revelations, and aunt of Lewis Charles D. of Truro, esq. and of J. Theophilus D. esq. of London—a lady distinguished for her exemplary piety and her most extensive benevolence. She was highly esteemed by all who had the happiness of knowing her, and will long be lamented by the poor of that town, to whom she was not only a liberal benefactress, but a real friend.

## DURHAM.

*Died.*] At Durham, aged 74, John Potts, esq. one of the aldermen of that city.

## DEVON.

There is a most elegant monument erected in Teingrace-church, near Newton Bushell, Devon, to the memory of Lord Nelson, at the expense of the Templar Family, who built that church, which is supposed to be the most superb place of worship of its size in the county.

## DEVONSHIRE.

*Died.*] Lately, at Plymouth, after a lingering illness, Mr. Steart, aged 80 years. He had been 45 years serjeant-major of the South Devon regiment of militia, but had for some years retired from the service: he was supposed to have known the duty of a serjeant-major in the field, and the interior economy of a regiment, as well as any man in the British army. When his Majesty visited Saltram, in 1789, Mr. Steart was steward to the Right Hon. Lord Boringdon, and usually attended his Majesty in his rides round that romantic country, who was graciously pleased to notice Mr. Steart on several occasions. Mr. Steart was an excellent companion, and had a most retentive memory, full of entertaining anecdotes; and died as he lived, respected and beloved by his family, friends, and acquaintance. —The Rev. Samuel Cooke, many years vicar of Fremington, near Barnstaple. He retired to bed at his usual hour, in apparently good health, and the next morning was found a corpse. —At Heavitree, near Exeter, aged 25, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Catherine Myers, wife of Thomas M. esq. She was richly endowed by nature with personal attractions; accomplished by education; amiable in her temper; affable and chaste in her deportment; possessed of an excellent understanding; and alive to every feeling that is calculated either to inspire us with esteem in the lowest, or to grace the most exalted station; she was a most affectionate and beloved wife, a most tender mother, and a kind and warm friend. Few persons have ever entertained a more just conception of, or devoted greater attention to, our religious duties; and few have derived greater practical benefit from the aids and consolations which religion affords. She bore a severe illness, which continued, with few intervals of ease, and little alle-



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viation from the hope of recovery, for more than nineteen months, with the most exemplary fortitude and resignation. She was ever most sensible of, and thankful for, the good which she enjoyed, and she never repined at her allotted portion of the ills of this life; but whatever were the trials which she had to sustain, the energies of her mind rose in proportion to the difficulty of the occasion, and her conduct always manifested that it was the earnest wish of her heart to perform her part well, and to live and die in perfect christian charity with all mankind.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Clifton, Sir Sam. Hayes, bart. of Drumboe Castle, Donegal.

HAMPSHIRE.

*Died.*] Joseph Worth, aged 24, son of William Worth, esq. of Hayreford, in Norfolk, first lieutenant of his Majesty's sloop Nautilus, and one of the unhappy number lost in the wreck of that ship off the island of Cerigotto, in the Archipelago. He commenced his naval life at an early age, as cadet, under the Hon. Capt. Blackwood, in the Brilliant and Penelope frigates; and successively served in different ships as midshipman. Whilst in the Beaulieu, capt. Poyntz, he volunteered in the command of one of the boats of that ship, under lieutenant (now captain) Keith Maxwell, at the cutting out and bringing off the Chevrette, in Camaret-bay, near Brest. He was then too young to be rewarded (as others were for this service) by promotion. But after having some time duly passed examination, he was, in May 1804, received as midshipman on board the Ville de Paris, and in a few days had the honour to be presented with a lieutenant's commission by the Hon. admiral Cornwallis, commander-in-chief, which was directly followed by the ill-fated appointment to the Nautilus. He was a young officer of much promise, and his untimely end is greatly lamented by his friends. At Vicar's-hill, near Lymington, aged 82, Mrs. Gilpin, relict of the late Rev. Wm. G. vicar of Boldre, and prebendary of Salisbury.—The Rev. C. Lavell, rector of Brington cum Bythorn, and fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

The first meeting of the noblemen, gentlemen, and farmers, lately associated under the name of the "Hertfordshire Agricultural Society," was held at the King's Arms Inn, in Great Berkhampstead, in order to witness the match between several ploughs, which, to the number of 20, started, in a field previously measured out, about one mile from the town, as competitors for the prizes offered by the society.

John Ellman, John Field, and John Woodman, were the three umpires appointed, and were instructed to take duly into their consideration the cleanness and well turning of the furrows, the evenness of the bottom, and comparative lightness of draught.

The soil of the experiment field was flinty, with a tolerable mixture of clayey loam, which the late seasonable rains had rendered in good order for ploughing. During the trial it was observed, that the old Hertfordshire, and some which were called new Hertfordshire, ploughs, drew much harder than the West Sussex and improved ditto; and that next to these last, in point of ease and draught, might be mentioned the new Hampshire plough of Mr. Plenty's make; an improved Berkshire plough of Mr. Pope's had many admirers, and was of light draught.

After the ploughs had all finished their work, and the umpires had retired for some time, their report was read to the company by the earl of Bridgwater, the president, who, in consequence awarded the premiums as follows, viz.

Ten guineas to Mr. Howard, of Kingsworth, as the owner of the best plough; Mr. Wood's West Sussex plough, improved since its adoption in Hertfordshire last year.

Three guineas to Daniel Lovett, servant to Mr. Pope, of Whelpley-hill, as the best ploughman, with the improved Berkshire plough.

Two guineas to Wm. Mules, servant to Mr. Pickford, of Market-street, as the second best ploughman, with Mr. Wood's West Sussex plough.

One guinea to Wm. Grace, servant to Mr. John Cooper, of King's Langley, as the third best ploughman, with the improved Berkshire plough.

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After this, the company examined several pens of very fine South Down sheep, exhibited by the earl of Bridgwater, and Thomas Pickford, esq.; and soon after, upwards of one hundred of the members and their friends sat down to an excellent dinner, the earl of Bridgwater in the chair; besides a very numerous second table in an adjoining room, for farmers' servants, &c.

*Died.*] Mrs. Moncrieffe, relict of the late Alderman M. lord mayor of the city of Dublin, in the year 1766.

KENT.

*Died.*] At Lydd, Robert Cobb, esq. aged 63.—At Tunbridge Wells, Miss Catherine Harvey, youngest daughter of Samuel Harvey, esq. of Sandwich.—At Deptford, George Hutton, esq.—Wm. Wheatley, esq. aged 64, of Lesney-house, and a deputy lieutenant of this county.—At Towlers, Mrs. Frances Bridger, sister of Sir John B. and only surviving daughter of the late John B. esq. of Combeplace, Sussex.

LANCASHIRE.

A stone weighing one pound ten ounces was found on opening a fine cart-horse, which died in Liverpool a few days ago. The stone resembles a heart pretty nearly, but not so regularly formed, and the apex is flatter, the circumference at the end is between eight and nine inches, and at the small end between five and six inches; its height about three inches and a half. The colour is bronze, or of copper deeply tarnished, very hard, and where the outward lamina was broken through, would admit of an excellent polish by rubbing with a piece of smooth iron.

*Died.*] At Warrington, Charles Dalrymple, esq. of the 4th dragoon guards, second son of the late Lord Westhall.—At Bury, Mr. R. Topping, nephew of James Topping, esq. barrister-at-law, and late M.P.—At Lancaster, Richard Postlethwaite, esq. aged 73, brother of the late Dr. Postlethwaite, master of Trinity-college, Cambridge.—At Blackburn, aged 46, Mr. Robert Butler, editor and proprietor of the Blackburn Mail.—At Lewton, Thomas Darwell, esq. of Manchester, clothier and manufacturer.—At Ulverstone, Capt. Wm. Forster, late of the ship Bacchus, of Liverpool.—At Liverpool, aged 30, Mr. Thomas Milner, bookseller.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Louth, N. Wigglesworth, esq. He has bequeathed 5000l. for the relief of poor debtors.—Fred. L'Oste, esq. father of the corporation of Louth, of which he had been nine times warden.

NORFOLK.

*Died.*] At East Dereham, John Frere, esq. of Roydon, and of Finningham, in Suffolk, late M. P. for Norwich.—At Heydon-house, aged 53, Wm. Earle Buliver, esq. a colonel of the army, and late brigadier-general of volunteers.—At Lynn, Mr. Daniel Brown, lieutenant in the Lynn volunteer corps, who are on permanent duty; and while on guard at the market-cross on the Monday preceding the day of his death, he suddenly fell in an apoplectic fit.

OXFORD.

The new statute, relative to the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, has at length been passed in convocation. Public examinations will in future, therefore, take place only in the Michaelmas and Easter Terms; and there will be two lists, in which the names of those, who have distinguished themselves most eminently, will be inserted, and classed according to their several merits. The method of conferring honours, instituted by the late statute, being done away, we recognize, in the mode now adopted, something similar to the Cambridge plan, except that the mathematics will here only retain their due proportion of weight with the rest of the sciences and classical literature. There will, moreover, in future, be no examination for the degree of master of arts. These are some of the principal heads of the new statute, which has several times been debated, and has since been finally confirmed in full convocation.

The Chancellor's Prizes have been adjudged to Mr. John Taylor Allen, B.A. of Brazen Nose College, for the English Essay on "Duelling;" and to Mr. William John Law, Student of Christ Church, for the Latin Verse, "Plata Fluvius." The Prize, by an unknown benefactor, has been adjudged to Mr. Matthew Rolleston, Scholar of University College, for the



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English Verses, "Moses, under the direction of Divine Providence, conducting the Children of Israel from Egypt to the Promised Land."

At Lord Crewe's Annual Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors to the University, several honorary degrees were conferred. The Crewean Oration was spoken by the Rev. Edward Copleston, M.A. Fellow of Oriel College, Professor of Poetry, and one of the Proctors of the University. The Chancellor's Prize Compositions were recited by the gentlemen to whom they were adjudged.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The village of Huish, near Langport, has been almost totally destroyed by fire, scarcely a house being left except the parsonage, and it was with great difficulty that the town of Langport escaped.

June 3, came on the election of a surgeon to the Bristol Infirmary, in the room of the late Mr. Bowles. The gentlemen who appeared as candidates, were Mr. Hetling, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Smith. Upon casting up the numbers, there appeared for—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Hetling - - | 395 |
| Mr. Lowe - - - | 167 |
| Mr. Smith - - - | 74 |

The first candidate was declared duly elected.

*Died.*] At Bristol, Mr. Francis Cheyne Bowles, one of the surgeons of the Bristol Infirmary.—At Bath, aged 81, Lady Gibbons, relict of the late Sir John Gibbons, bart. K.B. and mother of the present Sir Wm. Gibbons, bart.—Mrs. Francis Mitford, sister of Lord Redesdale.—Mrs. Parkyns, wife of —— Parkyns, Esq. cousin of Lord Rancliffe.—R. Whyte, Esq. General of his Majesty's Forces, and Colonel of the 24th regiment of foot.

SHROPSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Jas. Reynish, Esq. His death was owing to a melancholy accident:—being on a party of pleasure down the Severn, the day before, the wadding of one of the guns, which was discharged from the boat, penetrated his side, and he languished in extreme pain till the following day.—The Rev. Forrester, Leighton, vicar of Condover, and rector of one of the Portions of Pontesbury.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Stanord, aged 92, Mr. Bullock, basket-maker, whose general habits of life were as rare as they were exemplary. By honest industry he supported a large family, and for the last thirty years he had been in the constant habit of appropriating the profits of four hours labour every day, to the use of the poor. Whenever this singular character felt disposed to yield to the ebullitions of anger, or the murmurings of discontent, it was his constant practice to retire into a private apartment, where he kept for the purpose a coffin, in which he used to remain till he had subdued the irregularity of his passions by the efforts of reason.

SUFFOLK.

*Died.*] At Halesworth, aged 84, Mr. Thomas Miller, nearly half a century a bookseller in that place.—At Edwardston Hall, Thomas Dawson, Esq.—At Barking Hall, aged 20, the Hon. Miss Sophia Ashburnham, second daughter of Viscount St. Asaph.—At Bury, Abraham Jenkins, Esq. alderman or chief magistrate of the borough of St. Edmunds, and clerk of the peace for the county of Suffolk.

SURREY.

*Died.*] At Henley Park, near Guildford, Henry Halsey, Esq.—At Kingston, Mrs. Pierce, relict of the late unfortunate Captain Pierce, commander of the Halsewell East Indiaman, in which ship he perished, with two of his daughters, and several other friends, in 1786.

YORKSHIRE.

*Died.*] At York, in consequence of severe wounds received in the service of his country, at the storming of Morne Fortuné, in the island of St. Lucia, Edward James Chaloner, Esq. late captain of grenadiers, in the first, or royal regiment of foot. His remains were interred with military honours, the officers of the Inniskillen dragoons being desirous of paying this last tribute of respect to that gallant officer.—At Fulford, aged 76, Mr. Richard Kitson. He served the office of sheriff for the city of York, in 1786.—At Hull, Mr. William Chamberlaine, portrait-painter, and formerly pupil of the late Mr. Opie.—At Rippon, W. John

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Darnborough, attorney-at-law.—Near Wakefield, the Rev. John Lonsdale, vicar of Darfield, and curate of the perpetual curacy of Chapeltliorpe—At Doncaster, the Rev. S. Moore, A.M. vicar of that town, and prebendary of York, and formerly chaplain to Robert, Archbishop of York.—John Heelis, Esq. of Shipton Castle, agent of the Right Hon. the Earl of Thanet.—At Coxwold, the Rev. Thos. Newton, rector of St. Cuthbert's, vicar of Trinity Church, both in York, and many years curate of the perpetual curacy of Coxwold.—At York, aged 28, Mr. Benjamin Blanchard, eldest son of Mr. W. Blanchard, printer; and a few days after, Mr. J. Blanchard, aged 70, brother of Mr. W. B.—Mr. John Donaldson, aged 61, an eminent organ builder, and one of the common council for Brotham Ward.—At Saltmarsh, near Howden, aged 23, Miss Ann Catherine Saltmarsh, youngest daughter of the late Philip Saltmarsh, Esq.—At Malton, Mr. Elias Inchbald, attorney-at-law.—At Leeds, aged 62, the Rev. James Kitching, vicar of Pickhill: Mr. J. Wright.—At his house, near Scarborough, aged 75, Sir Richard Bempde Johnstone, bart. His regular and exemplary performance of religious duties, rendered him at all times "a burning and shining light" to his family, neighbours, and dependants; his patriotism, his hospitality, his high sense of honour and integrity, his attachment and liberality to his old and respectable tenantry, will cause his name to be long revered, and his loss to be seriously deplored. His amiable manners, and the great and numerous virtues which endeared him, when living, to his nearer and dearer connections, cannot fail of proving to them, at the present crisis, a source of lasting and real consolation.

*Scotland.*

A tunnel across the Frith of Forth, similar to that proposed at Gravesend, is at present in contemplation. It is to be carried across the Frith at Queen's Ferry, near Edinburgh, to the opposite shore of Fife. A treatise has been published by Dr. Miller and Mr. Vazie, to shew the practicability of such a tunnel, and the advantages that would result from it. The Queen's Ferry is the great point of communication between the north and south of Scotland, and the advantages of such an excavation are sufficiently obvious, and the great question is its practicability. On this point it is observed, that tunnels of equal or greater extent have been already formed in England. The grand Junction Canal for instance, in one place passes through a mountain for the space of two miles and a half. But the greatest of all these excavations are the tunnels in the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal at Walkden Moor between Worsley and Bolton, in Lancashire, where the tunneling extends for no less than eighteen miles. But besides this, coal mines have, in various places, been extended a great way under the sea, which is a circumstance still more analogous to the present subject. Thus, the workings in the coal mines at Whitehaven extend to the distance of a mile under the Irish Channel, whilst at Borrowstonness, at no great distance from Queen's Ferry, they are carried under the Frith for a mile. In all these works no water has ever penetrated the superincumbent strata, and found its way into the mines. There is, therefore, no reason to fear that the passage would be rendered damp, and the more so, as there is every likelihood that a stratum of freestone passes below the Frith at Queen's Ferry from the one side to the other, which of all others is a substance the most desirable for cutting through. The expense of the undertaking is estimated at 160,000L. and they calculate the revenue from it in the first year at 16,000.

The foundation-stone of St. George's Church, to be built in Buchanan-street, Glasgow, fronting the west-end of George-street, has been laid, with the solemnity usual on such an occasion. The Lord Provost, magistrates, and council, were accompanied by the clergy, and the members of the merchants and trades-houses

The cutting of the Glasgow, Paisley, and Androssan canal, is now going on vigorously, within two miles of Glasgow. This is a barge canal, the first in Scotland, on the plan of those inland navigations, which in the manufacturing counties in England, have been productive of im-

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mense advantages to the country, and to canal proprietors.

*Died.*] At Barnton, Wm. Ramsay, esq. of Barnton, banker in Edinburgh. This truly respectable and worthy man, to an unassuming simplicity of manners, united firmness of mind, a correct judgment, and an upright heart. In the exercise of his public duties his aim was to be useful, modestly declining those situations which might place him in the glare of life. His piety was unaffectedly sincere, his benevolence extensive, devoid of ostentation. By all who knew his worth his memory will be revered; his particular friends, while they deeply regret his loss, must ever remember him with the most affectionate esteem.—At Dunbar, Captain John Fraser, of the Inverness-shire militia.—At Leith, Mr. Thos. Brown, printer and editor of the Leith Commercial Shipping List.—At St. Andrews, Nicholas Vilant, Esq. professor of mathematics in the United College of St. Andrews.—At Aberdeen, Mr. John Davidson, goldsmith. He has bequeathed 1000l. to be vested, on security, in the hands of the treasurer of Aberdeen, until it accumulate to the principal sum of 1100l. the interest of which his trustees are appointed to apply in founding a school for the education, *gratis*, of the children of the White Fishers, and pilots, in and about Footdee; as well as the children of such seafaring people in the neighbourhood, as cannot afford them proper education.

*Ireland.*

The examination for Fellowships of Trinity College, Dublin, has been concluded, when, after a very rigorous and protracted enquiry into the pretensions of the respective candidates, the high distinction was conferred on Monday upon Messrs. Sandy and Crampton. Mr. Elrington received the first premium of 300l. the second of 60l. was conferred upon Mr. Hart; Mr. Whitley, whose answering did him great credit, was honoured with the third of 40l. and Mr. Burke with the fourth of 40l. also.

The first harbour of the Royal Canal, adjoining the aqueduct that crosses the Broad Stone Road at the upper end of New Church-street, Dublin, is not only laid out, but a great part of the foundation of the walls laid, which are nearly to surround it, and advancing in height. There are two other harbours to be excavated, and to have a communication with each other, with large and commodious storehouses, warehouses, &c.

Sir W. J. Jervis has tried successfully to prevent the fly in turnips, by sowing flower of juniper with the seed. This is found to destroy the *ova*, or eggs of the insect, by which the damage is occasioned.

*Died.*] At Newtown, Limavady, Derry, Rob. Cambell, esq. one of the oldest and best established Bleachers in the North of Ireland; with a fair character and close application to business he acquired property to a very large amount, which, as he died without issue, has descended to his nephew and heir-at-law, John Campbell, esq. Barrister-at-Law.—At Dublin, Sir Boyle Roche, Bart.—At his seat at Castle Martyr, in the County of Cork, in the 80th year of his age, the Right Hon. Richard Boyle, Earl of Shannon, Viscount Boyle, Baron of Castle Martyr in Ireland, and Baron Carleton in England; Knight of St. Patrick, Custos Rotulorum of the County of Cork, and a Privy Counsellor in both kingdoms. He married Miss Catharine Ponsonby, daughter of the late Right Hon. John Ponsonby, by Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, daughter of the third Duke of Devonshire, by whom he has left two children, the Countess of Bandon, and Lord Viscount Boyle, now Earl of Shannon. His Lordship was a politician by birth, his father having been Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and the most leading ministerial character of his day. Before the Union, no man possessed greater parliamentary interest than the Earl of Shannon; insomuch, that no Vice-Regent felt easy on his throne, until he secured his Lordship's friendship, who was considered a sound politician, but no orator. His health was always delicate, but for some years he has been confined to his seat, at Castle-Martyr, where he lived in the most princely style, surrounded by his family and friends.—At Dublin, William James, esq. one of the Aldermen of that city. The day before he died he rode out and returned in ap-

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parently better health than he had experienced for some time, and eat a very hearty dinner, after which, whilst in the act of taking a glass of wine, he fell into a fit and never spoke afterwards.—Mr. Philip Glenville, formerly of Crow-Street Theatre, who wore the sock for many years, universally esteemed and admired in private life; his conviviality and placid manners endeared him to a numerous and respectable acquaintance, who sincerely lament his loss.—In Londonderry, Wm. Paterson, M. D. He published about two years ago, a valuable book on the climate of Ireland.

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DEATHS ABROAD.

At Paris, on the 27th of April, in the 85th year of her age, the Right Hon. Lady Anastasia Stafford Howard, Baroness of Stafford, only surviving daughter and heir of William, Earl of Stafford, who died in 1734. She was sole heir of the body of Sir Wm. Howard, Viscount Stafford, the only married younger son of the present Duke of Norfolk's ancestor, Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel. She was also sole heir of the body of that Viscount's wife, Mary Stafford, Baroness of Stafford, and through her, sole heir of the body of Edward, the last Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, hereditary Lord High Constable of England, who was the sole heir of the body of King Edward the Third, youngest son of Thomas Plantagenet, of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and of his wife, Lady Eleanor Bohun, eldest daughter and co-heir of the last Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, and Lord High Constable of England; and whose younger sister was wife of King Henry the Fourth, but from whose body there was an entire failure of issue, on the death of her grandson King Henry the Sixth. Notwithstanding the accumulation of the Plantagenet, Bohun, and Stafford heirship, which became centred in Lady Anastasia Stafford Howard, she was disabled by the attainder of her ancestor, the last Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, from possessing any of the family dignities, except the Stafford Barony. She died without having ever been married. Her heir is Sir William Jerningham, Baronet, whose grandmother was sister of the before mentioned William Earl of Stafford.—Suddenly, on the 30th of Jan. while on a journey between Damanhoura and Mansur, in Egypt, the celebrated Mameluke Chief, Elphi Bey.—At Paris, aged 75, M. De Lalande, the celebrated astronomer. By his will he ordered his body to be dissected, and his skeleton to be placed in the Museum of Natural History. His relations, however, regardless of the injuction, caused him to be interred, and his funeral was attended by the members of the National Institute.—On the 10th of April, in America, after a long illness, in the 78th year of his age, the Hon. Horatio Gates, Lieutenant-General in the service of the United States, during the late revolutionary war, in which service he signalized himself as a faithful, brave, gallant, and distinguished officer. He was a Whig in England, and a genuine Republican in America. He was attached to the cause of America, from a full conviction of its justice, and fought faithfully under its banners, through every stage of the conflict. He left his native country in the early part of his life, and served several campaigns in Germany, where he acquired the rudiments of military knowledge. He came hither with General Braddock, and served in the British army until the conclusion of the peace. He afterwards returned to England, finally emigrated to America, and purchased an estate in Virginia. On the rupture between this country and Great Britain, he was called to take the command of the northern army, and by his skill and good conduct, the troops under General Burgoyne surrendered prisoners of war. His military virtues are too numerous to admit of detail, and will furnish a brilliant page in the American Annals. He was a scholar, well versed in history and the Latin classics, and of correct political principles. His manners and deportment were tinctured with a military bias. He was hospitable, generous, just, inflexible in his attachment to his friends, and possessed a feeling heart. He was in the full conviction of the truth of the great philosophy, and appeared pleased when it was recommended to his serious attention, in the last stages of his illness.

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Killed, in an unsuccessful attack upon a strong hold in the possession of the Turks, in the island of Prota, near Constantinople, on the 27th of February, Captain R. Kent, of the Royal Marines, belonging to his Majesty's ship the Canopus. He was the second son of Sober Kent, Esq. late mayor of Cork, and entered into the Marine Corps at an early period of his life, in which he served with credit for twenty-six years. During the late war he served on board La Pomone, under Sir J. B. Warren, Bt. and was with him on the Quiberon expedition. He afterwards was appointed adjutant to the division of Marines, and served in that situation until the conclusion of the war. In the present contest, he served as captain of Marines on board the Venerable of 74 guns, under the command of Captain John Hunter; and, on the night of the 24th of November, 1804, was shipwrecked in her on the rocks in Torbay. During that tremendous night he never quitted his commander, but stood alongside of him on the broadside of the ship, with the sea breaking over them, until the whole of the crew were saved. After quitting the wreck, that part of it on which they stood was soon separated from the remainder, buried in the surf, and never more seen. He was then ordered to Ireland upon the recruiting service, and on his return was embarked on board the Canopus. In landing upon the island of Prota, he advanced with his party towards an old monastery, seated upon an eminence, in which it was supposed there were only a few Turks, but in that he was deceived; for, on upon his arriving at the foot of the hill on which it stood, he received a heavy fire from all parts of the building, through the windows, loop-holes, &c. Several of his people fell: but he rushed up the hill at the head of his brave companions, and set fire to the gate of the monastery. Finding his force very inferior to that of the enemy, he directed a signal to be made for assistance. A severe conflict ensued, in which he continued animating his men, until he received a ball through his head, which instantly deprived him of life.

At Schwerin, in Mecklenburgh, the Hon. Francis Clifford, eldest sister of the present Lord Clifford.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Lieutenant Alexander M'Lean, of the 93d regiment, aged 21 years, third son of the deceased Captain M'Lean, and nephew of Lieutenant A. L. M'Lean, aid-de-camp to the late Prince Ferdinand; a brave and meritorious officer, who was killed on the continent while acting under the orders of his serene highness.

At Bruges, in Flanders, Mrs. Mary Austin Moore, many years abbess of the convent of English nuns in that city, and many years resident at Hengrave, near Bury.

In the same convent, aged 80, in the cheerful practice of every religious duty, Mrs. A. Jerningham, a near relative of Sir William Jerningham, of Norfolk, Bart.

At Tours, in France, Jean Thurel, aged 106: he was a member of the Legion of Honour. He entered the regiment of Touraine in 1716, and served without interruption for the space of ninety-two years as a full private.

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# HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## *List of the* MEMBERS *returned to serve in the* NEW PARLIAMENT *for* SCOTLAND *and* IRELAND.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEENSHIRE, J. Ferguson, Esq.
Airshire, David Boyle
Annan, Sir J. S. Heron Maxwell, Bart.
Anstruther, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Anstruther, Bt.
Argyllshire, Rt. Hon. Lord Campbell
Banffshire, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Grant, Knt.
Berwickshire, George Baillie, jun.
Brechin, James Farquhar
Buteshire, Sir John Sinclair, Bart.
Cromartyshire, R. B. Æneas Macleod
Cullen, Archibald Colquhoun
Dornock, Brigadier-General Mackenzie
Dumbartonshire, Henry Glassford
Dumfermlin, Lieut.-Gen. A. Campbell
Dumfries-shire, Capt. Wm J Hope.
Edinburghshire, Rt. Hon. R. D. Saunders
Edinburgh, Sir Patrick Murray, Bart
Elginshire, Lieut.-Col. Francis W. Grant
Fifeshire, Lieut.-Gen. Wm. Wemyss

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Forfarshire, Hon. Wm. Ramsay Maule
Fortrose, Peter Baillie, jun.
Glasgow, Archibald Campbell
Haddingtonshire, Maj.-Gen Hon. C. Hope
Jedburgh, Sir George Warrender, Bart.
Inverness shire, Charles Grant, Esq.
Kincardineshire, Wm. Adam, Esq.
Kinross-shire, Wm. Adam, Esq.
Kirkaldy, Brig. Gen. R. C. Ferguson
Kirkcudbright, Hon M. G. J. Stewart
Lanerkshire, Rt. Hon. Lord A. Hamilton
Linlithgowshire, Brig.-Gen. Hon. A. Hope
Orkneyshire, Malcolm Laing, Esq.
Peebleshire, Hon Sir Jas. Montgomery, Bt.
Perthshire, Rt. Hon. Lord James Murray
Renfrewshire, Wm. Macdowall
Ross-shire, Maj.-Gen Alex. M. Fraser
Rothsay, John Campbell, jun.
Roxburghshire, John Rutherford
St. Andrews, Sir David Wedderburn, Bart.
Selkirkshire, Wm. Elliott Lockhart
Selkirk, William Maxwell
Stirlingshire, Capt. Hon. C. E. Fleming
Stranraer, Capt. Hon. E. R. Stewart
Sutherlandshire, Rt. Hon. Wm. Dundas
Wigtonshire, Lieu.-Col. Wm. Maxwell

IRELAND.

Antrimshire, E. A. M'Naghten, Hon. J. R. Bruce O'Neil
Armaghshire, W Brownlow, W. Richardson
Armagh, Patrick Duigenan, D.C.L.
Athlone, Hon. Henry Wellesley
Bandon Bridge, Rt. Hon. Viscount Boyle
Belfast, Edward May
Carrickfergus, Quinten Dick, Esq.
Cashel, Rt Hon. Viscount Primrose
Catherloghshire, David Latouche, jun. W. Bagenell
Catherlogh, Andrew Strahan
Cavanshire, N. Sneyd, J. M. Barry
Clareshire, Hon. F. N Burton, Sir Edw. O'Brien, Bart.
Clonmel, Wm. Bagwell
Colemine, Walter Jones
Corkshire, G Ponsonby, Viscount Bernard
Cork, M. Longfield, Hon. C. H. Hutchinson
Donegalshire, Sir J. Stewart, H. V. Brooke
Downshire, F. Savage, Hon. J. Meade
Downpatrick, J. Wilson Croker
Drogheda, Hon. T. H Foster
Dublinshire, H. Hamilton, R. W. Talbot
Dublin, Rt. Hon. H. Grattan, R. Shaw
Dublin University, J. Leslie Foster
Dundalk, J Dupre Porcher
Dungannon, Rt Hon Viscount Hamilton
Dungarvan, Hon. George Walpole
Ennis, Rt. Hon James Fitzgerald
Enniskillen, Charles Pochin
Fermanaghshire, Major-Gen. M. Archdall, Hon G. Loury Cole
Galwayshire, R. Martin, D. Bowes Daly
Galway, James Daly [Herbert
Kerryshire, Rt. Hon. M. Fitzgerald, H. A.
Kildareshire, Rt. Hon. Lord H. Fitzgerald, Robert Latouche [Ponsonby
Kilkennyshire, Hon J. Butler, Hon. F. C.
Kilkenny, Hon. C H. Butler
King's County, T Bernard, jun. H. Lloyd
Kinsale, Henry Martin
Leitrimshire, K. J. Clements, J. Latouche
Limerickshire, W. Odell, Hon. W. H. Quin
Limerick, Charles Vereker
Lisburn, Rt. Hon. Earl of Yarmouth
Londonderryshire, Right Hon. Lord G. T. Beresford, Brig.-gen. Hon. C. W. Stewart
Londonderry, Sir G Fitzgerald Hill, Bart.
Longfordshire, Sir T. Featherstone, Bart.
Right Hon. Viscount Forbes
Louthshire, Right Hon. J. Foster, Rt. Hon. Viscount Jocelyn
Mallow, Denham Jephson, Esq.
Mayoshire, Rt. Hon. Dennis Browne, Col. the Hon. H. A Dillon
Meathshire, Sir M. Somerville, T. Bligh
Monaghanshire, R. Dawson, C. P. Leslie
Newry, Lieut.-gen. the Hon. F. Needham
Portarlington, Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.
Queen's County, Hon. W. W. Pole, H Parnell
Roscommonshire, A. French, Hon. S Mahon
Ross (New), W. Wigram
Sligoshire, C. O'Hara, E. S. Cooper
Sligo, G. Canning
Tipperaryshire, Col. the Hon. M. Mathew, Hon. F. A. Prittie
Tralee, Rt. Hon. Sir A. Wellesley, K.B.
Tyroneshire, J. Stewart, Hon. T. Knox
Waterfordshire, J. C. Beresford, R. Power
Waterford, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Newport, Bart.
Westmeathshire, G. H Rochfort, W. Smyth
Wexfordshire, A. Ram, W. C. Alcock
Wexford, Viscount Boyle
Wicklowshire, W. H. Hume, W. Tighe
Youghall, Rt. Hon. Viscount Boyle

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

JUNE 20, 1807, to JULY 22, 1807, inclusive.

[*Extracted from the London Gazette.*]----*The Solicitors' Names are between Parenthesis.*

ARKELL J. Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, corn-factor, (Morgan, Gray's-Inn-square) Anderson J. Gracechurch-street, paper-hanger, (Batchellor and Co. Serjeant's-Inn). Atkins W. W. Alcester, Warwickshire, grocer, (Smith and Tilson, St. Paul's Church-yard). Ayles O. Topsham, Devonshire, ship-builder, (Drew and Co. New Inn).

Brushfield T. V. Barking, Essex, grazier, (Cutting, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn). Bradshaw T. St. Martin's-le-Grand, shop-



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maker, (Briggs, Holborn-court). Birch J Creeting St. Peter, Suffolk, butcher, (Rede and Co. Cook's court, Lincoln's Inn). Birks J. and W. Lane End, Staffordshire, potters, (Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street). Barnett B. Sheppy-yard, Minories, dealer, (Isaacs, George-street, Minories). Bates T. Cheetham, Lancashire, and Bates J. Halifax, Yorkshire, woolstaplers, (Wigglesworth, Gray's-Inn-square). Blakemore R. Birmingham, tailor, (Egerton, Gray's-Inn). Brewer W. Cirencester, Gloucestershire, dealer, (Meredith and Co. Lincoln's-Inn). Bell J. Liverpool, auctioneer, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row). Bellamy W. Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, tailor, (Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings). Banks A.C. Plymouth-Dock, druggist, (Bone and Co. Plymouth-Dock)

Clennel J. Newcastle-upon Tynne, pin-manufacturer, (Clayton and Co Lincoln's-Inn). Cotton J. Fieldgate-street, Whitechapel, victualler, (Holmes and Co. Mark-lane). Carter M. Zeals, in the parish of Mere, Wiltshire, linen-draper, (Bleasdale and Co. New Inn). Chambers W. Carlisle, draper, (Clennell, Staple Inn). Clift T. Westbury, Wilts, clothier, (Ellis, Hatton-garden). Chambers T Wigton, Cumberland, shopkeeper, (Wadsworth, Staple Inn). Croker J. Gosport, grocer, (Hatton, Dean-street, Southwark). Clinton J. Newport, Salop, skinner, (Benbow and Co. Lincoln's Inn) Cooper W. Chick Saint Osyth, Essex, merchant, (Lee, Three-Crown-court, Southwark). Crighton A. Drypool, Holderness, Yorkshire, fruiterer, (Sykes, and Co. New Inn)

Dawson J. Donington, Lincolnshire, merchant, (Loddington and Hall, Temple).

Fern, R. S. Canon-street, dry-salter, (Sherwood, Cushion-court, Old Broad-st)

Govus T. Kingston, Surrey, horse-hair manufacturer, (Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn). Grater R. Plymouth-Dock, money-scrivener, (Williams and Co. New-square, Lincoln's Inn).

Hetherington J. Rickergate, Cumberland, inn-keeper, (Hodgson, Clement's Inn). Hand C. and Berington C. Ewood, within Livesey, Lancashire, calico-printers, (Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton-garden). Herbert T. Arundel-street, merchant, (Barrow and Co. Basinghall-street). Heseltine T and Lee W Bridge-street, Blackfriars, grocers, (Bolton and Co. Lawrence Pounteney-hill). Hollins F. Ashborne, Derbyshire, mercer, (Barbor and Co. Fetter-lane). Holland J. Nottingham, butcher, (Rigge and Co. Carey-street).

Johnson J. Liverpool, pawn-broker, (Atkinson, Chancery-lane). Jacob J. Stratford, Essex, miller, (Noy, Mincing-lane). Jennings T. Bunhill-row, wharfinger, (Noy, Mincing-lane). Jones E. Swan-lane, Thames-street, slate-merchant, (Sudlow, Monument-yard).

Kennett W. Snow-hill, baker, (Noy, Mincing-lane). Kelland W. Exeter, currier, (Yeates, Temple) Kent E. Bicester, Oxfordshire, draper, (Smith and Co. St. Paul's Church-yard).

Mitchell W. Merthyr Tydvill, Glamorganshire, victualler, (Jenkins and Co. New Inn). M'Donald W. York-street, Covent-garden, boot and shoe-maker, (Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry). Maine E. St. Swithin's-lane, merchant, (Blakelock, Temple). Milns B. Little Newport-street, Long Acre, haberdasher, (Tucker Staple Inn). Machin W. Newington Causeway, nightman, (Sherwood, Canterbury-square, Southwark)

Osborne C. Arnold, Nottinghamshire, builder, (Blakelock, Temple).

Porter R. St. Alban's Herts, shopkeeper, (Hogarth, Staple Inn). Parsons T. Bath, breeches-maker, (Morton, Furnival's Inn). Partington J. jun. Garratt, within Manchester, dyer and printer, (Jackson, Hare-court, Temple)

Slee J. Horsleydown, Surrey, dealer in worsted and hosiery, (Thomas, Fen-court, Fenchurch-street) Sinclair J. Execution-Dock, Wapping, victualler, (Holmes and Co. Mark-lane). Skurray J. G St. Swithin's-lane, broker, (Kearsay, Bishopsgate within). Soper J. and W. jun. Buckfastleigh, Devon, yarn-manufacturers, (Drew and Co New Inn).

Tucker T. Newton-Abbott, Devonshire, inn-holder, (Anstice, Inner Temple). Thurston S. Ipswich, Suffolk, maltster, (Taylor, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane) Turner J. Salford, Lancashire, rope-maker, (Hurd, Temple).

Williamson J. Queen-street, flour-factor, (Keys, Somer's Town). Williams M. Milk-street, victualler, (Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row). Woodroffe J. Ufford, Suffolk, miller, (Wood, Woodbridge). Windett J jun Norwich, grocer, (Windus and Co Chancery-lane). Waghorn T. Romford, Essex, draper, (Dawes, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street).

DIVIDENDS.

Armitage R. Vigo-lane, July 29.

Blunt J. Coal Exchange, July 25 Bentley F. Scarborough, July 25. Butler W. Weldon, Northamptonshire, July 29. Bennet J and Lovesy S. High Holborn, Aug. 4. Binden H Thornbury, Gloucestershire, Aug. 10. Buckton W. Kingston-upon-Hull, Aug. 11. Bloxam W. New Road, St George's in the East, Aug. 11. Brooks M. Malmsbury, Wilts, Aug. 18. Benson, J. Bolton by the Sands, Lancashire, Aug. 19. Brown R. East Smithfield, Aug. 22. Berriman J. Brewer-street, Pimlico, September 5.

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Colville J. Cheapside, July 21. Collins L. Jones A. and Kerney E. New Bond-street, July 25. Clarkson J. T and C. Bedale, Yorkshire, July 27. Cherry J. St. John's-street, July 29 Chiswell S N. Wareham, Suffolk, Aug. 4. Chapman P. and Hopkin T. Kingston-upon-Hull, Aug. 4. Cropper R Wigan, Lancashire, Aug. 5. Carter J. Bread-street, Cheapside, Aug. 18. Cards J. P Minories, Aug. 25

Dornall W. Stockport, Cheshire, July 17. Dewdney B. sen. Reigate, Surrey, July 18. Dowding W. jun. Henstridge, Somersetshire, Aug 8. Dunlop J. St. Mary Axe, Nov. 14.

Eadall J. Over-Norton, Oxfordshire, July 17 Edwards J. East Stone-House, Oxfordshire, July 17. Eastham E. Wigan, Lancashire, Aug. 1. Evans C. Nantwich, Cheshire, Aug 6.

Field G. Bath, July 20. Farr R Woonton, Herefordshire, July 27. Fox H Kingston-upon-Hull, July 28. Freeman S. Old Compton-street, Westminster, July 29. Folds J. Ingbey, Lancashire, July 31 Fryer G. Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, Aug. 4 Frankland F Cheapside, Aug 4. Foster J. Hallas Bridge Mill, Bradford, Yorkshire, and Foster A Doe Park, in the same Parish, Aug. 5. Fulcher J. Sudbury, Suffolk, Aug. 8 Fisher B. Weston-street, Southwark, Aug. 18. Fletcher S Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, August 22. Fletcher G. Worksopp, Nottinghamshire, Sept. 5.

Good R. New Sarum, Wiltshire, July 21. Gardiner H. Thames-street, July 29. Goddard N. Kingston-upon-Thames, Aug. 8. Goodyer T. Market-street, Herts. Aug 11.

Hayden L. Cheltenham, July 18. Hamilton A. and Haliburton D. Oxford-st. July 21. Harding W. S. and J. B. Gosport, July 22. Hampton R. Myton, Kingston-upon-Hull, July 24. Hudson W. Whaley, Cheshire, July 27. Hemming J. St. Andrew, Worcestershire, Aug. 3. Harrison G. Kingston, Surrey, Aug. 4. Howell W. Neath, Glamorganshire, Aug. 10. Haywood H. Ramsgate, Aug. 11. Hobbs S. Bath, Aug. 11. Hussey C. and N. Newgate-street, Aug. 18. Halbert J. P. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Aug. 29. Halbert A. & G. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sept. 15. Hart W. Lothbury, Nov. 7.

Ireland S. Saint Clement Danes, July 11. Inman J. Houndsditch, Oct. 21.

Kent J. jun. Southwick, Southampton, July 20. Kray F. Stanhope-street, Claremarket, July 21. Knox G. and Hay J. Kingston-upon-Hull, July 24.

Luckhurst T. Canterbury, July 29. Long W. Stonehouse, near Plymouth, Aug 4. Lawton J Liverpool, Aug. 4. Lardner J. Oxford-street, Aug. 4. Lewis R. Codford St Peter, Wiltshire, Aug. 8. Lindo I. Great St. Helens, London, Aug 8.

Manby W. Strand, July 28. Mills J. Brook-Green, Hammersmith, Aug 4. Maddocks R Ellesmere, Salop, Aug. 4. Mitchell T Lawrence Pountney-hill, Aug. 4. Morrison Æ. Runcorn, Cheshire, Aug. 18. Maltby P. and G. Size-lane, Sept. 2.

Normington T. Saffron Walden, Essex, Aug. 18. Newton E. Watling-st. Sept. 29.

Owen R. and Mardle W. Houndsditch, July 15. Owen R. Houndsditch, July 25. Ogden R. Bottany, near Ashton-under-Lyne, Aug. 28.

Phillips W Rochester, July 18. Phillips W. Maidstone, July 18 Pretyman W Great Tower-street, July 21. Parsons T. Marchmont-place, Russell-square, July 25 Parker J. Oxford-street, Aug. 4. Price J. Sun-street, Finsbury-square, Aug. 4 Palmer R. Carleton Rode, Norfolk, Aug. 7. Potter G. Charing cross, Aug. 8. Purbrick W. Gloucester, Aug. 15. Pullen W H Dartmouth, Devon, Aug. 18. Pryer R Gloucester-street, Hoxton, Aug. 22. Palmer J. Thavies-inn, Sept. 2.

Sanderson J. St. James's-street, July 11. Skinner W. East-lane, Greenwich, July 14. Smith J. Woolwich, Aug. 22. Squire H. Exeter, July 25. Smith J. C Bowling-green lane, July 25. Stone W. High-st. Borough, July 28. Shaw T. Chelmsford, July 29 Simpson W. Clement's-lane, July 29. Skegg F. Davies-street, Berkeley-square, Aug. 1. Simms J. Sheepy Parva, Leicestershire, Aug 3. Searry F. Kent-road, Aug. 4. Score G. Andover, Southampton, Aug. 8. Stevens J. and Carttar J. Bread-street, Cheapside, Aug. 18. Schneider J. H. Bow-lane, Aug. 22. Shepard H Cambridge, Aug. 29.

Twycross C. Thavies-Inn, July 4. Tremlett J. Exeter, July 17. Taylor J. Lamb's-Conduit-street, July 18. Tulford R. R. W. and Hanbury B. Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, July 25 Turner G. Strand, Aug. 4 Tills T. Wymondham, Norfolk, Aug. 8 and 15. Thomas T D. Portsea, Aug. 12. Tanner G. Bristol, Aug. 20. Toweslend S. Paradise-row, Chelsea, Aug. 22.

Usher J. Great Kington, Warwickshire, Aug. 14.

Warner J. Elmdon, Essex, July 11. Waddington S. F. York-street, Southwark, July 21. Webb J. Manchester, July 21. Webb J. Plymouth, July 24. Westlake R. Exeter, Aug. 4. Wright W. Liverpool, Aug 4. Webb S. Meilksham, Wiltshire, Aug. 27. Wrigg W. Manchester, Sept. 29.

Yates J. Cleckeaton, Yorkshire, July 22. Yates S. Wood street, July 25. Young W. Manchester, Aug 3. Younghusband W Colchester, Aug. 8. Yorke T. Devonshire-street, Aug. 8.



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# MONTHLY REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE.

*London, 20th July*, 1807.

WITHIN the last month seven vessels have arrived from China, and two from Bengal, under convoy of the Nassau man of war, also one hundred and seventy sail from Jamaica, ninety whereof have come to London, and the remainder are gone to the ports of Liverpool, Bristol, &c. The cargoes of the first-mentioned fleet consisted of tea of every description, raw silk, sunn hemp, sugar mungeet, safflower, gum arabic, indigo, pepper, and other goods. The latter were laden with the usual commodities. Not only the market for East-India, but also that for West-India produce, is completely glutted. A Petition has been presented, on the part of the East-India Company, to the House of Commons, by Mr. Grant, for leave to issue bonds for raising a large sum of money.

The recent reports respecting the recapture of Buenos Ayres have proved totally groundless; expectation, however, of this event shortly taking place is on the tip-toe, and the West-India merchants in particular anxiously look for it; they are literally loaded with the produce of the islands, and know not how to dispose of it.

We were happy to learn, by advices brought by the last Lisbon mails, that the vintage in Portugal wears a favourable appearance; at the same time we sincerely hope that the wine, the produce of this vintage, may not be sent home in a state similar to some which has recently been imported, and which, from its being green and ill brandied, rather merits the appellation of vinegar than of wine.

Our commerce with America is in a fair way of regaining its former vigour; it is said, that one of the articles of treaty now pending with that country, is an agreement whereby an English Agent is to reside in certain of the American ports, to see and grant protections to those who apply, and none others are to be allowed.

A Bill is to be brought into Parliament to prevent smuggling from the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey. In moving for leave to bring in the said Bill the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that a defalcation of £70,000 had been suffered by the revenue in consequence of this contraband trade. We are certain that a Bill of this kind will meet with the approbation of every honest trader; and we have every reason to hope that its end will be attained.

The cotton manufactures in the North are rather dull: this may be attributed to the same cause as the dulness of sale of West-India commodities, namely, the impossibility of exporting them.

On the 11th instant, 38 pockets of hops were weighed in Worcester market; current prices 6l. 6s. to 7l. 7s. per cwt. There is not much doing in the Kent hop trade.—At the last weekly sale of copper ore at Redruth, 822 tons of Wheal Alfred sold at prices from 6l. 3s. to 16l. 18s. per ton; 514 tons of Penberthy Crofts, from 4l. 16s. 6d. to 12l. 8s. 6d.; 429 tons of Godolphin, 7l. 14s. to 27l. 5s. 6d.; and 208 tons of other mines, 7l. 9s. to 13l. 11s.

At a half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of West-India dock stock, on the first of July, the chairman declared the dividend for the half year to the 30th of June to be 5 per cent. and a call of 2½ per cent. on the capital was agreed to be paid before the twentieth of July.

In Ireland, the prices of raw, salted, and dried hides, calf skins, and kips have fallen nearly one-fourth per cent. within the last five weeks. At Cork, the export of salted beef, under the denomination of East-India beef, as also pork, continued more brisk than what it had been during what is called the slaughtering season. Butter has fallen about 10s. the cwt. and bacon about 4s. 8d. per cwt.

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

HAY harvest, generally finished, has produced a very fine crop in quality, but by no means large in quantity. The cold and blighting weather in the spring, nipped and impoverished the roots of the grass, and a want of refreshing showers afterwards restrained its growth. Nor is there likely to be any burthen of aftermath, unless very late in the autumn.

The wheat crop, with which dry springs and summers agree better than with any other crop, is likely to be abundant, and much of it of fine quality, should the harvest-weather be favourable. A considerable quantity also of smutted or discoloured wheat may be expected, from the prevalence of blighting winds; which, however, fortunately have not prevailed to that degree which was experienced during the two preceding

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seasons. Wheat harvest will commence in a few days in the forward districts. The effect of drought upon all the spring crops has been far more unfavourable. Peas, in many parts, are totally destroyed; and the beans universally infected with vermin. Hops are in the same state. Oats are much complained of, and barley cannot be a great crop. Potatoes look well in general, and might yet produce largely, if rain should fall in time: without this the turnip crop will be short indeed. Fruit is almost a general crop, and of excellent quality. Considerable quantities of Rye and Barley are already cut.

No great variation of price in lean stock, which has proved well throughout the season, where water has been plentiful. Markets, both in the country and London, have been rather sparingly supplied with fat stock during the heats, and at somewhat reduced prices. Wool-markets dull.

Smithfield—Beef, 3s. 6d. to 5s.—mutton, 4s to 5s.—lamb, 4s. to 6s.—veal, 4s. 6d. to 6s.—pork, 4s. to 6s.—Bacon, 6s. to 6s. 9d.—Irish, 3s. 6d. to 5s.—Fat, 3s. 4d.

*Middlesex, July 25.*

## AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended July 18, 1807.

| INLAND COUNTIES. | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Middsx. | 9 | 9 | | | 37 | 0 | 34 | 3 |
| Surrey | 82 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 34 | 2 |
| Hertford | 72 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 27 | 8 |
| Bedford | 70 | 11 | | | 36 | 6 | 27 | 1 |
| Huntin. | 69 | 3 | | | 34 | 0 | 24 | 8 |
| Northa. | 70 | 9 | 50 | 6 | 33 | 0 | 29 | 0 |
| Rutland | 75 | 9 | | | 38 | 9 | | |
| Leicest. | 69 | 8 | | | 36 | 7 | 26 | 6 |
| Notting. | 74 | 8 | 45 | 6 | 40 | 0 | 29 | 6 |
| Derby | 78 | 0 | | | 40 | 0 | 29 | 0 |
| Stafford | 71 | 4 | | | 42 | 0 | 27 | 9 |
| Salop | 68 | 6 | 54 | 6 | 43 | 8 | 32 | 6 |
| Heresor. | 64 | 8 | 41 | 6 | 32 | 9 | 30 | 10 |
| Wor'st. | 64 | 5 | | | 34 | 7 | 34 | 3 |
| Warwic | 73 | 8 | | | 37 | 10 | 32 | 8 |
| Wilts | 70 | 0 | | | 35 | 8 | 33 | 6 |
| Berks | 81 | 3 | | | 36 | 0 | 31 | 10 |
| Oxford | 72 | 7 | | | 31 | 8 | 31 | 4 |
| Bucks | 74 | 8 | | | 38 | 2 | 30 | 0 |
| Brecon | 67 | 2 | 44 | 9 | 32 | 0 | 23 | 4 |
| Montgo. | 72 | 5 | | | | | 29 | 6 |
| Radnor. | 65 | 7 | | | 34 | 5 | 25 | 4 |

| MARITIME COUNTIES. | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Essex | 77 | 6 | | | 38 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| Kent | 73 | 6 | 45 | 0 | 36 | 8 | 31 | 0 |
| Sussex | 71 | 6 | | | 40 | 0 | 34 | 0 |
| Suffolk | 70 | 11 | | | 33 | 11 | 27 | 8 |
| Cambridge | 70 | 3 | 42 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 24 | 7 |
| Norfolk | 66 | 1 | | | 31 | 9 | 29 | 2 |
| Lincoln | 70 | 4 | 50 | 0 | 37 | 7 | 26 | 1 |
| York | 78 | 10 | 53 | 4 | 35 | 10 | 28 | 5 |
| Durham | 88 | 10 | 64 | 0 | 45 | 4 | 36 | 7 |
| Northumberland | 72 | 1 | 50 | 0 | 39 | 4 | 33 | 9 |
| Cumberland | 74 | 3 | 59 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 31 | 1 |
| Westmorland | 86 | 5 | 65 | 6 | 42 | 4 | 34 | 10 |
| Lancaster | 75 | 10 | | | | | 29 | 0 |
| Chester | 65 | 7 | | | | | | |
| Flint | | | | | 41 | 2 | 27 | 1 |
| Denbigh | 76 | 7 | | | 39 | 3 | 29 | 3 |
| Anglesea | | | | | 36 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| Carnarvon | 75 | 8 | | | 38 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| Merioneth | 75 | 9 | | | 41 | 0 | 25 | 8 |
| Cardigan | 74 | 0 | | | 34 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Pembroke | 67 | 8 | | | 29 | 10 | | |
| Carmarthen | 74 | 9 | | | 36 | 5 | 18 | 8 |
| Glamorgan | 77 | 4 | | | 40 | 0 | 25 | 4 |
| Gloucester | 70 | 10 | | | 34 | 2 | 33 | 8 |
| Somerset | 75 | 3 | | | | | 20 | 10 |
| Monmouth | 71 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Devon | 80 | 0 | | | 37 | 7 | 30 | 6 |
| Cornwall | 83 | 1 | | | 40 | 4 | 23 | 9 |
| Dorset | 74 | 5 | | | 33 | 0 | 42 | 6 |
| Hants | 72 | 3 | | | 36 | 0 | 31 | 9 |

*Average of England and Wales.*

Wheat 73s. 6d.; Rye 50s. 0d.; Barley 37s. 0d.; Oats 28s. 11d.; Beans 44s. 9d.; Pease 49s. 0d.; Oatmeal 45s 9d.

## BILL of MORTALITY, from JUNE 23, to JULY 28, 1807.

| CHRISTENED: | | BURIED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males 688 | 1337 | Males, 546 | 1072 | Between | 2 and 5 - 119 | 60 and 70 - 98 |
| Females 649 | | Females, 526 | | | 5 and 10 - 47 | 70 and 80 - 60 |
| Whereof have died under two years old 305 | | | | | 10 and 20 - 47 | 80 and 90 - 21 |
| | | | | | 20 and 30 - 63 | 90 and 100 - 2 |
| | | | | | 30 and 40 - 89 | |
| Peck Loaf, 3s. 11d. 3s. 11d. 3s. 11d. 3s. 11d. | | | | | 40 and 50 - 127 | |
| Salt, 20s. per bushel, 4½ per lb. | | | | | 50 and 60 - 99 | |

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## CURRENT PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

| | l. | s. | d. | | l. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Pot-ash ...cwt. | 2 | 15 | 0 | to | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| —— Pearl..... | 3 | 5 | 0 | — | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Barilla ..... | 2 | 4 | 0 | — | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| Brandy, Coniac ....gall. | 1 | 0 | 0 | — | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| —— Spanish ..... | 0 | 18 | 0 | — | 0 | 19 | 6 |
| Camphire, refined ....lb | 0 | 4 | 9 | — | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| —— unrefined ....cwt. | 21 | 0 | 0 | — | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Cochineal, garbled....lb. | 1 | 2 | 0 | — | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| —— East India ..... | 0 | 8 | 0 | — | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Coffee, fine .....cwt. | 6 | 18 | 0 | — | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| —— ordinary ..... | 4 | 15 | 0 | — | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| Cotton-wool, Surinam lb. | 0 | 1 | 9 | — | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| —— Jamaica ..... | 0 | 1 | 4½ | — | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| —— Smyrna ..... | 0 | 1 | 7½ | — | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| —— East-India ..... | 0 | 1 | 3 | — | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Currants, Zant .....cwt. | 3 | 16 | 0 | — | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Deals, Dantz .....piece | 1 | 16 | 0 | — | 1 | 19 | 0 |
| —— Petersburgh } H. | 26 | 0 | 0 | — | | | |
| —— Stockholm } | | | | | | | |
| Elephants' Teeth .....lb. | 31 | 10 | 0 | — | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Scrivell ....20 | | 0 | 0 | — | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Flax, Riga .....ton | 69 | 0 | 0 | — | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Petersburgh .... | 72 | 0 | 0 | — | 73 | 0 | 0 |
| Galls, Turkey .....cwt. | 5 | 5 | 0 | — | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| Geneva, Hollands ....gal. | 1 | 0 | 0 | — | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| —— English..... | 0 | 8 | 3 | — | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Gum Arabic, Turkey cwt. | 6 | 0 | 0 | — | 11 | 15 | 0 |
| —— Sandrach ..... | 7 | 5 | 0 | — | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Tragacanth .... | 21 | 0 | 0 | — | | | |
| Gum Seneca ..... | 5 | 5 | 0 | — | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Hemp, Riga .....ton | 66 | 0 | 0 | — | | | |
| —— Petersburgh .... | 65 | 0 | 0 | — | 66 | 0 | 0 |
| Indigo, Caracca ..... lb. | 0 | 11 | 3 | — | 0 | 12 | 9 |
| —— East-India ..... | 0 | 4 | 1 | — | 0 | 10 | 3 |
| Iron, British bars ...ton | 16 | 0 | 0 | — | 17 | 10 | 0 |
| —— Swedish ..... | 25 | 0 | 0 | — | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Norway ..... | 24 | 0 | 0 | — | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Archangel ..... | 25 | 0 | 0 | — | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead in pigs .....fod. | 34 | 0 | 0 | — | | | |
| —— red ..... ton | 33 | 0 | 0 | — | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| —— white..... | 53 | 0 | 0 | — | 54 | 0 | 0 |

| | l. | s. | d. | | l. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Logwood Chips ...ton | 14 | 5 | 0 | — | 15 | 10 | |
| Madder, Dutch crop cwt. | 4 | 5 | 0 | — | 5 | | |
| Mahogany .....ft. | 0 | 1 | 2 | — | 0 | 1 | |
| Oak plank, Dantz. last | 11 | 0 | 0 | — | 12 | 0 | |
| —— American, none | | | | | | | |
| Oil, Lucca 25-gal jar | 16 | 0 | 0 | — | 16 | 15 | |
| —— spermaceti ton | 72 | 0 | 0 | — | 75 | 0 | |
| —— whale ..... | 26 | 0 | 0 | — | 28 | 0 | |
| —— Florence ½ chest | 2 | 15 | 0 | — | 2 | 18 | |
| Pitch, Stockholm ..cwt. | 0 | 14 | 6 | — | 0 | 15 | |
| Quicksilver .....lb. | 0 | 3 | 8 | — | 0 | 3 | |
| Raisins, bloom ....cwt. | 3 | 10 | 0 | — | 5 | 5 | |
| Rice, Carolina ..... | 1 | 8 | 0 | — | 2 | 2 | |
| —— East-India, none | | | | | | | |
| Rum, Jamaica ....gal | 0 | 3 | 4 | — | 0 | 3 | |
| —— Leeward I. ..... | 0 | 2 | 10 | — | 0 | 3 | |
| Saltpetre, East-Ind. cwt. | 2 | 15 | 0 | — | 2 | 17 | |
| Shellach ..... | 5 | 15 | 0 | — | 12 | 0 | |
| Silk, Thrown Italian lb. | 1 | 12 | 0 | — | 2 | 9 | |
| Silk, Raw ditto ..... | 1 | 6 | 0 | — | 1 | 9 | |
| —— China ..... | 1 | 16 | 0 | — | 1 | 18 | |
| —— Beng. .....novi | 1 | 14 | 0 | — | 2 | 0 | |
| —— Organzine ..... | 1 | 9 | 0 | — | 1 | 18 | |
| Tallow, English ...cwt. | 2 | 18 | 0 | — | | | |
| —— Russia, white ....2 | | 13 | 0 | — | | | |
| —— —— yellow ....2 | | 16 | 0 | — | 2 | 17 | |
| Tar, Stockholm ....bar | 1 | 7 | 0 | — | 1 | 8 | |
| Tin in blocks ....cwt. | 6 | 6 | 0 | — | | | |
| Tobacco, Maryl. ....lb. | 0 | 0 | 4½ | — | 0 | 1 | |
| —— Virginia ..... | 0 | 0 | 4½ | — | 0 | 0 | |
| Wax, Guinea ....cwt. | 7 | 0 | 0 | — | 10 | 10 | |
| Whale-fins .....ton | 18 | 0 | 0 | — | 25 | 0 | |
| Wine, Red port .. pipe | 86 | 0 | 0 | — | 94 | 0 | |
| —— Lisbon ..... | 88 | 0 | 0 | — | 90 | 0 | |
| —— Madeira ..... | 98 | 0 | 0 | — | 180 | 0 | |
| —— Vidonia ..... | 72 | 0 | 0 | — | 76 | 0 | |
| —— Calcavella ..... | 84 | 0 | 0 | — | 95 | 0 | |
| —— Sherry ....butt | 84 | 0 | 0 | — | 105 | 0 | |
| —— Mountain..... | 72 | 0 | 0 | — | 80 | 0 | |
| —— Claret ....hogs. | 86 | 0 | 0 | — | 94 | 0 | |
| Yarn, Mohair .....lb. | 0 | 4 | 3 | — | 0 | 8 | |

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

| | July 10 | July 14 | July 17 | | July 10 | July 14 | July 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 35 10 | 36 | 36 2 | Bilboa | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ |
| Ditto at sight | 35 2 | 35 4 | 35 6 | Leghorn | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Rotterdam, c. f. | 11 4 | 11 5 | 11 6 | Naples | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| Hamburgh | 34 3 | 34 5 | 34 7 | Genoa | 45⅜ | 45⅛ | 45⅛ |
| Altona | 34 4 | 34 6 | 34 8 | Venice, *N.C.* | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| Paris | 24 6 | 24 6 | 24 6 | Lisbon | 63⅛ | 63⅛ | 63⅛ |
| Ditto 2 us. | 24 10 | 24 10 | 24 10 | Oporto | 64⅛ | 64⅛ | 64⅛ |
| Bourdeaux | 24 10 | 24 10 | 24 10 | Dublin | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| Cadiz | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | Cork | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ |
| Madrid | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | Agio on the Bank of Holland | | 5½ per cent. | |

## PRICES OF BULLION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portugal Gold, Coin and Bars | per oz. | £4 | 0 0 |
| New Dollars | | 0 | 5 2 |
| Silver in Bars, standard | | 0 | 5 6 |

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# METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, JUNE, 1807.

| D. | H. | Baro. | T. out | T. in | H. | C. | Wind | | Rain 1.46 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 7 | 30.05 | 50 5 | 53 | 64 | 6 | ESE | 1 | rain and hail but fine at times |
| | 2 | 30 00 | 56 | 55.5 | 56 | 3 | ESE | 1 | showers . cloudy night |
| 2 | 7 | 30 09 | 50.5 | 54.5 | 61 | 5 | ESE | 1 | . wind sw and fine : little rain and thunder |
| | 2 | 30.15 | 58 | 56 | 56 | 3 | W | 1 | . little rain at times |
| 3 | 7 | 30 17 | 53 | 56.5 | 58 | 3 | W | 1 | hazy . wind N |
| | 2 | 30 21 | 60 | 58 | 51 | 2 | N | 2 | hazy |
| 4 | 7 | 30 31 | 52.5 | 56 | 58 | 2 | N | 1 | hazy |
| | 2 | 30.33 | 61 | 58 5 | 54 | 3 | N | 1 | |
| 5 | 7 | 30.3 | 52 5 | 56 5 | 61 | 3 | N | 1 | foggy . thick upward . brighter |
| | 2 | 30.28 | 64.5 | 60.5 | 54 | 3 | N | 1 | hazy . cloudy . wind E . little rain |
| 6 | 7 | 30.17 | 55.5 | 58 5 | 63 | 5 | ENE | 1 | . much rain and little thunder . wind w |
| N | 2 | 30.13 | 55.5 | 58 | 63 | 4 | WNW | 1 | . less cloudy . cloudy night : rain |
| 7 | 7 | 29.84 | 50 | 56 | 62 | 6 | S | 1 | much rain . brighter and gentle rain : fine |
| | 2 | 29 82 | 55 5 | 58.5 | 56 | 3 | NW | 1 | . little rain . fine night : cloudy |
| 8 | 7 | 29.80 | 58 | 57 | 60 | 5 | WSW | 1 | . fine |
| | 2 | 29 82 | 61.5 | 59 | 54 | 3 | S | 2 | |
| 9 | 7 | 29.91 | 53.5 | 58 | 58 | 3 | SSW | 1 | . gentle rain |
| | 2 | 29.97 | 62.5 | 60 | 48 | 3 | SW | 2 | |
| 10 | 7 | 30.21 | 54.5 | 57.5 | 58 | 3 | SW | 1 | . showery |
| | 2 | 30 25 | 62.5 | 59.5 | 52 | 3 | SW | 2 | . cloudy . gentle rain . fine night |
| 11 | 7 | 30.22 | 59.5 | 60.5 | 63 | 5 | SW | 2 | . less cloudy at times |
| | 2 | 30.24 | 62 5 | 65 | 59 | 5 | WSW | 2 | . more wind . little rain at night and less wind : |
| 12 | 7 | 30.34 | 53 | 59.5 | 57 | 1 | W | 1 | hazy [clear |
| | 2 | 30 38 | 64.5 | 62 | 48 | 3 | W | 2 | hazy . more cloudy : fine |
| 13 | 7 | 30 42 | 55 | 59 5 | 57 | 2 | W | 1 | hazy |
| | 2 | 30.41 | 66.5 | 62.5 | 50 | 2 | WSW | 2 | |
| 14 | 7 | 30.34 | 56 5 | 60.5 | 57 | 5 | W | 1 | . less cloudy at times |
| | 2 | 30.28 | 66.5 | 62.5 | 54 | 4 | WSW | 1 | less cloudy |
| 15 | 7 | 30.19 | 56.5 | 61 | 57 | 1 | WSW | 0 | hazy |
| | 2 | 30.12 | 74 | 64 | 42 | 2 | S | 1 | |
| 16 | 7 | 29.91 | 59 | 62 | 52 | 2 | SSE | 0 | hazy . cloudy : fine |
| | 2 | 29.90 | 72 | 66 | 47 | 2 | W | 1 | |
| 17 | 7 | 30.13 | 55 | 61 | 52 | 1 | W | 1 | |
| | 2 | 30 16 | 66 5 | 64 | 46 | 3 | W | 1 | |
| 18 | 7 | 30 25 | 60.5 | 61 | 51 | 1 | W | 1 | |
| | 2 | 30.28 | 65 | 63 | 46 | 3 | NW | 1 | |
| 19 | 7 | 30 43 | 55.5 | 60.5 | 51 | 1 | NW | 1 | hazy . chiefly cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.45 | 62 | 62 | 46 | 5 | NNW | 1 | . fine |
| 20 | 7 | 30.43 | 59 | 54 | 52 | 1 | NW | 1 | hazy |
| F | 2 | 30.39 | 66.5 | 63 | 46 | 2 | WNW | 1 | . cloudy eve : fine |
| 21 | 7 | 30.54 | 55 5 | 61 | 52 | 1 | NNW | 1 | |
| | 2 | 30.53 | 70 | 64.5 | 47 | 3 | WNW | 1 | |
| 22 | 7 | 30.40 | 59.5 | 63.5 | 52 | 1 | WNW | 1 | |
| | 2 | 30.34 | 72 | 66.5 | 48 | 2 | NW | 1 | cloudy night |
| 23 | 7 | 30.28 | 60 | 64 | 51 | 3 | NNW | 1 | |
| | 2 | 30.32 | 68.5 | 65 | 46 | 3 | N | 1 | . cloudy night |
| 24 | 7 | 30.21 | 59 | 63.5 | 55 | 5 | N | 1 | fine . wind wsw |
| | 2 | 30.15 | 70 5 | 66 | 49 | 3 | WSW | 2 | . wind s |
| 25 | 7 | 30.04 | 57.5 | 63 | 52 | 2 | S | 1 | hazy |
| | 2 | 30 04 | 74.5 | 67.5 | 46 | 1 | SE | 1 | : cloudy |
| 26 | 7 | 30.11 | 58 | 64 | 55 | 5 | E | 1 | . fine |
| | 2 | 30.14 | 68 | 67 | 51 | 3 | ENE | 1 | cloudy eve . little rain : fine |
| 27 | 7 | 30.20 | 61.5 | 65 | 55 | 4 | NNW | 1 | less cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.21 | 72 | 68 | 49 | 3 | NNW | 1 | |
| 28 | 7 | 30.22 | 59 | 64 | 52 | 2 | N | 1 | |
| | 2 | 30.20 | 69 | 66 | 46 | 3 | N | 1 | |
| 29 | 7 | 30.15 | 57.5 | 63 | 52 | 1 | NNE | 1 | |
| | 2 | 30.11 | 68 | 66 | 48 | 4 | NNW | 1 | less cloudy : cloudy |
| 30 | 7 | 30.09 | 55 | 60 | 52 | 5 | N | 1 | . fine : cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.05 | 65 | 63.5 | 49 | 5 | N | 1 | . less cloudy at times |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £. s. |
| Jun. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | | Shut | 63 | | 80⅞ | Shut | | | | ¾ | | 62 | | | | | | 1s pm | 19 17 |
| 27 | 2 | Do | 63 | | 80⅞ | Do. | | 17⅞ | | ¾ | | | 7-9-16ths | | | | | 1s. pm | 19 17 |
| 29 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | 255 | Do. | 62⅝ | | 80½ | Do. | | 17¾ | | ¼ | | 61⅝ | 7-9-16ths | | | | 4s. pm. | Par | 19 17 |
| July | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | Do. | 62½ | | 8 | Do. | | 17 11-16ths | | ½ | | 61½ | | | | | 3s pm | | 19 17 |
| 2 | | Do. | 62⅝ | | 80⅝ | Do. | | 17 11-16ths | | ½ | | | 7⅝ | | | | 2s. pm. | 1s dis. | 19 17 |
| 3 | 252½ | Do. | 62⅝ | | 80⅝ | Do. | | 17¾ | | ¼ | | 61¾ | | | | | | 1s. dis. | 19 17 |
| 4 | 255 | Do. | 62½ | | 80½ | Do. | | 17¾ | ⅝ | ¼ | | | 7⅝ | 93⅝ | | | 4s. pm | Par | 19 17 |
| 6 | | 61⅞ 62 | 62⅝ | | 80⅜ | 95¼ | | 17 11-16ths | | ¼ | | | 7 9-16th | 94¼ | | 188½ | 1s. pm. | 1s. pm | 19 17 |
| 7 | 252½ | 61⅞ 62⅛ | 62½ | | 80⅜ | 95⅛ | | 17¾ | | ¼ | | | 7 9-16th | | | | 5s. pm | 1s. pm | 19 17 |
| 8 | 252½ | 62¼ 7 | 62⅝ | | 80½ | 95 | | 17¾ | | Par | | 61⅝ | 7⅝ | | | | 4s. pm | 2s. pm | 19 18 |
| 9 | 252¾ | 62⅛ ¼ | 62⅝ | | 81¼ | 95½ | | 17 15-16ths | | 1 | | | 7⅝ | | | 181¾ | 5s. pm. | 1s. pm | 19 18 |
| 10 | 253 | 62½ ½ | 63 | | 81¼ | 95⅝ | | 17⅞ | | 1 | | 62¼ | | | | | 6s. pm. | 1s. pm | 19 18 |
| 11 | | 62¾ ⅝ | 63¼ | | 81⅜ | 95⅝ | | 17 15-16ths | | 1 | | | | | | | 6s. pm. | 2s. pm | 19 18 |
| 13 | | 62 ⅝ | 63 | | 80⅞ | 95⅝ | 99¼ | 17⅞ | | ¾ | | | | | | | 6s. pm. | 1s. pm | 19 18 |
| 14 | | 61¾ 62⅛ | 62¾ | | 80¼ | 95¼ | | 17⅞ | | ¼ | | 61⅝ | 7⅝ | | | | 5s. pm. | 1s. pm | 20 7 |
| 15 | 251½ | 61⅝ ⅞ | 62¾ | | 80¼ | 94⅞ | | 17 13-16th | | Par | | 61½ | 7⅞ | | | | 4s pm. | 1s. pm | 20 7 |
| 16 | 250½ | 61⅜ ¾ | 62¼ | | 80 | 94½ | | 17⅜ | | ¼ dis. | | | | | | 178½ | 4s. pm. | 1s. pm | 20 7 |
| 17 | 229 | 61¼ ⅜ | 62⅛ | | 79⅞ | 94⅛ | | 17⅛ | | ¾ dis. | | 61 | 7⅝ | | | | | Par | 20 7 |
| 18 | | 61⅛ ⅜ | 62¼ | | 80⅛ | 94½ | | 17 11-16ths | | Par | | | | | | 176 | 2s. pm. | Par | 20 7 |
| 20 | 229½ | 61⅛ ⅜ | 62¼ | | 80¼ | 94⅝ | | 17⅝ | | Par | | 61⅝ | | | | | 2s. pm. | Par | 20 7 |
| 21 | 229½ | 61¼ ⅜ | 62½ | | 80⅜ | 94⅞ | | 17 11-16ths | | Par | | | | | | | | Par | 20 7 |
| 22 | | 61¼ ½ | 62½ | | 80¼ | 95 | | 17 11-16ths | | Par | | 61½ | | | | | 1s. pm. | Par | 20 7 |
| 23 | 228½ | 61⅜ ⅝ | 62⅝ | | 80½ | 94⅞ | | 17 11-16ths | | ¼ dis. | | | 7⅝ | | | 175 | 1s. pm. | Par | 20 7 |
| 24 | 228 | 61¼ ⅝ | 62⅝ | | 80⅜ | 95 | | 17 11-16ths | | ¼ dis. | | 61⅜ | | | | 172½ | 1s. pm | Par | 20 7 |
| 25 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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Heywood sculpsit.

William Hayley Esq.r

Publish'd by H.D. Symonds, September 1. 1807.

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THE
# UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

N° XLV.—Vol. VIII.] *For* AUGUST, 1807. [New Series.

"We shall never envy the honours which wit and learning obtain in any other cause, if we can be numbered among the writers who have given ardour to virtue, and confidence to truth."—Dr. Johnson.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### William Hayley, *Esq.*

THE difficulties of contemporary biography are so striking, that they need scarcely be adverted to. The historian of the dead, and above all of the distant dead, may indeed have his judgment, his knowledge, or his taste impeached, but malignancy itself scorns to arraign the purity of his motives; and, though weak minds may seem to refer every thing that is objectionable to an illaudible impulse, yet common sense rejects the puerility of the imputation and exonerates the accused. It appears, indeed, so obvious, that hatred or enmity can find no place in the breast of him who sits down to delineate the characters of past times, that it may justly excite our wonder to behold any so infatuated as to think otherwise. But this is not the case with the chronicler of living merit; if he presume to censure, he is envious; if he applaud, he is servile. The apprehension of these disingenuous charges may deter feeble and tranquil men from following the unbiassed dictates of their mind: with us, however, it is no such thing; we should disdain to utter a falsehood, but we should equally disdain to swerve from the strict voice of what we deem the truth. These observations are not made with any particular reference to the object of the present memoir, but as an incidental remark that may well precede the biography of a living individual.

William Hayley was born in Chichester, in the year 1745. He was the son of Thomas Hayley, Esq. and the grandson of the dean of Chichester. His mother was Mary, daughter of Colonel Yates, representative of that city, from the year 1734 to 1741. He lost his father while he was very young, and the care of his education devolved on his mother, a duty which she discharged with ability. This maternal tenderness Mr. Hayley adverted to in the fourth epistle of the "Essay on Epic Poetry:" the lines begin

"O thou fond spirit, who with pride hast smil'd,
And frown'd with fear on thy poetic child;
Pleas'd, yet alarm'd, when in his boyish time,
He sigh'd in numbers, or he laugh'd in in rhyme," &c.

These lines in their spirit are an evident imitation of Pope's beautiful couplets.

"Me let the tender office long engage;" &c.

but, in their expressions, they seem to resemble more strongly another passage of the same author. Comparatively speaking, they are inferior to both. The third line seems to countenance the idea that he discovered very early a propensity for poetry.

He was sent, at an early age, to a school, in or near Kingston-upon-Thames; from which he was soon removed, on account of illness, and put under the instruction of a private tutor, who prepared him for Eton, whence he went to the University of Cambridge, and entered himself at Trinity Hall there in the year 1702.

Nothing has been recorded of the progress or nature of Mr. Hayley's studies: it is probable that, without devoting his attention to any particular branch, he allowed himself to feed with indiscriminate voracity upon all that offered itself: a mode of reading most agreeable to the mind, perhaps; but not best qualified for producing valuable results.

This year, however, beheld him



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commence his literary career. An "Ode on the Birth of the Prince of Wales," made its appearance in the Cambridge Collection. We have never seen this production; but we have been informed that the feelings of boyish exultation, with which it was once contemplated, have long since subsided. Mr. Hayley is himself among the foremost to ridicule its defects.

In 1760, he quitted the University, and went to Edinburgh on a visit to some of his acquaintance, students of physic there. In 1769, he married the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Ball, dean of Chichester, and from whom he has since been separated by death. Upon his marriage with Miss Ball, he resided in the metropolis for a few years, whence he retired to his native county, and settled at Eartham, a situation remarkably healthy and rural, and which he improved and embellished. He afterwards removed to Felpham, near Bognor, which is his present residence.

Mr. Hayley's second attempt as an author was in 1778, in his thirty-third year, when he published his "Essay on Painting." The merits of this work have been sufficiently canvassed, and the general opinion, as it has now subsided into a silent decision, seems not to place it in a very exalted station.

In 1780, appeared his "Essay on History," a work more fascinating and more extensively interesting than the former. It furnished a new specimen of composition to the country, and many of the characters were felicitously executed. The versification was flowing and musical, and some passages spirited and eloquent.

Soon afterwards followed the "Triumphs of Temper," the most popular of all Mr. Hayley's writings. It displays more fancy, more execution, and greater judgment, than his other productions Yet it always appeared to us as possessing one very eminent defect: its moral is weakened, if not totally destroyed, by the machinery of the poem. Mr. Hayley has super-induced the agency of spirits, a thing which can incur no censure as the accompaniment of a mock heroic poem; but as a means to enforce a moral, it was injudiciously employed. In the struggles which SERENA sustains, and to which she rises superior only by the interposition of Sophrosyne, her guardian sprite, we are indeed amused but not instructed; we are neither surprised at her fortitude, nor incited to emulation, because we find her continually acting under the power of an invisible being: and because we see that, as a mere mortal, she is as weak and intemperate as any other girl. Had she been tranquil after her father's imperious command, from the filial consideration that it was *his* wish, and that *that* was motive enough to induce her willingly to submit; or, had she triumphed over the scandal vented against her in the newspaper, from a noble consciousness of virtue, and from the just reflection that calumny unnoticed will of itself fade away, this might have been productive of the most desirable consequences; it might probably have stimulated the reader to a similar equability of mind, and have convinced him that, as it was amiable so it was attainable. But, as we behold Serena moved to anger on every trying occasion, and sometimes upon the point of bursting forth into boisterous passion, our admiration of her is lost, when we find her restored to peace, not by the ascendancy of reason and good sense, but by the dextrous interposition of her aerial monitor. The moral is effectually destroyed.

In 1782, Mr. Hayley published his "Essay on Epic Poetry," a work, of which, as we have not read it, we cannot speak. Soon after this appeared his dramatic productions. The failure of Dryden might have shewn that riming plays are not suited to the genius of our language. In every case, indeed, they are so unnatural, so obviously hostile to the supposed reality of the drama, that it may be wondered any nation can be found to cherish them by their applause. What, for example, can be more preposterous and absurd, than to see one character quit the stage with a line, to which the next who enters finds a rime, though he is supposed to be ignorant that the former one has been uttered. This frequently occurs in French plays, and particularly in the comedies of Moliere.

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The life of Mr. Hayley has been one that affords but few materials for biography. Passed in elegant retirement and in the placid pursuits of literature, its events have been too uniform, too simple, and too unambitious to merit to be recorded. As a man, praise seems to have been unanimous in his favour; he has been uniformly represented as a liberal, polite, and benevolent character. The mildness of his disposition has been shewn with great advantage to himself, in the peaceful replication which he has made to the attack of Mr. Cumberland. Here we must indeed say, that he is eminently superior to his accuser.

In 1802, and subsequently, Mr. Hayley appeared as the biographer of Cowper. In what manner he has discharged the task is well known. The amiable poet, but gloomy religionist, has received bright honours at the hand of his friend; their names are jointly consecrated to posterity.

As a poet Mr. Hayley appears to be guided less by inspiration than discipline. In his writings we seldom find those bursts of genius, those splendid irradiations of intellect which adorn and dignify the pages of the true poet. All his verses are smooth, elegant, and harmonious; his thoughts are just and sensible; but both the one and the other seem deficient in vigour, force, and variety. We close the book, nor wish to open it again; we have been amused in our progress, but neither charmed nor enraptured: it is well observed by his illustrious friend (Cowper) that writers of this class "are generally as phlegmatic as they are correct." The genius of Hayley is like his character—mild, elegant, and interesting.

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### *Sir* Francis Burdett, *Bart.*

[*Continued from page* 8.]

THE nature of the prison in Cold Bath Fields has excited much attention; and we see from the report of the House of Commons, that Sir Francis Burdett was completely justified in his call on the House to take it into consideration. Without him still more flagrant abuses would have prevailed in this prison, and the country is indebted to him for the check he gave to the cruel and malignant designs of the Pitt and Melville factions. But how has he been treated for this manly conduct! He had been stigmatised by the Duke of Portland all over the kingdom. The stigma returns to the Duke: the Baronet is honoured by the disgraceful attempt to prevent him from bringing to light the hidden works of darkness. Well, however, might he complain of such treatment; and he expostulated with the house with proper indignation, addressing the speaker in the following manner:—

"Members of this House, I believe, Sir, have not often been used to treat each other as I have been treated; but, if I am mistaken, and if the conduct held towards me is a handsome one, the minister, and those who have assisted him in it, are welcome to the whole merit of it. But, Sir, why all this anxiety to take out of my hands, and to stifle any real enquiry in the practices of this prison, of so novel an establishment in the land? How happens it, that, as soon as I gave notice of a motion upon the subject, I am instantly held up to the world as an object of odium, stigmatized by one secretary of state, my conduct condemned unheard, and without any examination, even of those members of this House who accompanied me in my visit to the prison, and, by what legal authority I am still to learn, excluded from visiting any prison in England? How comes it to pass, that three honourable members, who never before appear to have thought of an inquiry, become all at once so very solicitous and hasty to move for a committee of enquiry? Themselves, perhaps, can explain it. But I can explain the motive of the minister and secretary of state for wishing to prevent any real inquiry. Because a fouler premeditated system of iniquity never existed in any nation upon earth; and such, I trust, with the assistance of this House, I shall make it appear, to the confusion even of those faces which are not accustomed to blush. The base and impotent attempt to criminate me, I shall for the present pass over, contenting myself with barely stating, that I visited the prison three times, and should have



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visited it a fourth time, in the usual and customary way in which any other man might have visited it, by a written order from one of the magistrates; that I never visited alone; and that several gentlemen, some of them members of this House, can inform the House what my conduct was upon this occasion. Sir, I declare upon my honour, as I have declared before, that I never saw the face of any man in that prison, except Colonel Despard, until the day I first visited the prison. At the same time, I say this only to caution gentlemen not to give too rash a credit to ministerial misrepresentations, and not from any anxiety upon the score of being supposed to be acquainted with these men; for, I believe, there are some among these men as honest and as virtuous as any of those I am now addressing. Sir, I have witnessed their courage and their constancy, under sufferings almost beyond human endurance—I have seen them expose themselves to additional sufferings and additional insults, by performing those duties which in their situation they might well have stood excused from, but which justice and humanity, in their opinion required."

Howard has been celebrated for his humanity in inspecting prisons, and despotic sovereigns ordered their gates to be opened to his enquiries. It remained for Britain to shew a very different example. A high-spirited, generous young man, with a noble ardour in the cause of virtue, visits a prison, where he finds the most abominable abuses. In return for this energy, it is ordered, that he shall not be permitted to enter again into that or any other prison. But his efforts were not lost. The eyes of the public were now turned to the prison: various juries made it the object of their enquiries; many abuses were corrected; but still, we repeat it, that prison is of such an extraordinary structure, that without the utmost attention of the Sheriffs of Middlesex, and the juries, the magistrates who commit to that prison, and the jailers will become the instruments of the most horrible oppression. This is the state of human nature; whether men are magistrates of Middlesex, or monks of St. Dominick, let them but have power uncontrouled, and they will become cruel, wicked, tyrannical, and oppressive.

An American judge lately had a controversy with the governor of his province, in which the former conducted himself with that manly firmness, which in some instances have done honour to the bench in England. The governor had siezed a citizen, and denied him the benefit of the Habeas Corpus. State necessity was alleged, as a sufficient plea for this deviation from the constitution: but the judge viewed the subject in a different light.—"The evil of the tyranny in question," he said, "cannot be duly estimated by the number of its victims. When the personal rights of any individual are violated with impunity, those of every member of the state become insecure. From that moment the proud confidence, the manly, liberal, upright self possession, which government, by law, inspires, must yield to the degrading sentiment of dependence and subjection."

This is the American language of the nineteenth century; it was the language of Englishmen before the American war. That fatal war made dreadful havock of principle in this country, and the French revolution made cowards of us all. These manly sentiments became obsolete during the administration of Mr. Pitt; and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act took place, as a mere matter of course, whenever that prating minister commanded his myrmidons to call for it. Sir Francis would not, however, countenance the delusion. The act for securing the liberty of the subject was not in his opinion to be trifled with: and nothing can be more absurd, than to make an act of parliament to take away the liberty of the subject; for that is in fact the meaning of the act for suspending the Habeas Corpus act. No less manly were his sentiments on the liberty of the press; and he was not to be duped by the minister, who assured the House of certain success, if he was but supplied with sufficiency of money. *Beaucoup d'argent* was the whole talk of Mr. Pitt: for knowing how successful it was in the corruption of his own countrymen, he vainly dreamed, that it would be equally

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efficacious against the arms of the French.

Against this extravagant reliance of the minister on the effects of his paltry money system, Sir Francis exclaimed with great spirit in the house:

"We seem to imagine that we have only to assemble within these walls to devise ways and means for extracting large sums of money from the country; then we are told our embarrassments will be relieved, and our enemies will be dismayed.

"But, Sir, we must first cleanse away those foul corruptions which the present minister has carried beyond any former example; which unnerves every heart and every arm, and deprives us of that vigour and courage, once characteristic of this now degraded nation.

"Sir, money is not the sinew of war. If money were as all-powerful as most persons, in spite of experience, continue to believe; I say in spite of experience, for the whole tenor of history serves to prove the contrary, the extravagance of our own minister must have entitled him to every advantage, and the people of France would long since have been exterminated." Sir Francis then enumerated the methods by which the money raised from the people was squandered away; and concluded with saying—"It is not on account of the heavy pressure which this mode of raising supplies must occasion: it is not on account of the unjust and tyrannical principle of the bill now before you: it is not on account of the waste and extravagance of government, enormous as it is, that I now raise my voice against granting the supplies demanded by the minister: it is because *I never will*, at any time, or under any circumstances, become an accomplice in the guilt of supporting a system, which, if it can be supported, and is to be persisted in, must eventually destroy the freedom of the country."

On the introduction of a bill for regulating the newspapers, he placed in a clear point of view the system of Mr. Pitt, a man, who began his career of life, by a pretended zeal for every thing good in the constitution, but left no step unturned in his power to subvert it.

"A good and free government," said Sir Francis, "had nothing to apprehend, and every thing to hope from the liberty of the press. But despotism courted shade and obscurity; it dreaded the scrutinizing eye of liberty; and, if an arbitrary-disposed prince, supported by an unprincipled minister, and backed by a corrupt parliament, were to cast about for means to secure such a triple tyranny, no means better could be devised than the bill on the table.

"The present ministers endeavoured to frighten us into measures, holding out the dread of a revolution, whilst themselves were the greatest and the only revolutionists from whom we had any thing to fear; from whom we had suffered much, and had still more to expect. They had already completed a great revolution, not in favour of, but against liberty. He then reminded the House of the unconstitutional measures daily introduced, one of which he could not forbear mentioning; the infamous practice, by which the whole law of imprisonment was changed, of sending men to those bastiles which disgraced the country; those private prisons where, under pretence of regulations, punishments were inflicted upon men as illegal as they were cruel. And what were those regulations so called? To keep men in dismal, heart-sickening solitude, to feed them on bread and water, and that scanty too; to sentence them to hard labour, exacted by stripes, at the will, perhaps, of a merciless jailor. If this were not tyranny, it was impossible to define the term. It was natural for such a government to complain of the press; it was part of that revolution which had been brought about, and which the present bill would secure; the seeds of which had long been sown, and the effects had been foreseen by the wise Lord Chatham, who had warned the country of the danger and magnitude of the evil. But ministerial corruption blinded the nation then as it did now; and there was reason to fear it would end, as that great statesman foretold, in the subversion of our old, free constitution, and the establishment of a German government."

The boldness and integrity of Sir Francis had now made him a popular

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character in the country, but he was by no means so in the House of Commons. The ministerial party, of course, hated him; the whigs, as they were called, feared him, for he evidently went further than they ever intended to go; and, whilst they were looking to a change of the ministry and a succession to their places, he was bent on a restoration of the old constitution, by giving a true representation to the people, by the shortening of the duration of parliament, and by the exclusion of placemen and pensioners from the House of Commons. He saw, however, little prospect of accomplishing any of these objects, and his mind was nearly made up to retire from public life at the dissolution of parliament. A few days only before that dissolution he received the following letter:—

"*To Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.*

"SIR,—Having heard, from various quarters, of an intention in many freeholders to offer you their votes at the general election, as a fit person to represent the county of Middlesex in the next parliament, we are anxious to know whether, in such event, you will stand forward, in compliance with their wishes. Our own votes, as well as our exertions among our friends, depend on your answer; for, assure yourself, we feel as you feel, with respect to the late ministers and their measures.

"As Englishmen, we concur in your abhorrence of the use and management of such a prison as that in Cold Bath Fields. As freeholders we desire an occasion to express the sentiments we entertain of your manly opposition to the establishment in Middlesex.

"In any case, we trust a majority of our fellow freeholders will agree with us, that Sir Francis Burdett is more worthy than Mr. Mainwaring to represent the interests, deliver the sense, and support the rights of the first county in England.

"We remain, Sir,

"Your obedient servants,

"W. TOOKE,

"M. PEARSON, &c."

This letter was signed by a number of freeholders. The first on the list was a veteran in politics, being at that time between eighty and ninety years of age, and well known for his steady attachment to the liberties of the country. We cannot pass by the second, Mr Michael Pearson, without paying the due tribute of respect to his memory. He had been an apothecary for upwards of fifty years in Spital-square, and by liberal practice had obtained an ample competency for the decline of life. During the whole of his practice, the enemies of his political sentiments always loved the man, and nothing could induce him to swerve from those constitutional sentiments which were once the pride of Englishmen. He foresaw, in the American war, the tendency in the country to corruption; and he lamented, that the French revolution should be the means of promoting and encouraging it, that it would be made a handle by the worst of men to countenance the worst of measures. He was one of the first members of the constitutional society, and was never wanting, when there was the least probability of recalling his countrymen to the principles of the constitution. Firm in his conduct, he was placid, and gentle, and kind in all the relations of life; and he resigned his breath into the hands of his Creator, true to the principles of christianity, as delivered in scripture, and not perverted by the traditions of man. He left to his friends the pain of parting, for death stole upon him in the easiest manner; and he died, as he had lived, calm, serene, and perfectly resigned to every dispensation of providence.

To the letter so calling upon him to represent the first county in England, Sir Francis sent the following answer:—

"*Gentlemen,*

"I will freely acknowledge to you, that I have for some time past relinquished all thoughts of a seat in Parliament, and have consequently declined very many overtures for that purpose. If the people of England are pleased and contented with what has passed, with their present situation, and with the terrible changes which have been made in the laws, constitution, and manner of governing this country, let statues be erected in each county through the land, to Lord Liverpool, Mr. Pitt, and Mr.

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Dundas, to whom principally they are indebted for these blessings. I shall not desire to overturn them; but will remove from such odious and disgraceful objects, confessing myself not fit for the society of such a nation.

"Yet, though disgusted I do not despair; I think our country may still be saved, but by one means only—by a fair representation of the people in parliament. By that alone can we possibly obtain the restoration of those invaluable rights which have been ravished from us, or the security of what little good remains.

"If the county of Middlesex, which, from circumstances, is likely to be more free, informed, and independent, than any other county in England, shall be pleased, upon this principle, (and I wish for no support upon any other principle, holding all palliations nugatory and destructive) if upon this principle the county of Middlesex shall be pleased to intrust in my hands a portion of their present small and inadequate share of representation, I will cheerfully and zealously devote myself, my life, and my fortune to their service. I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

78, *Piccadilly*, FRANCIS BURDETT.
*June* 26, 1802.

Thus commenced the arduous contest for Middlesex, a county in which popular opinion is completely tried, and in which ministerial influence too often prevails. The other candidates were Mr. Byng and Mr. Mainwaring; the former a country gentleman of considerable property in the county; the latter a banker, of Lombard-street, of no great extent of business, and of very little landed property: but he was chairman of the bench of justices, and the main-stay of the system, which was now under so much reprobation, under the name of the Bastile system. The opposition lay entirely between this gentleman and Sir Francis. Mr. Byng was neutral, and this conduct in a whig not only created much surprise, but was the mean of making his seat in future very precarious. Had he joined Sir Francis, the ministerial candidate would without any trouble have been driven out; but, by keeping aloof from both parties, he did not shew that reprobation of the ministerial cause which the times required.

The popular cry was "Burdett, and no Bastille!" The people were universally on the side of Burdett; but his canvass was begun too late, and too many votes had been promised before his name appeared. The inconsistency of promising a vote, before the names of all the candidates are known, need not be pointed out: yet nothing is more common in England. and nothing more shews how imperfectly the English are acquainted with their rights, and in how mean estimation they are held. As to those unhappy beings who have only nominally votes, since the giving of them depend upon a landlord, or a good customer, or a public office, they are the objects of our pity; but those persons who are independent, and desert the trust reposed in them, by giving a vote, without reflection on its importance, and without any view to the public cause, they merit the severest censure. The poll continued for fifteen days, and at the end of each day Sir Francis addressed the people on some topic that rose up with the circumstances of the election, connecting it always with those grand constitutional motives, by which he was actuated. The enthusiasm in his favour cannot be described. All the arts used by the court and the Middlesex magistracy were unavailing. In times of election Englishmen speak their sentiments. This privilege still remains; and the bastille system received so severe a blow, that it is not likely that, at least for some time, the same iniquity should be practised as then called out, and received public indignation, namely, the treating of freemen untried and uncondemned in the same manner as if they had been felons.

The contest was not decided till the fifteenth day. At the end of the eleventh, Mr. Mainwaring had a majority of five hundred and three: but the poll closed with giving to Sir Francis a majority over him of two hundred and seventy-one. The triumphal return of Sir Francis from Brentford to London declared the joy of the people at this event, and proved

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that they were not so cowed by the dastardly arts of Mr. Pitt, as to have lost entirely those feelings which were formerly the pride of Englishmen. The ministers had supported the bastille system, the people saw it in all its horrors; and, however low the nation may sink in this respect, we shall always retain the same sentiment; that every nation in which the liberty of an individual depends on the caprice of a minister, and his person may be placed under different modes of chains and imprisonment, at the pleasure of a magistrate, without any sentence of law; every such nation has lost the feeling belonging to man, and must sink low in the scale of human existence, unless by some circumstance it is roused, and breaks its chains on the necks of its oppressors.

The success of Sir Francis Burdett was not of very long duration. A petition was presented to parliament, and on examining the votes, which struck out several on both sides, the balance turned towards Mr. Mainwaring, and a new election took place on the 23d of July, 1804. Mr. Mainwaring, the candidate on the former occasion, was rendered by the vote of the house incapable of coming forward, and it was difficult to find any one willing to come forward, till his son determined to step in his father's shoes, and receive the countenance of his father's adherents and patrons. The battle was now very severely fought. There were only two combatants, Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Mainwaring, jun. On this occasion, Sir Francis Burdett had the majority for the three first days; but, on the following days it was in favour of the other candidate, with varying numbers, which, at one time, amounted to a hundred and twenty-two. The last day of the election presented a very curious scene. It had been the custom, and a very improper custom it is, for the sheriff to examine objected votes at his box, and to leave the decision of some of them to the next day. At three o'clock in the afternoon, when the poll closed, there were for Sir Francis Burdett 2823 votes, and for Mr. Mainwaring 2828; the objected votes remaining undecided, not being at that time taken into the account: but the decision on the objected votes changed the state of the poll, giving to Sir Francis Burdett 2833, to Mr. Mainwaring 2832, and thus Sir Francis had a majority of one. The poll was not declared on that day, but the declaration was adjourned to the next, when the sheriff was called upon by some of the freeholders to make the return by the poll as it stood exactly at three o'clock. The case was argued with the usual subtilty by the lawyers on both sides; and, as the sheriff's mind was most probably made up by the deliberations of the preceding night, the election was declared in favour of Mr. Mainwaring.

This was a great mortification to the popular party. The night before, on Sir Francis coming from Brentford, a procession followed, reaching from the hustings to London: innumerable crowds congratulated each other on the supposed triumph of their favourite candidate; and the towns through which it passed, and the streets of London to the Crown and Anchor, were illuminated. On the following day all was gloom, on the news of the sheriff's determination. Sir Francis had, however, tried the popular pulse, and the election, though unfavourable to him, was not considered as any triumph by the ministerial party. The two elections had, however, cost a very large sum of money, which, though it might be easily retrieved by the prudent habits of Sir Francis Burdett, was of bad example. The way to have a fair trial of the people was to come forward, and to leave the election to their free, unsolicited votes. Unfortunately, this is not a fair trial, for we cannot expect so much virtue in freeholders of small incomes, that they should lose a day's employment for the sake of giving a vote to their favourite candidate.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

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LETTER XII.—*On the Management of the Affairs of the Poor.*
*(Concluded from page 21.)*

IT is a true saying, like master like man. The great disrespect which is paid to religion descends from the master to the servants, and from them to their relatives and acquaintance, till it extends to all their connections. If any reform is to be expected, or even hoped for, it must begin in the first rank among men, or there will be nothing done to any great, or even useful purpose.

But our legislators and authors, who speak and write on this subject, seem never to have heard of any poor but cottagers; when the great body of them is formed by a very different description of people, who, instead of indulgence, ought to be put under severe discipline. I believe there are cottagers in many counties hardly used by rigid masters, and something ought to be done to meliorate their situation more effectually than teaching their children to read; for this cannot lessen their poverty, nor raise them higher in social life.

Before legislators hurry their palsied schemes into a law, they would do well to inquire how cottagers are treated in different counties; and to consider of means to place them more upon a level, as there are many who are not sunk so low as they seem to imagine. No one plan which the wisest of men can adopt, will ever check the growth of many of our present existing evils; and we ought to be careful in forming our schemes, lest in endeavouring to ease one part of the community, we depress another; for there are several above the rank of cottagers, who find it a great difficulty to spare a shilling a week, to give their children a little learning.

Whatever those in affluence may think, an additional shilling on the poors' rate will be a most distressing circumstance to many, who strive hard to make a decent appearance, and Mr. Whitbread must know it, if he hath attended to the letter addressed to him by Mr. Hales. He informs the public, that by the attention of Mr. Henry Thornton, about twenty thousand pounds payable to him by warrants, were distributed in twelve months to the parishes of Christ Church Spitalfields, Mile End New Town, and Bethnal Green, besides donations amounting to a considerable sum given by the committee at Lloyd's. Since the year 1801, they have dragged on under their former load of parochial difficulties, without any assistance. No relief can be had from those parishes, for the greatest part of the inhabitants who are assessed are poor themselves; nor does he know on which the pressure bears with the greatest severity; whether on those who are obliged to crave relief, or those who are forced to pay.

The money advanced to the militia for the last four years, amounts to five hundred pounds, which the county treasurer calls for in vain; for the parish treasurer is not able to pay even a part of it. As there are parishes already in such a situation, that they cannot support their present burdens, and others are verging towards it; are they also to be crippled by additional taxes? How long are we to go on adding prop after prop, and undermining one part of the building to support the other a little longer; when it is evident to every reflecting person, that if we suffer the present evils to continue unchecked, they will proceed with a progressive motion, from very bad, to much worse.

But it will be said, that the teaching the children of the dependent poor to read, will remedy every defect in our present system of directing the parochial affairs, and prevent every evil, of which we now so heavily complain. If we reason from what is passing under our own eye, the conclusion to be drawn from the supposition is certainly against us.

How few are there of the bulk of mankind, who now read to store the mind with religious and moral information, in order to become better men, and better christians! Many, very many of those who now read, are more conversant with Bolingbroke, Hume, Rousseau, Voltaire, Tom Paine's Age of Reason, and an Apology for the Religion of Nature, than with the Testament; and they are as vain in their own conceits, as they are destitute of real knowledge; and much more so than seven men that can render a reason of the hope that is in them. When this course



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of reading is improved by the conversation which is heard at their masters' tables, it cannot fail of corrupting their religious and moral principles, and rendering them profligates in practice. The poison hath issued from these sources, and hath continued spreading, by being communicated to relatives, friends, and acquaintance, and we may now look back with astonishment at the mischief which hath been introduced into society, by our own misconduct.

Young women made as good wives before they were so deeply read in the tracts which are issued from the shelves of circulating libraries, as they will do now, with their heads filled with the delineations of such perfect characters, as are not to be met with in this age. Consult the list of a librarian's memorandum book, and it will there be seen that their course of reading is not adapted either to improve the understanding, or mend the heart.

The maid will endeavour to be as learned as her mistress, and she will watch every opportunity of spelling the love-tales which she reads; and even in the country they will find two-pence to have the loan of a novel.

Mr. Windham hath rightly observed, that when truth and error present themselves to such persons, it will not be difficult to say which will prevail. We may as well think of draining the Thames dry, without stopping up the springs and streams which flow into it, as to ease the burdens of our parochial assessments, by teaching the children of the dependent poor to read.

Far be it from me to wish a single individual to be kept in ignorance, for I wish every one could be better informed; the poor made more comfortable, their number diminished, and our expenses for keeping them lessened; but these are not to be expected from the effects to be produced by Mr. Whitbread's first bill.

We are now arrived at that state, in which something must be attempted; but while we are racking our inventions to settle the price of the seeds of mint, anise, and cummin, we cannot expect to see any thing attempted of real use and importance, in easing our present burdens.

It must be expected, that upwards of two centuries have introduced into our parochial system of taxation and expenditure, many evils which were not foreseen by the legislators in the reign of Elizabeth; and our first attention ought to be paid to them, as many of them are a disgrace to our police, and our nation.

Let us first dry up the sources of peculation. Let us put the laws in force to restrain that moral depravity which now walks forth at noon day. Let us invite men of principle to take the affairs of the poor into their own hands, and give them authority to act, without being perplexed with those, who, from interested motives, give them all the trouble they can; and let every one who abuses the power he hath, be subject to fines, to be levied in a summary way.

Those who have the direction of parochial assessments, know as well how to make up their accounts, as those who preside at public boards. At present, every person who is appointed to direct the affairs of the poor, is so fenced in, and secured by the law, with the terror of treble damages; that there are but few who will venture to prosecute for malpractices. All corporate and other bodies ought to be compelled regularly at stated times, to distribute charities left to their care, under heavy fines, to be recovered by an easy process; for as the law now stands, the expense is too great, and the procrastination too long, for any one person to institute an inquiry.

There are many existing evils too notorious to be hid, unless they are hid to those who legislate for us, and they are capable of a remedy; and if there be a difficulty, there is no danger in rooting them up, and in all such cases we ought to proceed with energy, and execute with firmness. If we attend to the monthly list of bankrupts, we shall be careful how we adopt new and expensive schemes; for as our manufacturers decline, our poor and our expenses will of course increase for maintaining them; and if schools are deemed indispensably necessary, as preventatives of other evils which threaten us, let us have recourse to what may be saved from abuses to raise a fund for their support, instead of adding new burdens, when we are bending under those which are already laid upon us.

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*The Origin, Progress, and Decline, of the Commerce of France with its American Colonies, including that with the French West Indies.*

WITHOUT entering into a detail of the various revolutions which occurred in the American islands, from the time of their discovery, to that in which they appeared worthy of exciting the attention of the French government, suffice it to state, that Martinico, Saint Lucia, Guadaloupe, Marie Galande, the Saintes, Grenada, Saint Kitts, Saint Martin, Saint Bartholomew, Saint Croix, and Tortue, after having been subject from 1626, to the monopoly of privileged companies, whose rights were renewed in 1628-35 and 42, were at length disposed of to joint partners and individuals for 500,000 francs, and were afterwards bought by *Colbert* in 1664, for the sum of 1,500,000 francs: this minister then established the West India Company, in whose commercial privileges was included the right of trading, not only to the islands of America, but likewise to Africa, Cayenne, and North America.

From 1669 the commerce with the West Indies was declared free, and liberty was given to the French subjects in general, to fit out vessels for the American Colonies on condition that the said vessels should bring their returns to the ports whence they set out. Two years afterwards the duties upon West India produce were mitigated, and all articles sent to the islands freed from imposts of every kind. In proportion as these privileges became advantageous to the French merchants trading to America on their own accounts, the prosperity of the West India Company seemed to decrease, in so much, that it was obliged to seek a reimbursement of its capital in 1674, when all its settlements devolved to the crown. From this epoch to that of the revolution, the French commerce with the West Indies was no longer under the controul of a privileged and monopolizing Company, with the exception of that of Saint Domingo, of which we are now about to say something.

In the year 1636 some French adventurers driven from Saint Kitt's, made themselves masters of the island of Tortue, situate a few leagues from Saint Domingo. The Spaniards, who disliked such neighbours, obliged them to quit Tortue in 1638, at which time Captain Willis, an Englishman, established himself there, where he remained till 1640, when he was forced to abandon it by *Levasseu*, who retook it in the name of the French nation, and built a fort called La Roche, to insure his conquest. Such was the origin of the important colony of St. Domingo. Its inhabitants for a considerable space of time, formed three distinct classes; the first was composed of those addicted to hunting, who were named *Bucaniers*, from the circumstance of their drying their provisions in places called *boucans:* the second, of those called *Filbustees*, (signifying Corsairs) who committed piracy on the Spanish vessels; and the third, (whose number was the smallest) of husbandmen. The piracies, the cruelty, and savage heroism of the *Filbustees*, have already been depicted in glowing colours by the masterly hand of Raynal: we shall therefore content ourselves with stating, that this class became peaceable towards the end of the sixteenth century; but scarcely had it turned its attention to the cultivation of the soil of Saint Domingo, ere that island was subjected to the jurisdiction of a French Company, whose privileges lasted from 1698 to 1720, when its members petitioned for its dissolution. The commerce then became free, notwithstanding the efforts of the celebrated East India Company, to become possessed of the privileges of the ancient Saint Domingo Company.

Previous to describing the nature and extent of the commercial intercourse of France with the islands of the American Archipelago, we deem it not unnecessary to say a few words respecting the island of Cayenne or French Guiana, as also of Canada and Louisiana, all of which at one time formed a part of the French Empire. From the romantic representations of the Spaniards and English who had visited Guiana, the former in 1499, and the latter in 1595, some French speculators were induced to proceed thither



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in 1604, and endure incredible hardships under the chimerical idea of finding immense treasures in gold and precious stones. Rather worn down by fatigues, than disabused of their erroneous expectations, they settled at Cayenne, in consequence of which two Cayenne Companies were established in France in 1643 and 1651, which as well as the colonists, experienced a series of misfortune: another Company started up in 1663, and in the course of the following year was united to the great West India Company: in fine, Cayenne was pillaged and abandoned by the English in 1667, taken by the Dutch in 1672, and four years afterwards re-taken by the French, who have since retained possession of it. The chain of calamities sustained by this colony from its first establishment, became complete in 1688, when the *Filbustees*, (then just settled in Cayenne) at the instigation of their chief *Ducasse*, determined upon ransacking the Dutch colony of Surinam; the pernicious example of the new settlers was followed by almost all the inhabitants; the enterprize failed; part of the brigands perished in the attack, and the rest were made prisoners and sent to the Antilles. The colony never recovered from the effects of this blow, and was in fact, almost forgotten by the French government till 1763, when 25,000,000 francs were expended in order to lead 10,000 men to misery and the horrors of disease.

Although Cayenne alone, of all the French colonies, possesses the exclusive privilege of trafficking with foreign nations, its increase has been very inconsiderable!!—Canada promised a more felicitous issue, but not in the opinion of *Sully*, who thus expresses himself: "I place amongst the number of things done contrary to my advice, the colony sent this year (1603), to Canada." Although *Champlain* dates the foundation of Quebec, the capital of New France or Canada, as far back as 1608, and that its commerce was vested in a company during 1620; the French, even in 1627, possessed but very weak settlements there, surrounded by palisades, and the inhabitants male and female amounted but to fifty. In 1629 it fell into the hands of the English, who restored it in 1631. The continual wars with the natives did not permit the colonists to enjoy profound peace till 1608, at which time free traffic was allowed in the article of skins, with the exception of beaver, which remained subject to monopoly.

War again broke out between the natives, the English, and the French, in 1687, and terminated at the peace of Riswick 1697: soon however, the war of the Spanish succession afforded the English an opportunity for the renewal of hostilities, and by the peace of Utrecht in 1713, the French were obliged to cede to England, Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland, and Acadia or Nova Scotia, all of which previously formed a part of New France. At this period Canada was in a state of inconceivable misery and weakness, as will appear by the amount of its exports in 1714, which was only 300,000 francs; but indeed, even at its most flourishing epoch, the value of the exports amounted but to 1,200,000 francs. From 1750 to 1760, inclusively, the colony of Canada cost the French nation no less a sum than 122,690,000 francs.

The vast country of Louisiana, together with the Mississippi, was discovered in 1699 by *Diberville*, a Canadian, and in 1712 *Grosat*, a celebrated merchant, demanded and obtained the exclusive right of trading to the former, but soon got tired of his privilege: nevertheless, in 1717 the prosperity of France was risked, on account of the pretended riches of Louisiana. Few are unacquainted with the gigantic organization of the French West India Company, invested with the double monopoly of North American and East Indian Commerce, or with the springs which in 1720 put in motion, elevated, and at length overthrew the machinery of its system, and which caused many Frenchmen bitterly to lament their credulity and cupidity.

The India Company in 1731, obtained a renewal of its commercial privileges in regard to Louisiana, which experienced but little change for the better till about 1736, when the natives were entirely driven out.

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In its most prosperous days this colony only sent merchandises to the value of 2,000,000 francs to France and the Islands. Louisiana was ceded to Spain in 1762, which power definitively took possession of it in 1769. As the commerce of France with Guiana, Canada, and Louisiana, may be said to have proved burthensome in every instance to the former, so to that with the South Sea, may be attributed in some sort, the alleviation of that burthen.

The union of France with Spain in the war of succession of the latter monarchy, opened to French traders the sole traffic with the coasts of Chili and Peru, and all the ports of the South Sea: hence they took occasion to supply the rich Spanish colonies with French and other European commodities, in return for which, was brought home such a vast quantity of dollars, that during the year 1709, the merchants of Saint Malo (the chief port for South Sea commerce) sent to the mint 30,000,000 dollars. The peace of Utretcht having put a stop to this lucrative traffic, the liberty of navigating in the South Sea was prohibited by proclamation in January 1716.

From this historical sketch, an idea may be formed of the basis upon which the commerce of France with America rested at the end of the reign of Louis XIV: that with Louisiana, Guiana, and Cayenne, was next to nothing; the same might be said of Canada; the establishment of the French at Saint Croix was destroyed in 1696, and Saint Kitts ceded to the English in 1713. There still remained to France, Martinico and Saint Lucia, then neutral islands, Guadaloupe and its dependencies, such as Deseada, the Saintes, Marie Galante, Saint Martin, and Saint Bartholomew; and finally Saint Domingo, Tortue, Grenada, and Tobago, which had been ceded to the French in 1678. The imports of France from all its American colonies at this epoch amounted to 16,059,000 francs; viz. Sugar to the value of 11,000,000; indigo 4,081,000; cotton, leather, hides and skins, 775,000; and tobacco 200,000 francs. The exports amounted to 9,172,000 francs, viz. manufactured articles to the value of 4,160,000; eatables 190,000; wine and brandy 156,400; and wood and metals 154,800 francs. At the time of the revolution France received from the said colonies, merchandises to the value of 181,000,000 francs, and exported thither various articles to the amount of 42,447,000 francs. Previous to drawing a line of comparison between the foregoing statements, let it be remembered, that from 1782, France no longer possessed Canada, Louisiana, the island of Grenada, (belonging to the English since 1763) nor that of St. Bartholomew, which was surrendered to Sweden in 1784. The quantities of merchandises annually brought into France of late years from the West Indies, are nearly as follows, viz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Of Coffee | 650,000 | quintals |
| Sugar | 1,500,000 | ditto |
| Cotton | 50,000 | ditto. |

The West India Islands now possessed by the French are, Guadaloupe, Marie Galante, Deseada, and a part of Saint Domingo.

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"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER."

SIR,

IT is sententiously observed by Lord Bacon, that "knowledge is power;" and every one who considers for a moment the multifarious advantages possessed by the man of cultivated intellect over him who is uninformed, will abundantly verify its truth. But I have often thought, that this great philosopher, when he delivered this apopthegm to the world, meant that it should bear a much more extensive import than it usually does. It has, I believe, hitherto been considered as applying only to the cultivation of the mental powers in the higher walks of literature; and though, even in this sense, it has a strict propriety, yet it would be doing greater justice to the comprehensive genius of Bacon, to multiply to the utmost its points of application.

Human knowledge may be divided into two sorts, and which may be denominated *Natural* and *Artificial*. By the former is meant that gradual

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developement of the intellectual faculties which is produced by the operation of external objects upon the senses; by the latter is understood that pursuit of recondite facts, by which we appropriate to ourselves the acquisitions of others, or are stimulated to elicit original ideas of our own. The one qualifies a man for the world; the other fits him only for partial society. When they are both conjoined, which, however, rarely happens, they produce a perfect man. And it was this union I imagine, which Lord Bacon had in contemplation, when he so emphatically pronounced "knowledge" to be "power."

It can hardly be a matter of doubt, if either of these were to be exclusively followed, which should obtain the preference. In general every man endeavours so to unite them in his own character, that they may mutually support each other; but the points of repulsion are so numerous, and the prejudices of society so often interpose a resisting medium, that hardly ever do they completely coalesce. It is, however, much more rare to meet with the purely *artificial* than the purely *natural*.

Indeed the one necessarily supposes an active, and the other a contemplative life; but this last is not the sphere of man, while for the other all his faculties are manifestly designed. The highest bliss of human existence is when they succeed in grateful alternation; when the labours of the one are relieved by the soft pleasures of the other; when solitary meditation purifies the heart from the contamination of the world, strengthens the resolutions of virtue, and weakens the ascendency of vice; and when the business of society calls us away from the dominion of thought, lest we should become enamoured of seclusion, resign ourselves to solitude, and lose in her shades and silence, the "spring of action" and the love of man.

But how rare is that combination of qualities which is necessary to form such a man! How often do we meet with the mere man of business, to whom privacy is torture, and inactivity worse than death; whose days are observed to pass only by a stated recurrence of duties; and whose mind has never launched beyond the narrow circle of petty events which occupy the present! How often too do we meet with the mere man of study! a man who has but one element; who, removed from his library and his books, finds himself a mere cipher in society; whose discourse must always run in the same channel, never branching out into collateral directions, or enlivening by its presence spots of varied fertility! who, like Antœus, is invulnerable while amongst authors and manuscripts, but, lifted from thence, is easily crushed! A solitary contemplatist is often a useless incumbrance upon society; he walks forth from his chamber, and stares about him with an eye of ideal vacancy; he seems in a new world; nothing assimilates with his self-created notions; he feels himself a stranger among men; he shrinks back into his individual state; wraps himself up in the congratulations of his own heart, and wonders at the depravity, the inconsistencies, and the errors, of his fellow creatures!—But the man of business, though he may be often contemptible, can never be wholly useless; in his active round of occupations he must do some good; he fills with more or less ability the allotted sphere of life; and contributes his share towards the reciprocal duties of society.

To hope to unite these two characters in perfection can be the ambition of but few men; the endeavour to approximate them to a certain degree should be the endeavour of every man. It is not only in the great and commanding scenes of existence; it is not only in the performance of solemn duties, and the support of important interests; it is not only in the spacious theatre of life, where the world may be regarded as spectators, that the neglect of this endeavour is so sensibly felt. Even under the roof of domestic privacy; even in the modest retirement of worth and merit; in the intercourse of friendship, and in the endearments of affection, it sheds its baleful influence around.

*Aug. 10th*, 1807. W. M.

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## AGRICOLA'S COMPLAINT *of his* WIFE.

"Pavidâ trepidæ formidine pectus." OVID.
"The coward bosom quakes with fear."

SIR,

HAVING heard you mentioned as a man who is not content with merely pitying the misfortunes of his fellow creatures, but who, by his counsel will endeavour to relieve them, I shall not tire you with apologies for troubling you with the following letter; but as I trust the infelicity of my situation will, in exciting your pity, be a sufficient excuse, I shall proceed to lay my grievances before you as fairly as I can.

I was born in the village S——, my father held a large farm under the Duke of D———, and his reputation was equally extended for punctuality and honesty. Being an only child, I was of course the favourite of both my parents, and they spared no pains to educate me in virtue. Upon the decease of my father, who died when I was about eighteen, I succeeded to the fields which had been tilled by my ancestors for four generations. For three years I enjoyed all the happiness contentment is capable of bestowing. Of the cares and vanities of the world I knew nothing, nor did I ever feel a wish to ramble further than the next market town. I rose at the dawn to my daily labour; every meal was sweetened by the reflection that I had earned it; and every setting sun left me happy. The blessing of God attended my industry, and at the end of the three years I had accumulated nearly one hundred pounds. About this time I began to think of marriage; but having been better educated than my neighbours, I was a little difficult in making a choice. After some hesitation I paid my addresses to the daughter of a respectable grazier, who having served several years as waiting maid in a nobleman's family in London, would, I thought, from her experience and knowledge of the world, be a more agreeable companion, and better able to instruct her children than one who had never been further than the neighbouring town. As my family were known to have been reputable, and as her old father suspected that I had "a bit of money," no objection was made to the match, and after a fortnight spent in decent courtship, we were married. From this period, Mr. Editor, I may date my misfortunes. However blind a lover may be to the failings of his mistress, a husband is generally sensible to the faults of his wife. Mine, Sir, is one of the greatest cowards you can conceive it possible for a human being to be. She daily torments both herself and her husband with the most ridiculous and groundless fears. Before I was married it was my custom, sometimes in the week days, but regularly every Sunday afternoon, when the weather would permit, to take a walk round my farm, the road to which lies through the most populous part of the village. In this little excursion I promised myself great pleasure from the company of my wife, but I can never prevail upon her to accompany me, unless a servant is sent before us to see that there are no dogs in the way; and once she fell into a fit at the sight of an old hound walking leisurely through a neighbouring field. She has twice compelled me to return home, before we had proceeded half way, because she observed a cow grazing in a lane through which we must necessarily have passed; and when I endeavoured to assure her there was no danger, she gravely told me that cows were often as savage as bulls, and that she knew the value of her life too well to come within reach of their horns. I now find it necessary to carry a bottle of hartshorn whenever we walk out together. If a dog should be seen half a mile before us, I am encumbered with sticks and stones, and kindly placed in front to receive the first bite. With such a companion, Mr. Editor, who is so entirely engrossed with concern for her own safety, you may easily suppose I can enjoy very little pleasure. When I am making remarks upon a corn field, she complains of the dampness of the night, wonders why she forgot her other shawl, and is certain of catching a cold, which will probably be her death. If I calculate when the next cow will calve, she in-

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terrupts me with telling of the quickness of her pulse, and the necessity there will be to take a cordial to prevent a fever.

It is no less at home than abroad that I find myself encumbered with a wife. I was one morning called home from the plough, because she had seen a rat, and was obliged to stay at home the remainder of the day, to prevent it coming again and frightening her into hysterics. If her finger is scratched she runs to put it in cold water to prevent a mortification. The Doctor is called when there is no occasion; and yet she refuses to take his medicines because "too many drugs are as pernicious as poison."

This, Mr. Editor, is my uncomfortable situation; if I remonstrate upon all this folly, I am upbraided with indifference, and scolded for want of experience in the ways of the world, of which I had before thought myself happy in being ignorant. Instead of endeavouring to please her husband, the whole attention of my wife is fixed upon herself. By fearing illness she hastens its attack, and loses the enjoyment of the present hour, without making preparation for her last, the approach of which can neither be retarded by terror, nor delayed by anxiety. If you can make her fully sensible of this, I may have some hopes of spending the evening of my life in peace and comfort: and I shall ever remain

Your grateful
and obedient Servant,
AGRICOLA.

Agricola adds one more to the number of those whose pursuit of happiness has terminated in disappointment. The folly of his conduct, in choosing a wife so little suited to his situation, was the primary cause of that discontent and misery, of which he is now so acutely sensible, and of which he so feelingly complains.

Fortitude of mind seldom seems to be thought necessary to adorn or complete the character of a woman. If you complain to a lover of the timidity of his mistress, it will neither discompose his temper, nor repress his ardour. The want of a quality which he, probably, never expected to find, will neither lessen to him the value of her character, nor his hopes of future happiness. Every woman naturally flatters herself with the hopes of marriage, and very few are willing to reckon upon the possibility of spending their lives alone. They very properly imagine that it will be the duty of their husbands to guard them from every danger, but very seldom think that there may be many situations of life in which it will be necessary to protect themselves. Timidity may very easily be excused in the fair sex, especially those of higher rank, as luxury of life, and dissipation of manners, will always weaken and effeminate the powers of a mind naturally tender; but it is not easy to conceive how cowardice, or affectation of cowardice, came to be considered an accomplishment;—for what reason a woman of fashion should think it indispensably necessary to scream at the jolt of a carriage, to faint at the touch of a spider, or to fall into hysterics at the sight of a frog! It would be well if such folly, which will always excite the ridicule and contempt of the wisest part of both sexes, were confined to women of rank; but the manners of the great have an insensible influence upon the classes of lower life. A waiting maid from London generally endeavours to acquire consequence by imitating the manners and airs of her mistress, when she returns into the country; and the more foolish and immoral these may be, the greater injury they will do, in vitiating young minds that were before happy in innocence and simplicity. Let then, those of my fair countrywomen, who think it an elegance to pretend fear where there is no danger, and to counterfeit terror for which there is no cause—learn from example what they have not yet been taught by experience: let those females of firmer minds; those ornaments to their country and sex, of whom this island can boast so many, teach them to cultivate that fortitude of mind, which arises only from a consciousness of virtue, and of which there are so many situations of life that will require the exertion.

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## Memoirs of William Julius Mickle, *Translator of the Lusiad.*

THE name of Mickle is honourably connected with that of the Portuguese Homer; the epic of Camoens has been given to the British nation in a dress little less splendid than its original vestment; and it has afforded the translator an opportunity of displaying considerable powers of language, a rich and varied versification, and such harmony as has rendered him in the eyes of some, no mean competitor with the English Iliad. Without transgressing, however, the boundaries of sober panegyric, it may be affirmed that the merits of Mickle are great enough to entitle him to more celebrity than he seems hitherto to have acquired: he cannot indeed rank among the *optimates* of English poetry, but he may take his station, without fear of presumption, by the side of the humbler labourers in the walks of Parnassus: he may claim equality with Broome and Fenton, with Addison, Parnell, and Congreve.

We have often regretted that of the life of this poet, no adequate account had yet been given to the public; and it was therefore with considerable pleasure that we saw a new edition of his poems announced, with an ample biographical detail of the author. The Rev. Mr. Sim, the friend of Mickle, has discharged in this edition the promise he had given to the deceased poet, by communicating some very interesting particulars of his life; and from it we purpose to make such an abstract as we conceive must be generally interesting to every reader of the Universal Magazine.

William Julius Mickle was the fourth son of the Rev. Alexander Mickle, a gentleman originally designed for the medical profession, and for some time a student at Leyden, under the celebrated Dr. Boerhaave. He relinquished, however, the study of physic for that of divinity, and after performing the stated exercises at the University of Edinburgh, he was admitted into the ministry of the Church of Scotland. After this he became a frequent preacher in several dissenting meeting houses in London, particularly in that of the learned and pious Dr. Watts, but was never, as has been asserted, an assistant to that gentleman. During his residence in the metropolis, he was employed by the booksellers in correcting the translation of Bayle's Dictionary, the greater part of the notes to which were the production of his pen. In 1716, he was presented by George I. to the living of Langholm, in the county of Dumfries, the only preferment which he ever possessed. In 1727, he married Julia, daughter of Thomas Henderson, of Ploughlands, near Edinburgh, and first cousin to the late Sir William Johnstone, Bart. of Westerhall, Dumfrieshire, by whom he had ten children, and died in 1758.

Our author was born in the parsonage house at Langholm, on Sunday Sept. 29, 1734. The earlier part of his education he received at the grammar school of that place; and the care which his parents took in cultivating his tender mind, he gratefully acknowledged in an early and unfinished epistle to a friend.

This epistle betrays nothing that could predict the future excellence of Mickle. We are not informed at what age it was composed; but, unless it be the production of perfect childhood, it does no credit to the author. Let the following lines serve as a specimen and as a justification of our opinion:—

Ere scarce seven years past o'er my infant head,
To hear at school some parts of Ovid read,—
Strange raptures set my panting breast on fire;
And my soul languish'd with unknown desire.
*Then would I wish, alas, had I been he,*
*Who wrote that book, how happy should I be!*

Like Cowley, Mickle's ideas were first awakened to poetry by meeting with the "Faery Queene" of Spenser in his thirteenth year. He was struck with the beauties of the work, and was powerfully incited to an imitation of his style and manner. About his fifteenth year he was removed to the High School of Edinburgh, when Homer and Virgil became equally the companions of his hours of leisure with his favourite Spenser.

About two years after this, Mickle's father, upon the death of a brother-in-law, a brewer, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, embarked a great part



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of his fortune in the purchase of the brewery, and continued the business in the name of his eldest son. Our author then left school, and was employed as a clerk under his father. Upon his coming of age in 1755, he became possessed of the whole of the business, on granting his father a share of the profits during his life, and agreeing to pay certain specified sums to his brothers and sisters at stated periods, after his father's decease.

This transaction was one of the most unfortunate ones in which he ever was engaged. Nothing, it is said, but filial duty and the peculiar situation of his family could have induced him to accede to it. Mickle himself often declared that the trade of a brewer was an employment from which he was always averse, and for which nature had never designed him. "That fervid imagination," observes Mr. Sim, his friend and biographer, "which glows in the English Lusiad, Syr Martin, and his other poetical pieces, could ill bear the constant repetition that two and two make four; or the attention necessary to the lowest chemical process." —Mickle, in his Life of Camoens, prefixed to the translation of the Lusiad, has an observation that was probably suggested by the recollection of what he had himself suffered when shackled by the vulgar duties of a brewery. "The man, says he, "possessed of true genius feels his greatest happiness in the pursuits and exertions of the mind, and therefore makes an estimate of things very different from that of him, whose unremitting attention is devoted to his external interest."

It is not therefore to be wondered at if a great part of that time which ought to have been devoted to commercial concerns, was occupied in the more congenial pursuits of literature. He frequented the Advocates' library at Edinburgh, a noble collection of books, the under keeper of which was then the learned Mr. Walter Goodall, one of the first who undertook the defence of the unfortunate Queen Mary; and from whose conversation and writings, it is probable Mr. Mickle laid the foundation of his beautiful Elegy to the memory of that princess.

His first publications, "Knowledge, an Ode" and "A Night Piece" appeared about 1761, without his name. Besides these publications he had finished a dramatic poem of considerable length, entitled "The Death of Socrates," planned and begun a poem on *Providence*, when this mental luxury was interrupted by the derangement of his affairs and the clamour of his creditors.

"Besides trusting too much to his servants, he had imprudently become a joint security for a considerable sum with a printer in Edinburgh, (to whom his brother was then an apprentice), and which, on his failure, Mickle was obliged to pay. Candlemas* 1762 was now approaching, which he found himself unable to meet without a considerable *deficit*. His brother, who justly appreciated his commercial abilities, advised him by all means to compound with his creditors, and dispose of the business. Had this most prudent advice been followed, it would have prevented inexpressible trouble and chagrin to a mind naturally irritable. But his friends, of whom his agreeable qualities and known integrity had procured him a great number, now assisted him: some with money, others by becoming securities, and his creditors were prevailed upon to accept of his notes of hand in place of present payment. Most of these, however, becoming due in three and four months, he was again reduced to the greatest difficulties. The thoughts of impending ruin, and the consequent distress, which he must bring on his family and friends, reduced him to a state of melancholy bordering nearly upon despair. 'How fit was Addison,' he observes, 'to enjoy his God and himself, and to be a blessing to society, when he could say,

'A thousand, thousand precious gifts
'My daily thanks employ;
'Nor is the least a cheerful heart,
'That tastes those gifts with joy;'

* Candlemas, Whitsuntide, (May 15) Lammas, and St. Martin, are the legal quarter days in Scotland.

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and how incapable of all this must the wretch be, who, like me, can only say,

'A thousand, thousand gloomy scenes
'My daily sighs employ;
'Nor is the least a wounded heart,
'That cannot taste one joy.'

A day he had set apart for prayer and self-examination produced the following pathetic reflections, which give a melancholy picture of an honest mind, struggling with the most poignant and complicated distress, and of a pious resignation to the dispensations of Providence, accompanied by an humble confidence in the divine goodness and mercy:

*Sabbath Evening, June* 20, 1762.

"What more disagreeable circumstances can one appear in than those of the man, who has, by his blunders and easiness, not only lost every farthing that was left him by his parents, by which he might genteelly have supported himself, but also has brought upon himself that cruelest of torments, the thoughts of his having very much damaged his kindest friends, who have done much to support him;—has been like gall and bitterness to the best of brothers, by hearing of his misery, and harmed his sisters, who had little before, and less now to depend on;* and though he has met with undeserved and inhuman treatment from some, has met with as undeserved favours and kindness from others, which he feels he cannot repay. He would, indeed, fain indemnify his kind benefactors, and return the great, very great kindness of the children of his father; but this he cannot obtain: his former conduct has prevented it. Those, who have most generously assisted him must lose by him;—his nearest relations must not only have to feel for him, but suffer themselves. Can circumstances more shocking and big with horror than these befal a youth as yet beginning existence, and as yesterday full of hope and joy? Yet, O good God, I am the person!—A few years ago my morning sun promised a long and happy day! yet long, long ere my noon of life, I feel myself lost—lost in incurable misery! What, O my soul, shall I do? and how behave in this miserable situation? Once I could have laughed at the folly of such disquietude as I now feel; but then I felt it not. Reason will not cure a man of a bodily fever, neither can it of a mental one. It may offer assistance like medicine, but like medicine prove ineffectual. My mind is shattered: I am not master of it as formerly! Yet, why so troubled, O my soul? Thy conscience accuses thee of none but very venial crimes—crimes of inadvertency, none of design. Thy misfortunes are owing to a simple good nature, want of self-interest, and a (now fatal) fondness to oblige;—not to dishonesty. It is a great crime for a centinel to be off his guard;—he thereby endangers his own life, and the life of others. Such, indeed, is my crime in the sore and hard warfare of my life! Yet what a gloomy thing were human nature,—and who that could, would not tremble at the offer,—the very offer to take it, were there no forgiveness with our Maker,—were there no balm in Gilead, and no physician there! Were we set on a battle, where we are sure to be wounded, for no man liveth that sinneth not, yet he, who sent us to the battle refuse to bind up our wounds!—Weak, foolish, and wicked as man is, sincere contrition as surely deserves the favour of his Maker, as a hasty and hurried on, and thoughtless sin does punishment. Adversity is the post of honour, dangerous, but glorious, if crowned with victory:—aye, here my mind recoils;—the victory seems not determined for me! To-morrow evening, perhaps, I shall mourn in a jail; deserted of Providence, and left a prey to the extreme cruelty of honest thought, and the tenderest feelings for my poor sisters! Will God, indeed, give me up to this hell! Did he give this honesty and warmth of feeling to be my curse and tormentor! and must the murderer,

* The other surviving children of Mr. Alexander Mickle were Thomas, the eldest, an army surgeon, who died in 1799. Charles, a journeyman printer, then in London, with whom the correspondence cited in this narrative was carried on; and two sisters, who both died unmarried, before our author, without experiencing that distress, which his clouded imagination had so feelingly foreboded.



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the thief, and fraudulent debtor sleep in peace, undisturbed, but at their own confinement! Well, care and disquietude cannot amend me, even should Providence desert me so far! often have they incapacitated me to do as I ought. But I argue in vain; composure is not in my own command. I may hide my griefs from company, but I cannot from myself. —Yet, let me summon all the resolution I am master of, which has already oftener than once, undismayed, borne the very near prospect of death: Let me do all I yet can, and trust in the father of mercies, who easily can deliver me, if he will;—that he will, will yet raise me undishonoured and innocent of the harm of others from this business, which he knows his Providence, in a manner, thrust me into; which I have never liked, and which he has not fitted me for. Grant, O Father, that thy providence may yet appear merciful and compassionate to me. Thou, who knowest the infirmities of poor human nature, pity, oh, pity me, and deliver me. Make haste, O God, to save me,—else I perish!"

The distracted state of his mind is strongly shewn in this wild prayer; but, as usual, his feelings obscured his reason, and prompted him to anticipate greater evils than were likely to happen, or than did in reality happen. By the interference of his friends and the lenity of his creditors, his fears were for some time suspended. He now applied more closely to business, but not without paying some attention to literature. He bestowed great care upon the poem of "Providence," and from its success lofty expectations were formed. It was published in 1762, by Dodsley, under the title of "Providence, or Arandus and Emilee," and received very liberal commendation from the Critical Reviewers. But, being dissatisfied with the opinion of the Monthly Reviewers, which was less favourable, he resolved to appeal to the judgment and taste of the first Lord Lyttleton. He accordingly sent to his lordship a letter, dated January 21, 1763, under the assumed name of William More, begging his lordship's opinion of his piece on Providence, which he tells him was the work of a young man, friendless and unknown; but that were another edition to have the honour of Lord Lyttleton's name at the head of a dedication, such a pleasure would enable him to put it in a much better dress than what it then appeared in, and requesting the favour of an answer to be left at Seagoe's Coffee-house.

This solicited patronage was as successful as it deserved to be. Men of genius should disdain to court what men of rank and wealth ought to be proud to shew.

"We shall now return to his affairs in trade. In the harvest 1762, the crop upon a farm, which he occupied, was seized for a year's rent of eighty pounds, and would have been sold the next day, perhaps for half its value, had not a Mr. William Good, a carpenter in Edinburgh, whose name deserves to be recorded with honour, as the patron of indigent genius, now added to many former obligations, the loan of sixty pounds, the one half payable when he sold his crop, and the other half when convenient. At Candlemas 1763, he was sued in the sheriff's court for another half year's rent of forty pounds: which, with other demands about this time, so effectually unhinged his credit, that he writes to his brother, March 31. 'It is impossible to retrieve myself in this business.—My heart submits.—Alas, it is a terrible struggle! Well! I did all I could,—it failed; and I submit.—What a melancholy thing it is to say, I have lost the flower and best part of my life by struggling in vain, and have contracted a habit of languor and distaste of life; —yet, melancholy as it is,—such is the case of your unfortunate brother.' About a fortnight after, he writes, 'I have a *supercedere* scrolled out, but my principal creditors and Mr. Good, who at present has it, (and to whom I owe more than to any other, alas! almost all for securities for me, oh, Charlie judge my condition), say they see no need for it, as I intend to go abroad. I have paid what I had so far, that I must apply to you for five pounds, one half to leave with my

* We are at a loss to conjecture, why this poem is omitted in the present edition of his works.

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sisters, the other half to bring me up to you. After which, I shall have leisure to try my friends what can be done for me, failing which, I must see Jamaica. In haste and distraction, yours, &c.' But, before he could receive the above sum, understanding that one of his creditors intended to arrest him for an inconsiderable debt, to avoid the horrors of a gaol, he privately left his home on the 25th of April, without taking leave of his sisters, and after walking to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, embarked on board a collier for London, where he arrived pennyless on the 8th of May.

"We now find him in the capital, friendless and forlorn, having life to begin anew: loaded with accumulated debts, which he had no prospect of discharging; and haunted with reflections the most poignant to an honest mind, that he had injured his best friends and nearest relations. These, notwithstanding the integrity of his heart, and the purity of his intentions,* threw a gloom over every enjoyment, which was never after totally dissipated. He also felt, perhaps, too severely the truth of his own observation in his poem on Providence:—

There's not a demon haunts the walks of life
Of more disastrous aspect, more abhorr'd
Than friendless indigence. Each ghastly hue
That swims in sickly fancy's eye she wears."

[*To be continued.*]

* "Were there not the hope of a judgment" he says, "when every motive of the heart shall be laid open, and every intention, and every means of a failure shall be fully known;—were it not for the hope of these, I say, existence were intolerable." His sister writes him, May 7, 1763: "Do not represent to yourself things passing at home worse than they are.—A heart that can appeal to the great God of heaven for the purity of its intentions, need not care much for the cruel censure of such a blind and emmet like creature as man."

His friend Good, who had so nobly supported him, and who was the greatest sufferer by his failure, says, July 3, 1768, "Notwithstanding all your endeavours to do me justice, I shall be a considerable loser, but I know your integrity so well, that whatever loss I may sustain at present, your justice will make up to me if ever in your power."

## Voltaire *and* Shakspeare.

THE ignorance of Voltaire respecting our great dramatic bard, was in proportion to the virulence with which he has laboured to depreciate him. Knowledge is modest; ignorance is presumptuous. The man who knows most, feels how little it is that he really knows: while he that has acquired but a tincture, thinks that his erudition is equal to the possibility of acquisition. This was the case with Voltaire. His knowledge of the English language was confessedly small; his blunders with regard to Shakspeare are notorious. Mrs Montague, in her once celebrated performance, has ably vindicated our national poet from the flippant aspersions of the witty Frenchman; and Johnson, in his eloquent and masterly preface to the bard, has growled a few words of defiance at him. But it would perhaps be difficult to find a more gross instance of misconception than Voltaire has furnished in the following remark:—at the end of Corneille's "Cinna" he has given a translation of some parts of Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar, by way of comparison, and then adds some strictures upon other parts of the play which he has not translated. Among others, he says, with manifest exultation, "Brutus reproaches Cassius, that he sells every thing for money, and that he HAS THE ITCH IN HIS HANDS!" (*Brute reproche à Cassius qu'il vend tout pour de l'argent, et* QU'IL A DES DEMANGEAISONS DANS LES MAINS.

The passage which this pretended critic has thus translated, and would thus endeavour to turn into ridicule and contempt, is well known to your readers. In that celebrated scene of contention between the two last of the Romans, Brutus says,

"Cassius, you yourself
Are much condemned to have an *itching* palm,
To sell and mart your offices for gold
To undeservers."

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This instance of deplorable ignorance, vanity, and presumption, I thought too curious not to be commemorated; and I therefore send it to you, Mr. Editor, that it may be given to the public through the medium of your excellent miscellany.

I remain, &c.

*Cambridge, Aug.* 2, 1807. F. D.

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## *On* INDEPENDENCE *of* CHARACTER:

*By Mr.* MUDFORD.

Sibi res, non se rebus, submittere.

THERE are few virtues that either ennoble or adorn human nature, which have not a direct tendency to degenerate into their contrary vices. The line of demarcation, however perceptible and obvious when contemplated in another, seldom fails to diminish, and to become indistinct, when considered as existing in ourselves. Self-delusion, a common topic of complaint among moralists and declaimers, mingles more or less with all our decisions; but never with greater efficacy than when we would distinguish between our own vices and our virtues, and endeavour to assign to each its appropriate character. And this is not only natural, but necessary; enemies, detractors, *candid friends*, abound on every side, who are active to detect, and ready to disclose the spots and blemishes of our nature; but very few are those, who can so far suppress the lurking envy in their bosoms, as to acknowledge its commendable parts. Since, therefore, man is the instinctive guardian of his own honour, it is fitting that he should defend what every one is willing to resign to neglect and dilapidation. But it is to be regretted, that this principle, great and noble in itself, should become the vehicle of error and the assertor of illegal immunities. Nothing, in fact, is more common than to hear a man, with all the warmth of sincerity, and all the ardour of rooted conviction, maintain, as the most unsullied purity, what, in reality, approaches nearly to depravity and crime. In this manner, brutality and ferocious savageness are dignified with the names of courage and bravery; supineness and inactivity aspire to the honours of active benevolence and philanthropy; kneeling and prayers demand the reverence which is due only to sanctity of manners and purity of heart; passive abstinence from professed villainy seeks the renown which should cover the triumphant struggles of suffering and contending virtue; and in this manner, a conduct nearly allied to insolence and vulgarity, too often hopes to be identified with dignified independence of character.

But let us not, while we lament the abuse of a virtue, forget its intrinsic excellence. The river which, when it bursts its barriers, and sweeps before it the labours of the husbandman, is deplored as an evil, and an avenging scourge, but receives homage and our gratitude, as it flows gently onward, giving fertility to the plains and beauty to the landscape.

Independence of character, of all earthly blessings, is that which a wise and honest man would most devoutly pray for. It is not only the source of every other virtue, but is itself a virtue of the highest order; it secures to the heart the most sweet of all delights, the gratulations of an approving conscience. Nothing can exceed that calm tranquillity, that delicious balm of peace, which cheers and animates the mind upon a retrospect free from any galling recollection of base, servile, or even equivocal conduct. The man who can lay his hand upon his heart, and exclaim with conscious rectitude, "I have never forgotten the dignity of human nature," is surely more to be envied than any other human being. He alone can look back upon the road of life and behold a long extended path covered with sun-shine, and strewed with flowers; he alone can commune with his own heart, and come from the inquiry, with an unblenched countenance. Oh! what an achievement is that for the mind of man!—An achievement which who that owns, does not feel that he is blest! And who is there so lost to all the longings of an immortal soul, that would not think this a prize worth contending for?

There are two spheres generally allotted by mankind for the exercise of this virtue; though, to my mind, in *one* alone does it appear in all its native dignity and lustre. These two

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are PUBLIC and PRIVATE life; but I am decidedly of opinion, that the latter is its most illustrious field of action. I will explain this further.

Men naturally rise with their situation. Great events call forth great exertions. The soul once roused, bounds with activity from point to point; it seems to expatiate, to fill with its conceptions a new world. All that was before feeble and indecisive, now assumes the firmness of principle; the slumbering fires are blown into flame, and that flame stimulates, supports, and pervades every action. A new being seems to take possession of us, and the whole moral system sustains a complete revolution.

At this juncture, too, the eyes of the *world* are upon us. Here is a superadded stimulus; a stimulus which impels the most torpid to deeds of greatness, and animates the aspiring to actions of immortality! Who could be less than great in such a case?—Who would not feel every latent spark move within him, and range his veins with resistless force?—Who that beholds a whole nation, perhaps a world, thousands, millions of his fellow-creatures, gazing at his every step, intent upon his every word, and ready, nay anxious to receive with admiration the minutest action he performs; who would not, in such a post, be something more than human? Dull as the hind that ploughs the earth must he be, who would not then soar above the rest of mankind!—But ah! gross even to fatuity must that self-delusion be, which would cunningly persuade him that what he does, he does from principle! No: Ten thousand beings in the world at large, who wander now in dull obscurity, would do as much! Would ascend to heights as glorious, and would beam with splendour as refulgent, though ambition, which grasps at plans beyond a week's duration, is now perhaps foreign to their souls.

Great men act from external impulsion. Their deeds are surrounded with a sort of shewy grandeur, admirably suited to dazzle the eyes of the vulgar. But, in fact, nothing is so easy as the *great actions* of these *great men*. For my own part, I seldom read those accounts of astonishing heroism, generosity, fortitude, and philanthropy, without feeling that I could myself have been as great, placed in similar circumstances; and this feeling I believe is common to every man. But when I hear of, or meet with, any generous action, with any exertion of character, with any silent manifestation of principle performed in the obscurity of domestic life, where there are no eager eyes to behold, no busy tongues to repeat, no echoes of renown to flatter, no applauses, but the silent gratulations of the heart; then I feel what is necessary to the practice of virtue, when it is performed for her sake alone; and I learn to estimate the intrinsic merits of those actions which obtain so large a share of admiration and renown. Who would not, like Regulus, have preferred torments and death, bewailed, admired, and honoured by the whole Roman people, and even by the enemy to whose vengeance he resigned himself, rather than bend to the fond entreaties of afflicted friends, and by so doing incur general contempt and indignation? Who would not imitate the self-devoted Decius, in a sacrifice that would embalm his memory in the hearts of his countrymen, to the latest posterity? Oh! man knows not the heights of which he is susceptible, until impelled by powerful external agencies!

But, in this point of view, independence of character must always be an equivocal virtue; while the sphere in which I would place its noblest exertions, detracts nothing from its intrinsic worth, and adds every thing that can shed around it additional lustre and attraction. Here, numberless are the instances which call this virtue into action. The poor man, and he that holds a middle station between poverty and wealth, daily feels the necessity of repressing the insolence of power and the pride of riches; and happy is he who has acquired that firmness of character which enables him, in spite of envy, in spite of malice, in spite of all the enginry with which lordly power would crush the humble, to maintain the dignity of a man, while he respects the rights of a citizen.

The rights of a citizen?—Yes.

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Every man, born in civilized society, possesses conventional rights, which it is necessary should be respected; but here let us beware how we confound servile degradation and baseness, with the uninfluenced dictates of the human heart suffered to speak out.

Titles, pomp, money, splendor, are but the gewgaws of children intrinsically considered; but invest man's lordly form with these attributes, and lo! he walks forth with mien erect, and scornful glance, as though he owned a nature distinguished from the common herd. He looks down with ineffable contempt upon all who pursue a lower path in the great road of life; he exacts their homage; he is eager to quaff their adulation; he waits with impatience for the praises that are to resound in his ears; he swells and struts thro' existence, and at last makes his exit like the meanest individual. What! and am I, because his ancestors have heaped up wealth and bequeathed titles to him; because a silken ribbon graces his body; because trains of servants flutter round him and obey his nod; because he feeds upon costly fare, sleeps upon beds of down, and wantons unrestrained in nature's most profuse delights; am I, because scorn glances from his eye, because dignity swells and waits upon his steps, and all the trickery and the world's delusive colours hang in variegated glare about him; am I therefore to cringe, to bow, to bend the knee, to teach my tongue a softened tone, my eye a milder glow, and all my motions put into the shackles of restraint and form; am I to seek new phrases, ransack language for modest and obsequious words, bend my soul beneath its temper, and hush the feelings springing in my heart, lest they should sound too roughly in his courtly ears; am I to do all this, and merely to lull the bloated pride of one whom nature has pronounced my *fellow-worm?* Forbid it Heaven! forbid it every manly sentiment of the soul! forbid it every honest goad of indignation that springs from such debasement of the human form!

But it will perhaps be said, "when these extrinsic distinctions are united with virtue, their claim to respect is then irresistible." What! can virtue receive any lustre in the eyes of a wise man, from wealth and titles? Does the good citizen, the amiable husband, the affectionate father, the steady friend, increase in virtue in proportion to his thousands, and the list of titles appended to his name? The man who snatches me from impending destruction, shall I less warmly embrace him; shall I pour out less fervently my soul in thanks, according as he wears a laced or a ragged coat? Away with such philosophy! Virtue is in every sphere, august and noble! In every sphere she demands, and ought to obtain, our respect, our reverence, our adoration!

It is a humiliating sight when we behold talents that adorn the human character, talents which are the admiration of the world, talents which are exerted in the cause of the best interests of society; it is truly humiliating to behold such powers allied with servility of mind. Yet, what is so common. Look back upon the annals of the world; contemplate its great men, whose works have been the delight, the instruction of succeeding ages; see, with what cringing, fawning complacency they hung about the powerful men of their age; how they have bartered the lustre of genius and of virtue, for the poor pleasure of popular applause: read the letter of Bacon, after his fall, to his royal master; the name of Dryden flushes the cheek with indignation; Otway, with a most superior genius, sunk despicably low in the sordid sink of meanness and adulation; and Pope, whose writings breathe all the fire of independence, could become the most courtly little creature that ever haunted the tables of the great. Nor is this all. It appears that not even the consciousness of talent and of worth united has been able to preserve them from the contamination of vulgar minds. Admitted to the company of their patrons, they have adopted the obsequious timidity of a valet; they have trembled, they have stammered, they have equivocated, and at last lied, rather than presume to tell a duke or an earl that he was in error. Oh, shame to manhood! What is there so awe-inspiring in a name, that it should tempt a man to

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shuffle meanly between truth and falsehood; and even if the former at length speak out, that it should clothe itself in the garb of fear, that it should be disguised with a thousand supplicatory expressions, to shew that you are sensible of your great presumption in daring to contradict a man that is wrong.

Among the few men of genius, whose characters will bear inspection in this respect, two stand out as remarkable exceptions: Dr. Johnson and Robert Burns. The former always preserved an independence glorious in itself, and in the highest degree honourable. What he wrote was for subsistence for the day that was passing over him; yet the pressure of poverty never impelled him to a mean action: he never employed his pen in the cause of vice; he never flattered any patron, nor sought reward from any dedication; he never gratified envy by personal satire, nor did he conciliate esteem from the powerful, by exertions to crush the weak. Conscious of his integrity, and indignant at every species of vice, he preserved rigidly the character of an independent man, whether in society or in his writings.

"To virtue only, and her friends a friend,
"The world beside might murmur or commend."

Nor was Burns much inferior to Johnson in this first, and greatest ornament of genius and of man. In my opinion, his most admired quality was that rigid independence, that jealous watchfulness of individual dignity, which bespeaks not only the man conscious of his rank in the scale of being; but the poet, who feels his superiority above the lucre-gifted, sordid, and supercilious mortal, placed by artificial society in a higher rank. I reverence him more for the steady independence of his mind, than for his genius; the latter might have belonged to any one as well as Robert Burns, and might have been allied to a soul imbued with baseness and servility; but the glorious path of independence, which he marked out for himself, was peculiarly his own; and while he towered above the rest of mankind by his resplendent talents, he excelled them no less by that quality which ennobles virtue, secures the felicity of the breast, and gives to the actions of rectitude a superadded energy and respect.

One of the greatest men now living has given it as his opinion, that Burns carried this haughtiness of mind rather too far; and that it imparted a degree of roughness and severity to his general conduct, which was unpleasing. This last may be; but that he carried it too far, never surely can be asserted by any one who knows how to appreciate the dignity of human nature in general, and Burn's situation in particular. Burns was of humble birth: he had moved in a sphere of life, which is generally regarded by the superficial part of mankind with a degree of contempt; and, as giving them a title to a superior haughtiness of demeanor. Burns knew this well: he knew too that even when the voice of his country had hailed him as a POET, there would not be wanting those who would still think it a condescension to visit him, and to mingle in his society. Burns therefore resolved, with a just magnanimity of soul, to make his countrymen respect him, not only as a POET, but as a MAN!

This is the independence of character I admire, and would inculcate. It is the noblest characteristic of a rational being, and can alone lay claim among all the virtues of human nature to the praises which unmingled virtue should obtain. Without it,—servility, baseness, and vice creep in, infect the soul, spread the ulcerous gangrene of corruption and degeneracy, and sink the man despicably low even in his own estimation. But, with it,—to employ the beautiful language of one who *practised* what he *preached*—"It becomes our shield and buckler, our helmet and crown; the soul walks upright, nor stoops to the silken wretch, because he hath riches, nor pockets an abuse, because the hand which offers it wears a ring set with diamonds."

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## *A* METHOD *to write by* CYPHER.

SIR,

WHEN I was at Gibraltar, in the year 1802, an officer, who had served in Egypt, shewed me the following singular method of writing



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by cypher, and permitted me to take a copy of it. It appeared to me one of the most simple, yet the most ingenious systems I ever saw of the kind. Whence it was that my friend got it I do not know; but, I believe, from some foreign officer. If you think it worthy of being inserted in your Magazine, it is much at your service.

I remain, &c.

†*†.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | l | m |
| B | n | o | p | q | r | s | t | u | x | y | z |
| C | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | l | m |
| D | z | n | o | p | q | r | s | t | u | x | y |
| E | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | l | m |
| F | y | z | n | o | p | q | r | s | t | u | x |
| G | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | l | m |
| H | x | y | z | n | o | p | q | r | s | t | u |
| I | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | l | m |
| L | u | x | y | z | n | o | p | q | r | s | t |
| M | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | l | m |
| N | t | u | x | y | z | n | o | p | q | r | s |
| O | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | l | m |
| P | s | t | u | x | y | z | n | o | p | q | r |
| Q | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | l | m |
| R | r | s | t | u | x | y | z | n | o | p | q |
| S | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | l | m |
| T | q | r | s | t | u | x | y | z | n | o | p |
| V | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | l | m |
| X | p | q | r | s | t | u | x | y | z | n | o |
| Y | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | l | m |
| Z | o | p | q | r | s | t | u | x | y | z | n |

EXPLANATION.

Each person who wishes to write to each other in cypher, to be furnished with an exact table as the one annexed, and a certain word for the key to be agreed upon between each, which we will here suppose to be

*Constantinople.*

For example, we will suppose that it is wished to write the following words,

*be on your guard, the enemy march to you.*

After having wrote what is to be put in cypher on a piece of paper, and the key word on the top of it, I begin thus:

The first letter of the word, *C* I

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look for in the table down the first column, and along the square opposite to *C* I look for the first letter, *b*, of what I wish to write, and I find the letter *n*, which I set down as the first letter of what I wish to write. You must observe here, it is of no signification whether you find the letter either above or under the dotted line; if above, you take the letter under it; if under, the letter above it. Having done this, I proceed to the second letter of my word, *O*, in the first column, and then find the second letter of what I wish to write, *g*, and under it I find the letter *y*, which I annex to the letter *n* already found—thus, *ny* being the first word of what I want to write. And thus I proceed through the whole, going on regularly with my word, and when finished I recommence again with the first letter *C*.

To make the deception greater, the letter *b* may sometimes be made by a figure of 6, and that of *g* by a figure of 9; and no attention must be paid to the manner of stopping, or the number of lines it may contain. Thus what I wish to write will stand as fellows:

*ny gi 9666 p6smx*
*ity ziuzd puluo md mh6.*

As soon as the other receives the above, having his table and the key word *Constantinople* before him, he immediately looks in the first column for the letter *C*, and in the square opposite for the letter *n* of the writing, and either over or under it, as the dotted line may make it, he will find the first letter of what he wishes to decypher; thus opposite to *C*, over *n*, will be found the letter *b*; and so to the second, as opposite to *O*, over *y*, is the letter *e*, which joined makes *be*, the first word of the intelligence, and thus proceed until the whole is decyphered. This mode is rather slow until used to it, but very safe, and may be used with great success.

## The Contemplatist.

### No. II.

Dulces somni.——*Virg.*

THE mind of a periodical Essayist can expect but few intervals of rest. It must be perpetually on the alert to seize new objects for investigation, and new topics for amusement. Nothing in the moral world can be indifferent to it: the gold must be taken as it is found, mingled with rubbish, sand, and baser metal: it must be refined in the intellectual crucible; the dross must be separated and rejected, and afterwards it must be worked into taste, elegance, and refinement. The united efforts of the chemist and the artisan must be called into action; and the utmost skill of both must be diligently employed, before the object of their labours be dismissed from their hands.

Fully aware of this (which is at least one step towards its execution), I was pondering in my elbow chair upon the progress of my undertaking, and the parts of which it will be composed, when the powers of sleep overcame me; I insensibly fell into a slumber; the pen dropped from my hand; and, in this situation, the following dream presented itself to my mind.

I was, methought, transported into the middle of a spacious plain, thro' which ran several paths. At one extremity a lofty hill began to ascend, the lower part of which was extremely irregular, steep, and slippery; but near the middle it became more smooth and easy, and so continued to the top, where might be seen a magnificent structure, which seemed to tower into the skies. To the right and left of this plain there were other hills surmounted by other edifices; and on these I beheld crowds without number toiling to gain the ascent. Some commenced with a steady solemn pace; they made, to be sure, but slow progress, yet they had few slips; while others, who flew rapidly at the outset, looking with scorn upon those they left behind, and with eagerness towards those who were before, were soon stopped in their career; they lost their ground; they rolled down with incredible celerity into an immense abyss which surrounded the hill, and which was covered with a thick vapour, and were seen to rise no more. A third set sprung forward with astonishing velocity, and gained at one moment the middle of the hill; but here they stopped; and though they did not recoil, yet they in vain endeavoured to make further progress; indeed I observed that very few reach-



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ed the summit; the greater part were stationary between the bottom and the centre; some passed this last, and reposed with apparent satisfaction a few paces above it; a small number reclined upon the very top, and seemed by their actions to encourage those who were but a short distance beneath to continue their labour. I could not help observing with astonishment, that a few who appeared to repose with contented dignity at almost the very bottom, sprung, in an instant, beyond the middle, and sometimes even reached the most elevated point. I saw many who strove to hurl others down, but losing their balance they were themselves precipitated into the gulph below. On every side indeed I beheld strife and contention; and a confused noise of vociferous voices struck my ear.—Having contemplated for some time this scene of confusion, I directed my attention again towards the first hill, and I could not conceive why this should be neglected (for I did not perceive one individual near it), when it appeared to be in many respects much more interesting and more beautiful than the other. While I was thus busied in fruitless contemplation, I beheld three majestic females approaching towards me.—Their port was stately, their looks commanding, and their motions graceful. But there was a striking difference between them; and, as they approached nearer, I observed more leisurely their discrepancies.

In the looks of the first there was a severe and awful majesty that inspired feelings of solemnity even while it captivated. The steady glance of her eye seemed to pierce me through; her features were composed and sedate; her steps slow, direct, and steady; her form was athletic, and there was a certain ineffable grace which played about her countenance that made her irresistibly charming. In her right hand she carried a wand, and in her left a massy shield, on which was inscribed in letters of living gold the word TRUTH.

The next figure had less dignity, but equal solemnity in her appearance. She leaned on TRUTH for her support, and seemed indeed unable to walk steadily without her. There was a degree of vivacity in her countenance, though chastened by a prevailing sobriety of look. Her eyes glanced from side to side with rapidity; a beam of joy sometimes played across her features when she looked upon TRUTH and read in her face a tacit approbation. She carried in her hand a shield of burnished silver, embossed with groupes of antic figures: in the centre was engraven the word WIT, surrounded by emeralds, topaz, sapphires, and other precious stones.

The third figure was by far the most singular, and the most difficult to describe. There was a comic archness in her looks that spoke a volume; her face was continually brightened by a smile; her motions were full of airiness and vigour; her step was elastic; her gestures often grotesque and ludicrous; her drapery was profusely garnished with dazzling ornaments, which struck with such splendour upon the sight as to prevent it from dwelling long upon her: it frequently turned away and reposed upon the sober majesty of TRUTH or the chaste vivacity of WIT. Sometimes, when her actions were so preposterous as to excite disgust rather than merriment, a sudden effulgence from her vestments threw a false glare round her which concealed her irregularities, and when this lustre had subsided, she appeared again in all her native attractions. On her left arm she bore a shield, whose shape defied definition; it was grotesquely ornamented, and I could perceive in the middle the word HUMOUR engraven in a strange fashion.

I stood still with awe as I gazed upon them. They approached within a few paces of me, and I shrunk back appalled. TRUTH stretched forth her hand with a bewitching smile and an air of kind encouragement: still I hesitated, while WIT, advancing on the other side, seized me by the hand and gently led me forward. They were silent, and astonishment forbad me to utter a word: we proceeded slowly along, while HUMOUR gamboled with a thousand wild frolics before us. We had gained the foot of the neglected hill, and I was struck at the facility with which, thus supported, I passed over the awful chasms and immense obstructions that seemed

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to bar all access. As we gained the centre, the sight was refreshed by a charming verdure, by meads decked with flowers and enlivened with streams, by groves that seemed to offer a delicious shelter, and within whose embowering roof birds of choicest song were heard. I now began to have a clearer view of the magnificent temple that crowned the top of this ascent, and I observed also that every step we advanced, after having passed the middle, was encumbered with numerous and increased difficulties; the hill itself became almost perpendicular, and the surface was so slippery that all possibility of reaching its summit, unless supported by my celestial guides, seemed utterly excluded. I however gained the very top, and stood wrapped in silent admiration as I gazed upon the superb structure that was now before me.

But I was not permitted long to gaze. My celestial guides led me into the interior, where new wonders struck upon my sight. All was splendour and grandeur; vaulted roofs fretted with gold; rich hangings inwrought with diamonds and other precious stones; marble pillars of exquisite polish that supported the roof; and on each side long arcades that led to delightful groves and shady walks. I was conducted through many rooms of this description, till at length we arrived at one more lofty and spacious than the rest; it was more superbly decorated, and at the further extremity I beheld a pyramidal ascent of thrones of dazzling brightness, each overhung by a rich canopy bedropped with pearls. My guides marked the astonishment that this wrought in me, but they did not speak, and as I approached nearer I perceived that each throne was filled with a figure that I immediately recognized. On the topmost seat, which was composed of two thrones, sat Addison and Johnson; the former in an easy and graceful attitude, the latter with composed and austere dignity. Addison seemed to regard me with a smile of encouragement; his look was playful and benevolent; and his eyes had a mixture of severity and gaiety in them that was uncommonly fascinating; while the brow of Johnson seemed to scowl upon me sometimes as an intruder. Immediately beneath these, on thrones less gorgeously splendid, sat Steele and Hawksworth, with their eyes turned from time to time upon Addison and Johnson. In the countenance of Steele mirth was the prevailing feature, while Hawksworth's had an interesting and attractive sobriety in it: they both smiled upon me as I advanced, and seemed rejoiced at my appearance. Under them again, with diminished splendour, I recognized Lloyd, Colman, Moore, and Chesterfield, in whom so great a similarity prevailed that I was unable to perceive any striking distinction.

Having gazed for some time upon this spectacle, and felt a sort of sacred awe creeping upon me, I turned round to Truth, who stood at my right hand, with the hope that she would explain to me this strange adventure. Her look declared that she met my thoughts, and, after a short pause, she addressed me:—

"Presumptuous youth! whose daring temerity has led thee to the confines of this sacred temple, which is devoted to us who have conducted thee hither, thy hopes and thy designs are known to me. I dare not unveil the volume of futurity to read thy destiny; whether thou wilt succeed, or whether thou wilt add one more to the many who have in vain sought to gain this temple. Yet thy boldness is itself a virtue, and I have therefore designed to shew thee the reward of success. Behold that vacant throne rising a small degree above the immortal two who sit at top: this yet remains unfilled. I read in thy countenance consternation and dismay at the thought of transcending those exalted names: but an humbler reward awaits humbler merit. He who is denied the highest pinnacle of fame, may yet find a middle station that shall well reward his labours. Behold then on thy right and on thy left other vacant thrones that will one day perhaps be filled; let a generous emulation fire your bosom; strive to become one of this august few. I perceive by your looks that a faint hope beams upon you; encourage it; the first step to excellence is to believe that you are capable of it."

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As she pronounced these words she conducted me up the marble steps that led to the top, and at her command I knelt before ADDISON, JOHNSON, and HAWKSWORTH, who all placed their hands upon my head. WIT then advanced, and under her guidance I bent before COLMAN, LLOYD, and CHESTERFIELD, who repeated the same action; finally, HUMOUR seizing me by the hand with a gay good-natured smile, led me again to ADDISON, who once more placed his hand upon my head. After this ceremony I was re-conducted down the steps, and TRUTH again addressed me:—

"Thus gifted go forth: remember this thy solemn initiation; and receive from me this celestial mirror, by which thou wilt be enabled to pierce through the envelopements of passion, prejudice, and error, and read the heart of man, such as it is."

I stretched forth my hand to receive it, when methought a false step threw me headlong on the ground; in an instant the temple, thrones, and all, vanished from my sight: and I found that I had taken a comfortable nap in my arm chair, and that when I thought I was seizing the mirror, my head had only slipped from its corner, and had nearly precipitated me on the floor.

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## *Mr.* ROSCOE, *and the* PASTORAL POETRY *of* ENGLAND.

SIR,

MR. ROSCOE, in his "Life of Lorenzo de' Medici," has justly observed, at page 394 of the first volume, that few attempts have been made in England to adopt the provincial idiom of the inhabitants to the language of poetry. Neither the "Shepherd's Tale" of Spenser (he adds) nor the "Pastorals" of Gay, possess that native simplicity and close adherence to the manners and language of country life, which ought to form the basis of this kind of composition. And Mr. Roscoe thinks that the reason of this is the inaptitude of our language for genuine pastoral poetry. Perhaps, however, another and more probable cause may be assigned. May it not be, that neither Spenser nor Gay were bred in the country, nor passed their life in those low and homely scenes which constitute the characteristics of this species of poetry? They wrote, as it were, in a foreign language, and they imagined that words would convey the feelings of the heart, the inwrought habitudes of nature. They attempted to describe what was to them strange, and partly unknown, perhaps, except from books; it did not circulate with the flow of their sensations, and consequently it has a frigid and often a ludicrous appearance. It is the same as if an Englishman were to attempt to write Chinese pastorals, by grouping together all that he has heard respecting their rural affairs and manners: the materials, indeed, might be there, but they would be wrought up without judgment, skill, or feeling. A rustic, though endowed with genius, would find it hard to hit off with accuracy the manners of high life; he might string together a certain number of set phrases, and bring forward the hackneyed topics of former writers, but the *vivida vis animi*, as well as the *vivida vis veritatis*, would certainly be wanting. It is thus mutually the same; and this very opinion is strengthened by the praise which Mr. Roscoe bestows upon the Ayrshire ploughman, whose excellence is to be accounted for, not so much from the superior applicability of the Scottish dialect, (though I confess this was a stupendous advantage that he possessed) as from the circumstances of the author's birth and situation, conjoined with his fine genius. In what he wrote, he painted his own feelings, his own experience, his own delights; he did not frigidly delineate from casual inspection or from uncertain rumour, what awakened no corresponding sensations in his own breast. In this manner, I think, it may be accounted for that we have no genuine English pastorals; but should an English Burns ever arise in this country, it would then be shewn that language is only the handmaid of genius; that it takes its form and shape, its mouldings and its energies from the powerful and plastic hand of pure inspiration. I allow, indeed, that the beautiful and Doric simplicity of the Scottish dialect is eminently calculated for compositions of this nature; its elision of

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consonants, its power of forming diminutives, and its richness of expressions for particular objects, all conspire to confer this pre-eminence upon it. I know few things that would be more curious and interesting than an attempt to form the provincial language of England into pastorals, by a person of fine genius, of acute sensibility, and delicate taste.

I remain, &c.

*Liverpool,* CASSIUS.
*Aug.* 8, 1807.

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## *A Concise Account of the* NEW RUPTURE SOCIETY.

WITH a view to interest the public in the success of this Institution, it is thought necessary to submit to them the following concise statements, with respect to the nature of those calamities for the relief of which it is established. The facts here mentioned, it is presumed, will be amply sufficient to excite attention and induce inquiry.

It has been estimated that at least one person in fifteen is ruptured: but among those classes of the community, which are much exposed to laborious employment, the average may be fixed at one in eight or nine. The proportion, however, of sufferers from this disease, is incomparably greater in places of which the situation is low and damp, and the atmosphere relaxing. The committee of this institution have been credibly informed, that, in some particular parishes, the proportion may be computed at even a *fourth of the labouring population!*

This complaint is not confined to any particular age or sex,* nor is it the consequence of depraved habits or immoral behaviour: but it arises from a natural bodily defect, or from very unusual exertions at any period of life; and can be neither foreseen nor avoided, either by the wealthy or the poor. Its tendency is so alarming, that, without timely aid, it generally terminates by a painful and rapid dissolution, in early life, or during the vigour of manhood; although, in a majority of cases, its fatal consequences may almost certainly be prevented by the application of an appropriate Truss or Compress.

Prolapses (a species of disorder vulgarly called "*a bearing down of the body*") are extremely similar to ruptures, originating in a similar infirmity of the bodily frame, and requiring a like plan of treatment. They are not, indeed, equally common; but yet occur much more frequently than an inattentive observer might be apt to suppose, and are especially incident to the weaker sex. The idea of delicacy attached to this complaint, has the effect of concealing from public view both the number and the sufferings of its victims; circumstances which could not fail, were they fully known, to produce a powerful impression on every humane and benevolent mind. But, perhaps, the sufferings adverted to, will not bear a minute description; and, it may therefore suffice generally to observe, that they can hardly be conceived, except by those individuals who have had some opportunity of knowing them, either from personal or from professional experience.

Among the afflicted poor, where no means of relief have been resorted to, during the existence of ruptures and prolapses, the unhappy objects are commonly disabled from fulfilling

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* As many persons do not know that females are liable to this heavy affliction; the following statement, made by Mr. Blair, and founded on actual experience, will shew the proportion of herniary complaints in each sex, out of 3287 cases:

| | | *Males.* | *Fem.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 800 Double Ruptures. | In both thighs | 3 & | 44 |
| | In both groins | 667 & | 86 |
| 2487 Single Ruptures. | In one thigh | 59 & | 175 |
| | In one groin | 1702 & | 400 |
| | In the navel | 36 & | 115 |
| | Total | 2467 & | 820 |
| | | 3287 | |

Of the single ruptures, more than one third happened on the left side, and nearly two thirds on the right side. A very small proportion of triple ruptures, and other extraordinary cases, likewise occurred in the above number; but they were extremely rare, and mostly existed among the *female sex.*

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the ordinary duties of their stations; insomuch, that in the army and navy it is an invariable rule to dismiss from the service those men who become ruptured by the violence of their exertions. How lamentable a fact is it, that many thousands of individuals, perhaps during the period of full health and activity, should drag on a most useless and miserable life, for want of either the means or the knowledge requisite to obtain relief; when that knowledge and those means can so easily be provided, by their affluent neighbours!

The extreme danger of these complaints, and the great inconveniences entailed on those pitiable beings who survive their misfortune, have given birth to an innumerable host of truss-sellers, rupture-mongers, women-doctors, and ignorant impostors; so that "no disease (as the late celebrated Mr. Pott observes) has ever furnished such a constant succession of quacks as ruptures have." These pretenders are to be found in almost every city, town, and village throughout this kingdom; for whoever can forge an iron hoop, or fabricate an elastic compress, thinks himself qualified to undertake the cure of an infirmity, the treatment of which demands as much anatomical and surgical knowledge as that of any disorder incident to human nature. If a greater mischief can happen to the ruptured poor than the malady with which they are visited, it is that of unhappily falling into the hands of unprincipled *self-taught rupture-doctors and truss-makers*, who have no ideas beyond those of money-getting and mechanical action.

The great national importance of relieving the necessitous and afflicted class of people here alluded to, must be sufficiently obvious to every reflecting mind; and, when it is distinctly made known how small a sum will be annually required for the comfort and security of so many deplorable sufferers, no feeling spectator of such wretchedness can withhold his contribution.

One objection, and only one, it is here proper to anticipate, lest some benevolent persons should suppose there is no absolute necessity for the establishment of this institution; namely, "that there already exists a society for these specific objects."

During the year 1796, a society was formed in this metropolis for the sole purpose of gratuitously affording surgical assistance and trusses to ruptured persons, of either sex, in indigent circumstances. The benefits of that establishment were extended to those ruptured soldiers and sailors (properly recommended by their commanding officers) who had been dismissed from his Majesty's service; on which account the War Office contributed fifty pounds per annum, towards the support of that society. Popular instructions were likewise printed and circulated by the subscribers, for conveying to the afflicted poor such needful information concerning the nature and consequences of ruptures as should lead them to adopt means for their personal safety. But, unfortunately, some circumstances occurred, which induced the principal patrons of that institution (after calling a general meeting) to discontinue their sanction, and at length to withdraw from it entirely.*

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* *Copy of a Declaration recently published in the Newspapers, &c.*

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK.

NEW RUPTURE SOCIETY.

Various public advertisements having appeared from time to time with several of our names, unauthorised by us, and contrary to our wishes, the following notice is given, in order to prevent any further misapprehension or deception:

"We, the undersigned president, vice-presidents, treasurer, and life-governors of a society formerly instituted for the Relief of the Ruptured Poor, think it incumbent on us to declare, that, in consequence of our disapprobation of the conduct of some of the officers and managers of that Institution, we consider ourselves as having had no connection with the Society (to which Sir John Pinhorn is now said to be treasurer, and Mr. William Turnbull, surgeon) since the 15th day of December, 1800; nor have we ever sanctioned, or even been privy to, any of their subsequent proceedings; but have joined and sanctioned ano-

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These facts are now too publicly known to require farther explanation. It cannot, therefore, be irrelevant to the present appeal in behalf of the ruptured poor, to state that there is ample room to commiserate and improve their condition, notwithstanding former efforts to relieve them. With such design, a new and efficient institution has been recently established for the relief of ruptured persons, which will afford a similar extension of benefits to the army and navy, as soon as the funds shall prove adequate for that purpose. At the same time, it is resolved, that this new institution shall include within the sphere of its bounty a description of sufferers, (namely, persons afflicted with Prolapses,) who have hitherto been left unprotected and forsaken. With a reference to this twofold object of its formation, it is named *The New Rupture Society for the Relief of both Sexes, afflicted with Herniary Complaints and Prolapses.*

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ther Institution, under the title of *The New Rupture Society*, established 1805, which we trust will be governed by such just and honourable principles as will prevent those irregularities which compelled us, the undersigned, to withdraw from the former Institution: and we rely on that public and liberal support to the *New Society* which, on investigation, it may be found to merit.

(Signed)

*President.*
Melville.

*Vice-Presidents.*
M. Garthshore,
J. Heaviside,
J. J Angerstein,
W. Windham,
Robert Hankey,
W^m Farquhar.

*Treasurer.*
J. W. Adam

*Life Governors.*
Henry Hoare,
W Alers,
W. Hall Timbrel,
Abr. Goldsmid,
Rob^t Thornton,
Sam^l Thornton,
Henry Thornton,
James Farrer,
George Wolf,
Teignmouth,
W. Wilberforce,
Barham,
S. Dunelm.

The New Rupture Society is under the immediate patronage H. R. H. the Duke of York; who has condescended to express "his full conviction of its great public utility," in relieving the poor, of both sexes, afflicted with Herniary complaints and Prolapses. By adopting a system of economy in the formation and management of a permanent fund for these purposes, a number of Subscribers of one or two guineas each per annum, may be enabled to administer consolation to thousands of their fellow creatures, who would otherwise die miserably, or live unprofitable members of the community.

The benefits of this Charity are extended to all parts of the kingdom: and the patients in London are attended by Mr, Blair, No. 69, Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury-square.

Subscriptions for the use of The New Rupture Society are received by the following Bankers: Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street (Treasurers to the Institution); Hankey and Co. Fenchurch-street; Fuller, Chatteris, and Co. Lombard-street; Ransom and Co. Pall Mall: and by Mr. John Sawyer, 20, Great James-street, Bedford Row (Collector to the Society); of whom may be had the printed regulations, and a list of the governors.

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THE BEE.—No. II.

Floriferis ut apes in saltibus omnia libant, omnia nos. LUCRETIUS.

DR. RICHARD CHANDLER.

THE travels of this ingenious author through Asia Minor are well known. He appears, however, to have been an abler antiquary than a descriptive writer. When sailing along the Atlantic, the magnificent picture of the setting sun he thus depicts:

"It changed rapidly into different figures until the resemblance was that of a *capacious punch bowl inverted*; the rim of the bottom extending upwards, and the body lengthening below, it became a *mushroom on a stalk*; it was next metamorphosed into a *flaming cauldron*, of which the lid rising up swelled nearly into an orb and vanished.

LACEDEMONIAN BLACK BROTH.

For making this beverage the cook was furnished with salt and vinegar, and bid to procure what was wanting from a victim. This, it has been conjectured, was blood. The Epicure will not lament that the entire recipe has not reached us.



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MAINARD.

The following witty epigram was written by this venerable votary of Bacchus:

La mort nous guette; et quand ses lois,
Nous ont enfermés une fois
Au sein d'une fossé profonde,
Adieu bons vins, et bon repas
Ma science ne trouve pas
Des Cabarets en l'autre monde.

RACINE.

When this poet was pursuing his studies under Claude Lancelot, he met by accident with the Greek romance of the Amours of Theagene and Chariclea. His master took the book from him and threw it in the fire. A second copy meeting with the same fate, young Racine bought a third, and after having learnt it by heart, he took it to Lancelot, and said, "You may burn this as well as the others."

ORIGINAL LETTER OF WILLIAM JULIUS MICKLE, THE POET.

(Never before published.)

——— Quanquam ridentem dicere verum
Quid vetat?

At a visit which I lately made to my physician, I attempted to rally him on the practice of the apothecaries, who, I with pleasantry alledged, were accustomed to make their patients' apartments repositories for medicines, but he gravely interrupted me nearly in the following words.

"Although I have heard similar complaints among different ranks of society, I believe they are without foundation; on the contrary, I think the apothecaries are treated with injustice, which in my opinion will appear evident by pointing out their situation with the public.

"I suppose that in four fifths of the cases of sickness which obtain medical assistance throughout this kingdom, the apothecary is called in alone, at the beginning of the complaint, and that he remains employed without any farther assistance in the greater number of them; therefore, in these instances he acts in the capacity of physician as well as of apothecary; that is to say, he endeavours to specify the disease, and to find out its causes; he gives the necessary directions to those who have the care of the sick, and prescribes the remedies, which nearly include the whole of the physician's office; and he afterwards prepares those medicines which he has ordered, and applies them if necessary, which employments are the business of the apothecary.

"Having stated the nature of their engagements with their patients, let us take a view of the manner in which their emoluments arise, and here I think we shall find that society have established a custom in opposition to reason, for the apothecaries are paid only in their latter capacity, and not for their advice; by this means their reward, as well as their support, becomes entirely dependant on the medicines which they send in; and they are frequently called, where the exercise of their knowledge and experience must take place, but where few or no medicines are required, which in my judgment constitutes the injustice I charge the public with towards them. And admitting for a moment your accusation in its full force, that medicines are sometimes sent in which are innocent and unnecessary, I maintain that, even then, there is no more than an apparent opposition between their practice and their honesty, for certainly it is no more than strict justice that they should be paid in one manner or another for the application of that necessary experience and judgment, which is not to be acquired but by a tedious and an expensive education; and which is only to be put in practice by a voluntary laying down of their personal liberty.

"From this account of their situation, I think it appears plain, that custom has adopted a mutually unpleasant method of rewarding them when they are employed without a physician, which it is not in the power of the apothecaries, but with the consent of their patients, or with the united approbation of the public, to alter. But some individuals forgetting the effects of a liberal education themselves, are ungenerous enough to accuse the apothecaries of a want of sufficient disinterestedness, without having considered the matter with proper attention."

As I found I was unable to answer him, I dropt the subject of discourse with acknowledging that he had the ad-

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vantage of me in pleasantry, but I confess he placed the matter in a very different point of view from what I had considered it before, and that I am become a convert to the opinion which he advanced.

GLASGUENSIS.

# CRITICISM,

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

***Transactions of the Parisian Sanhedrim, or acts of the Assembly of Israelitish Deputies of France and Italy, convoked at Paris; by an Imperial and Royal Decree, dated May 30, 1806. Translated from the original. Published by M. Diogene Tama: with a preface and illustrative notes, by F. D. Kirwan, Esq.*** 1 vol. 8vo. 1807.

THIS is in every point of view an important, an interesting, and a singular publication. It presents a striking phenomenon in an age of wonders; it stands conspicuous amidst surrounding singularities; an enthusiastic mind might dwell upon it with strong and various emotions; a religious one might view itwith awe and trembling.

The French editor of this volume has amassed together a great quantity of information respecting the habits, the manners, the principles, and tenets of the Jews. It is curious and interesting; and there are some pieces in vindication of them that are truly eloquent. The work contains likewise an account of the deliberations of the Jewish deputies, respecting the questions proposed to them by Bonaparte. We will endeavour to give an outline of the contents and nature of this curious production.

The first part of the volume is occupied with writings and acts relating to the former condition of individuals professing the Hebrew religion in France, and M. Tama enters at length into a vindication of his brethren against the aspersions of a M. Poujol and a M. de Bonald. These remarks are extremely trite, and shew that M. Tama is but ill qualified to wield the weapons of controversy. His mode of reasoning is often ridiculous; and in every case it is easy to perceive that his arguments are all derived from a gross and glaring self-interest. This however, might be pardoned as a venial error, but his fulsome and degrading adulation to the present ruler of France bespeaks a wretchedness of intellect still more contemptible. We forbear from specifying here the particular passages, because we mean to advert to similar instances in the addresses of the deputies in the course of our review.

After having thus combated the arguments of his opponents, M. Tama next gives some copious extracts from a work entitled *An Appeal to the Justice of Kings and Nations*, written and published at Strasburg in 1801. This is a singularly eloquent production, even in a translation. Its object is to destroy the cruel prejudices which have so long existed with respect to the Jews, and to detail some of the numerous hardships and sufferings which they have in consequence sustained at different periods. In some parts enthusiasm may be suspected of performing the office oftruth, and especially in those that relate to the domestic manners and virtues of this people. The following extract will afford a favourable specimen of the language of this pamphlet,

"Weighed down by taxes, and forced to contribute more than Christians for the support of society, they had hardly any of the rights which it gives. If a destructive scourge happened to spread havock among the inhabitants of a country, the Jews had poisoned the springs, or those men, cursed by heaven, had, nevertheless, incensed it, by their prayers, against the nation they were supposed to hate. Did sovereigns want pecuniary assistance to carry on their wars? The Jews were compelled to give up those riches in which they sought some consolation against the oppressing sense of their abject condition: as a reward for their sacrifices, they were expelled from the state they had supported, and they were afterwards recalled to be stript again. Compelled to wear exteriorly the



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badges of their abject state, they were, every where, exposed to the insults of the vilest populace. When from his solitary retreat an enthusiastic hermit preached the crusades to the nations of Europe, and a part of its inhabitants left their country to moisten with their blood the plains of Palestine, the knell of promiscuous massacre tolled before the alarm-bell of war. Millions of Jews were then murdered to glut the pious rage of the crusaders. It was by tearing the entrails of their brethren that these warriors sought to deserve the protection of Heaven. Skulls of men and bleeding hearts were offered as holocausts on the altars of that God who has no pleasure even in the blood of the innocent lamb, and ministers of peace were thrown into a holy enthusiasm by these bloody sacrifices. It is thus that Basil, Treves, Coblentz, and Cologn, became human shambles. It is thus that upwards of four hundred thousand victims, of all ages, and of both sexes, lost their lives at Cesaria and Alexandria. The recollection of these horrors draws tears of blood from my eyes, and I cannot help blushing for the whole race of mankind. And is it after they have experienced such treatment that they are reproached with their vices? Is it after being for eighteen centuries the sport of contempt, that they are reproached with being no longer alive to it? Is it after having so often glutted with their blood the thirst of their persecutors, that they are held out as enemies to other nations? Is it, when they have been bereft of all means to mollify the hearts of their tyrants, that indignation is roused if, now and then, they cast a mournful look towards the ruins of their temple, towards their country, where, formerly, happiness crowned their peaceful days, free from the cares of ambition and of riches? Is it when the career of arts and of industry has been completely shut against them, that the Jewish nation is represented as a lazy, indolent, useless race, a burthen to the country which supports them? But whither am I going? Our persecutors would have us to kiss our fetters, and hug to our hearts the murderers of our brethren, in return for the inveteracy which they manifest against us every where but in France. The slightest expression of grief wrung from us marks us a ferocious people. They wish to take from us even the last distant hope of future happiness, to seize whatever belongs to us most legitimately, and that, like senseless victims, we should in the mean time refrain from any sign of resentment, which, powerless in itself, excites only derision or contempt."

This we fear is a faithful picture, and as such, it proclaims loudly the sanguinary excesses of misguided and persecuting men. The religion of Christ requires that we should live as brethren, and not maintain its dictates by excesses that would disgrace the most ferocious savages that discovery has yet held up to our notice.

The next important document in this volume is the imperial and royal decree from the palace of St Cloud, May 30, 1806, the object of which was to call together an assembly of the principal jews to deliberate upon the means they might deem the *fittest* "to re-establish among their brethren the exercise of mechanical arts and useful professions, in order to replace by an honest industry the shameful resources to which many of them have resorted from generation to generation, these many centuries." It was therefore decreed that on the 15th July following, an assembly of individuals professing the Jewish religion and residing in the French territory, *should* be formed in Paris. The assembly was accordingly formed of upwards of one hundred deputies from the different departments, and their first sitting took place on the 26th July, *their* sabbath day, but which they *loyally* disregarded in obedience to their "ancient laws, which command above all things a prompt obedience to all orders whatever from their sovereign."

It deserves to be remarked, that in this assembly of Jews, under their *present* system, great good sense, knowledge, and propriety, were displayed; as much indeed as could have been expected from any assembled number of people of any persuasion. This may serve to shew that the pretended amelioration that is so ostentatiously vaunted as the ostensible ob-

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ject of this convocation of them, is liable to great suspicion. By a decree of the first national assembly they had been admitted to the rights of citizens of France, and the good effects of this salutary toleration appears to be abundantly visible in the assembly we are now considering. What further benefits they require, or Bonaparte may be able or disposed to give, it is not easy to foresee; the designs of that subtle and crafty tyrant are not always to be penetrated; and while some pretend that he is meditating the gigantic plan of re-establishing them in Syria as a distinct nation, others hint, that a very enormous contribution was levied upon them as a return for his promised protection and goodness. It is not improbable that it may thus end, in procuring to Bonaparte a necessary supply of money, in gratifying his love of pomp and shew, and in lulling the Jews into a pleasing hope of political and religious regeneration. Be this however, as it may, the assembling of a Jewish Sanhedrim in a Christian capital is an event so striking and so singular, that it cannot be contemplated without various sensations. Connected with religious faith and persuasion it excites strong emotions; the nation whom the Lord had declared he "would scatter among all people from one end of the earth even unto the other" and among whom it was pronounced "they should find no ease, neither should the sole of their foot have a rest," that nation thus partly assembled to deliberate upon a sort of political resuscitation, and inviting their brethren throughout the whole of Europe to assist at their deliberations, under the sanction of a powerful and conquering monarch, is a spectacle not to be contemplated with indifference by those who remember also that it has been said they should one day "rule the nations with a rod of iron, and dash in pieces" those who had afflicted them "like a potter's vessel." In this point of view therefore, this assembly must be regarded as a singular event; it is not however, in the power of man to argue as to any fulfilment of events from this circumstance; but the mind naturally reverts to so prominent a dogma of the Christian faith.

We return now to the abstract of the work.

In the second sitting of July the 29th, some Commissioners of Bonaparte were instructed to propose twelve questions to the assembly for their answer. Some of these questions appear to involve subjects of mere curious speculation, while others have evidently a deeper purport than is manifest from a superficial consideration of them; for example the sixth, 'Do the Jews born in France and treated by the law as French citizens, acknowledge France as their country? Are they bound to defend it? Are they bound to obey the laws, and to follow the directions of the civil code?" Those who are best acquainted with the usual policy of the present French government, will best know how to appreciate the above.

The answers returned to these questions by the deputies are worded with extreme caution, and betray a constant fear lest they should thwart the views or wishes of Bonaparte. The preparing of these answers occupied several sittings. As a specimen, we select the following.

"Third Question.--*Can a Jewess marry a Christian, and a Jew a Christian woman? or does the law allow the Jews to intermarry only among themselves?*

"Answer.--The law does not say that a Jewess cannot marry a Christian, nor a Jew a Christian woman; nor does it state that Jews can only intermarry among themselves.

"The only marriages expressly forbidden by the law, are those with the seven Canaanean nations, with Amon and Moab, and with the Egyptians. The prohibition is absolute concerning the seven Canaanean nations: with regard to Amon and Moab, it is limited, according to many Talmudists, to the men of those nations, and does not extend to the women; it is even thought that these last would have embraced the Jewish religion. As to Egyptians, the prohibition is limited to the third generation. The prohibition in general applies only to nations in idolatry. The Talmud declares formally that modern nations are not to be considered as such, since they worship, like us, the God of heaven and earth. And, accordingly,

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there has been, at several periods, intermarriages between Jews and Christians in France, in Spain, and in Germany: these marriages were sometime tolerated and sometimes forbidden by the laws of those sovereigns, who had received Jews into their dominions.

"Unions of this kind are still found in France; but we cannot dissemble that the opinion of the Rabbies is against these marriages. According to their doctrine, although the religion of Moses has not forbidden the Jews from intermarrying with nations not of their religion, yet, as marriage, according to the Talmud, requires religious ceremonies called *Kiduschim*, with the benediction used in such cases, no marriage can be *religiously* valid unless these ceremonies have been performed. This could not be done towards persons who would not both of them consider these ceremonies as sacred; and in that case the married couple could separate without the *religious* divorce; they would then be considered as married *civilly* but not *religiously*.

"Such is the opinion of the Rabbies, members of this assembly. In general they would be no more inclined to bless the union of a Jewess with a Christian, or of a Jew with a Christian woman, than Catholic priests themselves would be disposed to sanction unions of this kind. The Rabbies acknowledge, however, that a Jew, who marries a Christian woman, does not cease on that account, to be considered as a Jew by his brethren, any more than if he had married a Jewess *civilly* and not *religiously*."

We wish our limits would permit us to extract also the eleventh and twelfth questions with their answers. They are, "Does the law forbid the Jews from taking usury from their brethren?" and "Does it forbid, or does it allow to take usury from strangers?"

In answering these questions, the deputies observed with regard to the first, that the Hebrew word *nechech* has been improperly translated usury; in the Hebrew language it means *interest* of any kind, and not *usurious interest*. It cannot therefore, be taken in the acceptation now given to the word *usury*. They observe further, that it is impossible it ever could have had that acceptation; for usury is an expression relative to, and compared with, another and a lawful interest, and the text* contains nothing which alludes to the other term of comparison. The word *nechech*, they say, answers to the Latin word *fœnus*; to say therefore that it means *usury*, another must be found that implies *interest*; but no such vocable exists in the Hebrew language.

They give however, rather a lax interpretation to the law of Moses. They maintain that the spirit of its application is now lost; it was intended to foster benevolence and kindness towards each other; but that now since the Jews have become a trading and mercantile people, they consider themselves as authorized to take it even from their brethren in affairs of commerce and speculation.

In answering the twelfth question they maintain that the law which allows to take interest from the stranger, evidently refers only to nations in commercial intercourse with them, or there would otherwise be a marked contradiction between this law and numerous passages of scripture, which uniformly recommend kindness, goodwill, and benevolence, towards strangers.

With the answers to his questions Bonaparte professed himself satisfied, requiring however, a religious pledge for their strict adherence to the principles contained in them: also that they should find a place near the Talmud, and thus acquire in the eyes of the Jews of all countries and of all ages, the greatest possible authority. He decreed also, that they should be ratified by the decision of the Great Sanhedrim which was to be convoked on the 20th October following.

We must not omit to mention that these Jewish deputies celebrated the

* Deuteronomy (chap. xxiii. v. 19.) says, "Thou shalt not lend upon *interest* to thy brother, *interest* of money, *interest* of victuals, *interest* of any thing that is lent upon *interest*." It is almost unnecessary to observe, that what is here translated *interest* by the Jewish deputies, is rendered by the word *usury* in our translation.

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birth of their "august Emperor" with great ceremony and magnificence. Sermons were delivered to the assembled Israelites in French, German, and Italian, and in which we found more than enough to make us blush for human nature. Such base and cringing, such impious flattery was never before, surely, offered at the footstool of a tyrant: we are sorry to think that the mind of man, even under the most abject circumstances, can be so debased, as to present such specimens of degraded servility. M. Tama too, the editor of the present volume, may claim his full share of this infamy. To say nothing of the common routine of adulatory language that is to be found in every thing that comes from the French press connected with Bonaparte, we give the following insulting passage to our readers without any comment.

"It (i. e. his Imperial Decree by which the Jews were convoked) will carry to the most distant generations the pleasing conviction, that in our times we beheld in our august Emperor, the *living image of the Deity!*"

Besides these wretched effusions, called sermons, we have also some *Ossianic* odes composed in Hebrew by different Jews, which are remarkable only for inflated language and hyperbolical praise. Let the following suffice:

"How great thy destiny, O NAPOLEON! Who can be compared with thee among the glory of nations? Who among renowned warriors, among sage lawgivers, ever raised his fame near to thine, O first of mortal men?—Bright in days of old was the glory of Athens and of Rome: dim is their light now before thee. On thee the eyes of nations are fixed; they wonder and bless thy name."

We cannot conclude our review of this book without expressing the deep interest that we have felt in the perusal of it: it is certainly an important work, as connected with an event that seems to predict such strange and remarkable consequences. The translation is executed with considerable judgment and accuracy.

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RECOLLECTIONS *of* PARIS, *in the* YEARS 1802-3-4-5. *By* JOHN PINKERTON. 2 vols. 8vo. 1806.

MR. PINKERTON is an author well known by various productions, though by none perhaps more than by his Geography, a work certainly well digested, and with fair allowances for human imperfection, and the peculiar difficulties of the subject, the best that has perhaps appeared in any country. From the objects towards which Mr. P. has principally directed his attention, we hardly expected to find him in the present instance an accurate or an amusing delineator of men and manners. We thought he might present some useful enquiries and a few general observations upon such topics as must necessarily have forced themselves upon his notice during a residence of four years in the country: but we did not expect to meet with that facility of language, that quickness of observation, and that interesting arrangement, which we sometimes find in travellers, and which perhaps, are in a peculiar manner requisite in a person who would describe the manners and the state of society of the Parisians. But we will not anticipate our judgment; whether we were disappointed in our expectations or not, the tenor of our remarks will shew.

If vanity were a prime constituent in the composition of an author, we know no man who possesses fairer claims to pre-eminence than Mr. Pinkerton. His preface is replete with it; it lurks in many other parts of the work; and blazes forth in meridian splendor in Chap. xviii. of the second volume, which is indeed a disgusting piece of egotism. But we were prepared for this; he who has read Mr. Pinkerton's preface to the last edition of the Geography, and observes with what modest complacency he lays claim to purity and classical elegance of diction, and the grounds too, upon which he advances this claim, will not be surprised to find him occasionally trespassing against the decencies of feeling in the present volumes. It deserves to be remarked that Mr. Pinkerton considers himself as one of the standard English writers, whose style

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"foreigners" have pronounced to be so intelligible, that they translated it very easily; and Mr. Pinkerton moreover declares that they, the "foreigners," are the only adequate judges of the matter, that their testimony in favour of his excellence admits of no contention!! Aware of Mr. Pinkerton's high pretensions in this particular, we paid a particular attention to the style of the present work, and the first thing we discovered was, that he is utterly ignorant of the true use of the subjunctive mood in English. Profusely scattered through the volumes we find such expressions as the following: "Yet though the French *be* a most ingenious people"—"Though our opposition *be* directed &c."—"Though it *be* said that there are rude busts in front of a house." In all these instances, and in numerous others which we have omitted, Mr. Pinkerton is speaking of really existing facts, and therefore the subjunctive mood ought not to have been used. He was probably led into this error by supposing that a conjunction always governs the subjunctive mood: but he might have learnt from Lowth, from Priestley, and from other grammarians, that this mood should be used only when some contingency, or some doubt is implied, otherwise the indicative is required. It is astonishing to observe what absurdly glaring instances of bad grammar he has thus accumulated; for it is evident that if conjunctions always governed the subjunctive mood, the following sentence from another writer ought to stand thus:

"Though he (i. e. our Saviour) *were* divinely inspired, and spoke therefore as the oracle of God, with supreme authority; though he *were* endued with supernatural powers, and could therefore have confirmed the truth of what he uttered by miracles; yet in compliance with the way in which human nature and reasonable creatures are usually wrought upon, he reasoned." Here then, according to Mr. Pinkerton's plan, we should evidently express all this as a doubt, namely, whether our Saviour were divinely inspired or not, &c. This instance may serve to shew, that in the use of the subjunctive mood we are guided by what we wish to express.

But besides these, and some other trifling grammatical inaccuracies, Mr. Pinkerton, as a self-constituted model of *pure* and classical composition, presents us with many specimens of the following description:

"Many words have been attempted to be introduced by writers of an usurped and *meteoric* reputation, which have already been effaced by the *sponge* of oblivion!" Vol. 1. p. 45.

"For like many other sentiment-mongers, dramatic and *novelistic*." Ib. p. 110.

"In all ages philosophers have appeared, who, from their eagerness to *storm the castle of fame, &c.*" Ib. 132.

Speaking of Rousseau, he has the following beautiful metaphor:

"His admirers *fondly* saw him darting the *thunderbolts of truth* amidst the most *vivid tints of intellectual lightning* and the most *sonorous peals of eloquence*"!! Ib. p. 133.

We give this as a precious effusion of nonsense to our curious readers. As a specimen of elegant phraseology we select the following:

"Even the wildest savages value *as they do their own eyes!*" Ib. p. 140.

"*By the bye*, the statues justly represent, &c." Ib. p. 205.

"In this however, he is as *sophistic, &c.*" and a few lines afterwards we are told that an argument is "*sophistic* and *devious*." Ib. p. 159.

*Sed satis superque.* Yet we will give one more instance from this self-created classic, wherein he seems even to outdo himself. It has been remarked that our language will not admit of those daring heights of eloquence which we find in Grecian and Roman authors: Burke, who often braved this idea, by some efforts of genuine eloquence, has been considered as too florid by his frigid countrymen; nay, even Cicero himself was censured for appealing to the stones of Rome in one of his orations against Verres: but what are all these compared to the following climax of images?

"This fatal doctrine, which represents equality and inequality as accidental to human nature, instead of necessary and unavoidable, inwoven

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in our very texture,! flowing in our veins,!! harmonizing our nerves,!!! strengthening our bones,!!!! animating every fibre and filament of our brains,!!!!! has led, &c." Ib. p. 286.

Seriously, it is a phenomenon which we are unable to account for, how a man who has passed the middle age of life can be so miserably deluded as to give himself out for a pure and classical writer, to vaunt himself upon his style, and yet suffer such absolute absurdity and vulgarity to escape him. We considered it as our duty to enter into these particulars, because such a glaring instance of vanity has never before come under our observation.

Another objection which we have to this work is that Mr. Pinkerton is too much a Frenchman; every thing that is Parisian is charming. The wines, the dinners, the society, all are exquisite, and we were not a little surprised to find a grave antiquary dilating with such epicurean rapture upon the luxuries of Paris, and telling us how sadly the wines of France "excite the amorous passions," and that hence flows the "salacity of the French male!! Who would not suppose he was talking of a goat or a ram? But Mr. Pinkerton's gallic mania goes further than sensual pleasures and erotic delights; he seems to be a constant admirer of all the acts of the present ruler of France: this is unseemly; and though we know that a philosopher aspires to be a cosmopolite, yet the patriotism that can applaud and eulogise a professed and rancorous enemy is not that which deserves to be itself applauded.

Notwithstanding the boast of Mr. Pinkerton in his preface, that even in the most trivial topics of the present work, "new views are often introduced," we have not met with half a dozen articles that we should deem worth transcribing. A great part of the first volume is filled with strictures upon different tenets of Rousseau introduced with as much prefatory pomp as if he were about to confer some signal benefit upon human nature. In these strictures he confines himself merely to unqualified assertion, and that too in a very flippant manner. Often he does nothing but dogmatize, and then exults at the end of his chapter as if he had successfully combated the arguments of his antagonist. For instance, in opposing Rousseau's opinions on a state of nature, he takes for granted that the life of a savage is uncomfortable, &c. (p. 166.) without considering that his happiness is commensurate to his capacity for happiness, and therefore he is as completely blest as an European petit maitre. A savage cannot form a wish of bliss beyond what he already enjoys; therefore he cannot be unhappy, since the misery of discontent can arise only from a comparison of our own state with that of some happier being. When we consider the life of a savage, we call it unhappy because we estimate it by our own; but in this way a peer might argue for the infelicity of a private gentleman, and so on through every gradation of rank and wealth.

The best chapter in the first volume is that upon Education (Chap. xxxi.) which contains some interesting details, and is upon the whole a valuable piece of information relative to the mode of education in France.

The chapters which he denominates "Fragments," "Small Talk," &c. &c. are in general vapid and dull, and consist of stale anecdotes, that have already been given to the world in various ways: for instance, we have the story of the turkey cock and Boileau, which was to be found in Helvetius, and among others, gentle reader, we have the notable story of the grenadier threatening to extinguish his Lilliputian officer with his cap! a picture of which may be seen in every caricature shop in the metropolis.

As a specimen we extract from the first volume the following article respecting the cemeteries of Paris.

"Before the revolution, the church-yards in Paris were not numerous, the burials being often in the churches themselves. That of the Innocents was the largest and most remarkable, a predilection for its presumed holiness having been adopted by the devout. In consequence of this, it was so crowded with bodies, as to infect the cellars in the neighbourhood, and to threaten a disgusting rupture of the walls. The bodies were therefore removed during successive nights, and the whole paved



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and reduced to the level of the streets. The reports on this subject are curious, but severe lessons of humiliation.

"Since the salutary law, ordaining that the dead should not be buried in churches, nor even in the city, only two church-yards are open in this populous capital. One of these public cemeteries is at Clamart, beyond the garden of plants, which serves for the southern half of the city, including the Hotel Dieu; the other, serving for the northern half, though this be arbitrary, is in a small irregular vale, on the southern declivity of Mont Martre.

"The latter repository is not only in a picturesque situation, but variegated by the unevenness of the ground; it is surrounded with a wall of moulded clay, capped with flat tiles, to protect it from the weather, and supported by so many buttresses, that probably a stone wall could have been erected at an equal expense. The sexton lives at some distance, but it is seldom necessary to wait five minutes, before one of the numerous dead arrives, when the gate is opened. On entering, you see to the left a sandy elevation of the natural soil, declining towards the west. The coffin is let down on the edge of this declivity, to a shelf at a small depth, and covered with a few shovels full of sand. A husband, wife, or relation, gives a parting look, sheds a few tears, and turns away. If the body come from an hospital, it is only inclosed in a sack, and borne by two men on a hand bier, over which two half hoops support a linen cloth. Aware of the indecency of this slight inhumation, the sexton will not permit you to go so far as to command a view of the declivity, interspersed with coffins and sacks. But the smell is offended at the distance of forty or fifty yards, if the wind blow from the cemetery. Respect is due to the dead, and greater decency would be commendable. The rapidity with which the burials are hastened, also deserves reprobation, the bodies never being kept above twenty-four hours, so that the death can scarcely be ascertained; the bodies are, however, exposed in the gateway of the hotel, with tapers and holy water, which is sprinkled over the coffin by the devout visitants.

"Towards the right, or eastern part of the church-yard of Mont Martre, there is a little deep vale, planted with weeping willows and shrubs, interspersed with neat tombs of stone. This part is reserved for those of a superior class; and the epitaphs, in French, are sometimes elegantly concise.

[*To be continued.*]

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*The New Farmer's Calendar; or Monthly Remembrancer for all kinds of Country Business; comprehending all the material Improvements in the New Husbandry, with the Management of Live Stock. Inscribed to the Farmers of Great Britain. By a Farmer and Breeder.* 1 vol. 8vo. 1806.

THE number of editions which this work has gone through, being no less than five in a short space of time, is a striking proof of its merits and utility. It contains upwards of six hundred closely printed pages at the moderate price of half-a-guinea. It will be found eminently advantageous to all persons concerned in rural affairs; the views of agricultural subjects which it contains, are marked by strong judgment and practical good sense, and without deviating into the paths of fanciful theory, it aims at discarding some useless prejudices that still exist relatively to the subjects treated in it.

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*The Golden Centenary, or Sequel to the Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian World; being One Hundred Testimonies in Behalf of Candour, Peace, and Unanimity, by Divines of the Church of England, of the Kirk of Scotland, and among the Protestant Dissenters. To which are prefixed two Essays, the one on the right of Private Judgment in matters of Religion, the other on the Dignity and Importance of the New Commandment. With an Appendix, containing pieces of Poetry, illustrative of the Genius of Christianity. By John Evans, M. A.* 1 vol. 8vo. 1806.

THIS ample title-page fully expresses the contents of this volume, the object of which is to serve as a supplement to a popular little work by the same author. It is ornamented with a frontispiece containing the portraits of Blair, Robert-

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son, Tillotson, Clarke, and other eminent divines. The two Essays which are prefixed are written with neatness and judgment; and the entire object of the work is so laudable, and it is executed with such merit, that we cannot help thanking Mr. Evans for so useful and interesting a present to the Christian world.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE INVITATION.

FAR, far dearest William we'll wander away
From that world where Hypocrisy reigns,
Leave behind us the pow'rful, the rich, and the gay,
Contentment to seek o'er the plains!

Or embosomed in woods, far retired from mankind,
On a little domain of our own,
We yet may the truant Sincerity find,
Tho' from cities she long since has flown!

Well pleased, I'd resign all the fading delights
And pleasures congenial to youth,
All my days of ennui, and my gay sleepless nights,
To seek Friendship, and Honor, and Truth!

With my William our cottage a palace would seem,
Where Love would preside at our board,
Where delight would from Constancy's eyes ever beam,
And Plenty her comforts afford!

No vain speculations, no troubles self-formed,
Would then our calm moments annoy,
Nor with hearts in the sun of Prosperity warmed
Should we coldly those moments employ.

But nurtured by Truth, by Benevolence led,
Our time would pass sweetly away;
And, when sinking in peace to our last earthly bed,
Life would seem but a short fleeting day.

LAURETTA.

## THE NEW PATENTS.

*Mr.* PROSSER'S, *for various Improvements upon Smoke or Air Jacks.*

THE first improvement consists in making the box, case, or body of the single smoke or air jack, to extend to the whole length from or near the centre of the inside of the chimney to the outside or breast thereof inclosing the spindle, and terminating at or near the chain-wheel. The second improvement consists in raising the said spindle and chain-wheel, in a slanting direction, above the centre of the worm; by which the oil flows above the top-carriage of the worm without the assistance of pipes or tubes, the box, case, or body being one entire piece (except the top, which is screwed or fastened on to remove at pleasure), continued from or near the centre of the flue to the outside of the breast of the chimney, and by which the oil put in the box, case, or body near the chain-wheel runs round and encloses the whole work. The third improvement consists in making the chain-wheel of brass or iron, instead of wood, and of placing in the groove or space in which the chain or chains run, tags and holes, thereby effectually preventing the chains from slipping.

The improved box, case, or body in a different form and way, is called the compound and skeleton air-jack; because it contains various wheels, pinions, or cranks, connected with the first worm-wheel, or the axle thereof, and continued any length, as the situation of the chimney, flue, or place in which it may be fixed, may require. It is called skeleton, because the body may be made nearly as small as two inches wide; from four to eight or twelve inches deep; it is called an air-jack, because, like the others, the air is more the first moving power than the smoke. The advantages of this form of the box are many and great. All the other boxes, cases, or bodies, one excepted, are shewn with their tops uncovered; but each of them are supplied with plate covers, and fastened by screws; and each cover has a small hinge, at or near the chain-wheels on the outside of the breast of the chimney, by which oil or any sub-



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stitute may be introduced without ascending the chimney. The boxes, cases, &c. are made of cast-iron, or any other metal, being first made in wood, wider at top than the bottom, in order to ease the founder in moulding. Sheet-iron or copper are good substitutes where cast-iron is not to be had. The advantages of this form in a box appear still further in a double jack, which comes out of the chimney and extends to the right and left hand; as in the old way three bevil gear-wheels are required, but in this way one wheel is fixed in the middle of the spindle, which running to the right and left, and working with those in the narrow box, will answer the end of the three-bevil gear-wheels, placed in the old way, to the extremity of which a chain-wheel may be added.

*Mr.* De Berenger's, *for preparing a certain Animal Substance as a Substitute for Horse-hair, &c. used for Cushions, Carriages, Sofas, &c.*

THIS substitute is manufactured of the hair or coat of hogs, not the bristles or mane, but that of the body; long hair of large hogs is best, but even that of pigs may be used. After killing the animal, the hair is to be scraped off as usual, then washed and thrown into lime-water and left one or two days. This immersion in lime-water destroys every fleshy substance, and completely prevents putrefaction. It is next washed in cold water, and twisted into a cord about the thickness of a goose-quill, which is forced into a tin, glass, or other tube while it is twisted. This tube is about three quarters of an inch in diameter, and may be from fifteen to thirty inches or more in length. This cord will readily coil itself round in the inside, and a stick may be occasionally introduced to force it quite tight. When a sufficient number of these tubes are filled, and corked up close at both ends, they are placed in a copper of boiling water for two hours. The hair is then to be taken out of the tubes, left to cool in solid pieces, and afterwards unpicked, when it will be found quite curly. It is then loosely thrown into large earthen pans with fine dry sand at the bottom, and a layer of dry sand sifted over every layer of hair, till the pans are filled; they are then covered with brown paper and put into an oven for three or four hours, with a heat nearly sufficient to burn the brown paper. When the sand is cold it is passed through a sieve; the hair will then possess a good curl and a fine elastic power, is perfectly clean and incapable of engendering any vermin.

A small wheel or any machine for twisting may also be used for twisting this hair before it is put into the tubes; but whether twisted this way or with the fingers, the hair should be damp, but the cords need not be long.

*Mr.* Wilcox's, *for Improvements in Steam Engines.*

THESE improvements are confined to the rotary steam engine, and consist exclusively in certain parts generally known by the appellation of gates, pallets, valves, or cocks; which by their particular and novel construction, are capable of confining steam or other elastic or dense fluids between the gates, valves, &c. These gates or valves move between the inside of a fixed cylinder and the outside of an inner cylinder. The insterstice is securely covered with lids; the said pallets being fixed, the one to the outer, and the other to the inner or revolving cylinder; and whilst a passage is formed on each side of the gate in the stationary cylinder, one of these passages communicate with the boiler, the other with the condenser, and thus the steam or fluid is brought to act between the said gates that are opened and shut from the external part of the engine by gear, similar to what is used in the present steam engines; and the inner or revolving cylinder is forced round in the circle it prescribes by the elasticity of steam or fluid pressing against the pallet fixed to the revolving cylinder, which pallets, while passing each other, either double up, turn on their edges, or slide backwards and forwards, upwards or downwards, or, in other cases, turn on their own axes.

The powers of this machine produce their whole effect without any reaction or diminution, friction alone excepted, which in the present instance is very trifling.

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## TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED & ECONOMICAL SOCIETIES.

### REPORT *of the* ROYAL COLLEGE *of* PHYSICIANS *respecting the State of* VACCINE INOCULATION.

THE Royal College of Physicians of London, having received his Majesty's Commands, in compliance with an Address from the House of Commons, "to inquire into the state of Vaccine Inoculation in the United Kingdom, to report their Opinion and Observations upon that Practice, upon the Evidence which has been adduced in its support, and upon the Causes which have hitherto retarded its general adoption;"—Have applied themselves diligently to the business referred to them.

Deeply impressed with the importance of an inquiry which equally involves the lives of individuals, and the public prosperity, they have made every exertion to investigate the subject fully and impartially. In aid of the knowledge and experience of the members of their own body, they have applied separately to each of the Licentiates of the College; they have corresponded with the Colleges of Physicians of Dublin and Edinburgh; with the Colleges of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin; they have called upon the Societies established for Vaccination, for an account of their practice, to what extent it has been carried on, and what has been the result of their experience; and they have, by public notice, invited individuals to contribute whatever information they had severally collected. They have in consequence been furnished with a mass of evidence communicated with the greatest readiness and candour, which enables them to speak with confidence upon all the principal points referred to them.

I. During eight years which have elapsed since Dr. Jenner made his discovery public, the progress of Vaccination has been rapid, not only in all parts of the United Kingdom, but in every quarter of the civilized world. In the British Islands some hundred thousands have been vaccinated, in our possessions in the East Indies upwards of 800,000, and among the nations of Europe the practice has become general. Professional men have submitted it to the fairest trials, and the Public have, for the most part, received it without prejudice. A few indeed have stood forth the adversaries of Vaccination, on the same grounds as their predecessors who opposed the Inoculation for the Small Pox, falsely led by hypothetical reasoning in the investigation of a subject which must be supported or rejected, upon facts and observation only. With these few exceptions, the testimony in favour of Vaccination has been most strong and satisfactory, and the practice of it, though it has received a check in some quarters, appears still to be upon the increase in most parts of the United Kingdom.

II. The College of Physicians, in giving their Observations and Opinions on the practice of Vaccination, think it right to premise, that they advance nothing but what is supported by the multiplied and unequivocal evidence which has been brought before them, and they have not considered any facts as proved but what have been stated from actual observation.

Vaccination appears to be in general perfectly safe; the instances to the contrary being extremely rare. The disease excited by it is slight, and seldom prevents those under it from following their ordinary occupations. It has been communicated with safety to pregnant women, to children during dentition, and in their earliest infancy: in all which respects it possesses material advantages over Inoculation for the Small Pox; which, though productive of a disease generally mild, yet sometimes occasions alarming symptoms, and is in a few cases fatal.

The security derived from Vaccination against the Small Pox, if not absolutely perfect, is as nearly so as can perhaps be expected from any human discovery; for amongst several hundred thousand cases, with the results of which the College have been made acquainted, the number of alledged failures has been surprizingly small, so much so, as to form certainly no reasonable objection to the general adoption of Vaccination; for it appears that there are not nearly so many failures, in a given number of vac-

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cinated persons, as there are deaths in an equal number of persons inoculated for the Small Pox. Nothing can more clearly demonstrate the superiority of Vaccination over the Inoculation of the Small Pox, than this consideration; and it is a most important fact, which has been confirmed in the course of this inquiry, that in almost every case, where the Small Pox has succeeded Vaccination, whether by Inoculation or by casual infection, the disease has varied much from its ordinary course; it has neither been the same in the violence, nor in the duration of its symptoms, but has, with very few exceptions, been remarkably mild, as if the Small Pox had been deprived, by the previous Vaccine disease, of all its usual malignity.

The testimonies before the College of Physicians are very decided in declaring, that Vaccination does less mischief to the constitution, and less frequently gives rise to other diseases, than the Small Pox, either natural or inoculated.

The College feel themselves called upon to state this strongly, because it has been objected to Vaccination, that it produces new, unheard-of, and monstrous diseases. Of such assertions no proofs have been produced, and, after diligent inquiry, the College believe them to have been either the inventions of designing, or the mistakes of ignorant men. In these respects then, in its mildness, its safety, and its consequences, the individual may look for the peculiar advantages of Vaccination. The benefits which flow from it to society are infinitely more considerable; it spreads no infection, and can be communicated only by Inoculation. It is from a consideration of the pernicious effects of the Small Pox, that the real value of Vaccination is to be estimated. The natural Small Pox has been supposed to destroy a sixth part of all whom it attacks; and that even by Inoculation, where that has been general in parishes and towns, about one in 300 has usually died. It is not sufficiently known, or not adverted to, that nearly one-tenth, some years more than one-tenth of the whole mortality in London, is occasioned by the Small Pox; and however beneficial the Inoculation of the Small Pox may have been to individuals, it appears to have kept up a constant source of contagion, which has been the means of increasing the number of deaths by what is called the Natural disease. It cannot be doubted that this mischief has been extended by the inconsiderate manner in which great numbers of persons, even since the introduction of Vaccination, are still every year inoculated with the Small Pox, and afterwards required to attend two or three times a week at the places of Inoculation, through every stage of their illness.

From this, then, the Public are to expect the great and uncontroverted superiority of Vaccination, that it communicates no casual infection, and, while it is a protection to the individual, it is not prejudicial to the Public.

III. The College of Physicians, in reporting their Observations and Opinions on the Evidence adduced in support of Vaccination, feel themselves authorized to state that a body of Evidence so large, so temperate, and so consistent, was perhaps never before collected upon any medical question. A discovery so novel, and to which there was nothing analogous known in nature, though resting on the experimental observations of the Inventor, was at first received with diffidence; it was not, however, difficult for others to repeat his experiments, by which the truth of his observations was confirmed, and the doubts of the cautious were gradually dispelled by extensive experience. At the commencement of the practice, almost all that were vaccinated were afterwards submitted to the Inoculation of the Small Pox; many underwent this operation a second, and even a third time, and the uniform success of these trials quickly bred confidence in the new discovery. But the evidence of the security derived from Vaccination against the Small Pox does not rest alone upon those who afterwards underwent Variolous Inoculation, although amounting to many thousands; for it appears, from numerous observations communicated to the College, that those who have been vaccinated are equally secure against the contagion of epidemic Small Pox. Towns indeed, and Districts of the Country, in which Vaccination had

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been general, have aftewards had the Small Pox prevalent on all sides of them without suffering from the contagion. There are also in the evidence a few examples of epidemic Small Pox having been subdued by a general Vaccination. It will not, therefore, appear extraordinary that many who have communicated their observations should state, that though at first they thought unfavourably of the practice, experience had now removed all their doubts.

It has been already mentioned, that the evidence is not universally favourable; although it is in truth nearly so, for there are a few who entertain sentiments differing widely from those of the great majority of their brethren. The College, therefore, deemed it their duty, in a particular manner, to enquire upon what grounds and evidence the opposers of Vaccination rested their opinions. From personal examination, as well as from their writings, they endeavoured to learn the full extent and weight of their objections. They found them without experience in Vaccination, supporting their opinions by hearsay information, and hypothetical reasoning, and, upon investigating the facts which they advanced, they found them to be either misapprehended or misrepresented; or that they fell under the description of cases of imperfect Small Pox, before noticed, and which the College have endeavoured fairly to appreciate.

The practice of Vaccination is but of eight years standing, and its promoters, as well as opponents, must keep in mind, that a period so short is too limited to ascertain every point, or to bring the art to that perfection of which it may be capable. The truth of this will readily be admitted by those acquainted with the history of Inoculation for the Small Pox. Vaccination is now, however, well understood, and its character accurately described. Some deviations from the usual course have occasionally occurred, which the Author of the practice has called spurious Cow Pox, by which the Public have been misled, as if there were a true and a false Cow Pox; but it appears, that nothing more was meant, than to express irregularity or difference from that common form and progress of the Vaccine Pustule from which its efficacy is inferred. Those who perform Vaccination ought therefore to be well instructed, and should have watched with the greatest care the regular progress of the Pustule, and learnt the most proper time for taking the matter. There is little doubt that some of the failures are to be imputed to the inexperience of the early Vaccinators, and it is not unreasonable to expect that farther observation will yet suggest many improvements that will reduce the number of anomalous cases, and furnish the means of determining, with greater precision, when the Vaccine disease has been effectually received.

Though the College of Physicians have confined themselves in estimating the evidence to such facts as have occurred in their own country, because the accuracy of them could best be ascertained, they cannot be insensible to the confirmation these receive from the reports of the successful introduction of Vaccination, not only into every part of Europe, but throughout the vast Continents of Asia and America.

IV. Several causes have had a partial operation in retarding the general adoption of Vaccination; some writers have greatly undervalued the security it affords, while others have considered it to be of a temporary nature only; but if any reliance is to be placed on the statements which have been laid before the College, its power of protecting the human body from the Small Pox, though not perfect indeed, is abundantly sufficient to recommend it to the prudent and dispassionate, especially as the Small Pox, in the few instances where it has subsequently occurred, has been generally mild and transient. The opinion that Vaccination affords but a temporary security is supported by no analogy in nature, nor by the facts which have hitherto occurred. Although the experience of Vaccine Inoculation be only of a few years, yet the same disease, contracted by the Milkers of Cows, in some districts has been long enough known to ascertain that in them, at least the unsusceptibility of the Small Pox contagion does not wear out by time. Another cause, is, the charge against Vaccination of pro-

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ducing various new diseases of frightful and monstrous appearance.

Representations of some of these have been exhibited in prints in a way to alarm the feelings of parents, and to infuse dread and apprehension into the minds of the uninformed. Publications with such representations have been widely circulated, and though they originate either in gross ignorance, or wilful misrepresentation, yet have they lessened the confidence of many, particularly of the lower classes, in Vaccination; no permanent effects, however, in retarding the progress of Vaccination, need be apprehended from such causes, for, as soon as the Public shall view them coolly and without surprize, they will excite contempt, and not fear.

Though the College of Physicians are of opinion that the progress of Vaccination has been retarded in a few places by the above causes, yet they conceive that its general adoption has been prevented by causes far more powerful, and of a nature wholly different. The lower orders of society can hardly be induced to adopt precautions against evils which may be at a distance; nor can it be expected from them, if these precautions are attended with expence. Unless therefore, from the immediate dread of epidemic Small Pox neither Vaccination nor Inoculation appear at any time to have been general, and when the cause of terror has passed by the Public have relapsed again into a state of indifference and apathy, and the salutary practice has come to a stand, it is not easy to suggest a remedy for an evil so deeply imprinted in human nature. To inform and instruct the public mind may do much, and it will probably be found that the progress of Vaccination in different parts of the United Kingdom will be in proportion to that instruction. Were encouragement given to Vaccination, by offering it to the poorer classes without expence, there is little doubt but it would in time supersede the Inoculation for the Small Pox, and thereby various sources of variolous infection would be cut off; but till Vaccination becomes general, it will be impossible to prevent the constant recurrence of the natural Small Pox by means of those who are inoculated, except it should appear proper to the Legislature to adopt, in its wisdom, some measure by which those who still, from terror or prejudice, prefer the Small Pox to the Vaccine disease, may, in thus consulting the gratification of their own feelings, be prevented from doing mischief to their neighbours.

From the whole of the above considerations, the College of Physicians feel it their duty strongly to recommend the practice of Vaccination. They have been led to this conclusion by no preconceived opinion, but by the most unbiassed judgment, formed from an irresistible weight of evidence which has been laid before them. For when the number, the respectability, the disinterestedness, and the extensive experience of its advocates, is compared with the feeble and imperfect testimonies of its few opposers; and when it is considered that many, who were once adverse to Vaccination, have been convinced by further trials, and are now to be ranked among its warmest supporters, the truth seems to be established as firmly as the nature of such a question admits; so that the College of Physicians conceive that the Public may reasonably look forward with some degree of hope to the time when all opposition shall cease, and the general concurrence of mankind shall at length be able to put an end to the ravages at least, if not to the existence, of the Small Pox.

LUCAS PEPYS, President.

Royal College of Physicians,
10th April 1807.

*Jas. Hervey*, Register.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

*With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.*

A. F. FOURCROY, Member of the National Institute of Paris, and Professor of Chemistry, has published an enlarged edition of his Philosophy of Chemistry, which is very justly considered as the best elementary work on that science. A translation of this work, by W. Desmand,

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Esq. is in the press, and may be expected in the course of the ensuing month.

Mr. Dawson Turner of Yarmouth, will, in a few weeks, commence the publication of *The History of the Fuci:* he designs to include in this work, which will be in royal 4to. coloured figures of all those plants which have, by Linnæus and subsequent botanists, been arranged under this Genus, as far as proper specimens can be procured, with descriptions in Latin and English; for this purpose the Author has already received great assistance from the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, from Dr. Smith, from T. F. Forster, Esq. the present possessor of Ellis's Herbarium, from Professor Mertens, of Bremen, from Dr. Mohr, of Kiel, and from many others of his botanical friends; so that by a particular attention to the physiology and fructification, as well as history of the plant, as much light as possible may be thrown upon the nature of this tribe of vegetables, no less attractive from their beauty, than interesting from their singularity.

A new edition, greatly improved, of a valuable Class Book for Ladies' Schools, will appear in a short time, entitled, Dialogues between a Lady and her Pupils, describing a journey through England and Wales, in which a detail of the different arts and manufactures of each city and town is accurately given, interspersed with observations and descriptions in natural history; the author, Mrs. Brooks.

Dr. Anderson will shortly publish Views of the past and present State of the People of Spain and Italy.

The Rev. T. Dibdin's new edition of *Ames's Typographical Antiquities*, is to include an outline of English literature in this country; several biographical and bibliographical anecdotes of an amusing nature, mostly original; a number of fine simile engravings of old wood cuts, types, printers' devices, &c. and an illustration of the progress of engraving in this country. As Herbert's edition is defective in these two latter particulars, this will be an interesting work to the artist as well as the common reader, and also to the collector of rare and curious books, and the lover of English literature.

The work of Dr. William Hales, Analysis of Antient Chronology, announced p. 44, of our last number, will contain an attempt to explain the history, antiquities, and prophecies of the nations recorded in the Scriptures, on principles tending to remove the imperfections and discordance of all preceding systems of chronology.

A Body of Theology, principally practical, in a series of Lectures, by Robert Fellowes, A. M. is nearly ready for publication. These lectures amount to fifty-eight, and will furnish the clergy with a course of sermons for the year.

Mr. Fellowes is also engaged in a work, entitled, A Manual of Piety, calculated for the improvement, and adapted to the necessities of all sects of Christians, extracted from the Holy Living and Dying of Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down and Connor, with a preface, life of the author, and additions, by the editor.

*Jewish Controversy.* In the press, A Critical and Theological Reply to — Crawford, Esq. by M. Bennet.

In the course of the summer will be published, Memoirs of the Voyages, Adventures, and extraordinary long life of David Salmon, now living at Liverpool, the only survivor of the crew of the Centurion man of war, in which Lord Anson sailed round the world. This narrative will contain the vicissitudes and toils of 104 years, by land and sea, in various parts of the world: also the wonderful Life of Mary Ralphson, aged one hundred and nine years. The work will be embellished with a highly finished likeness in colours of that Caledonian curiosity, who has lived in three centuries, and enjoyed a continuation of good health during the reign of King William, the whole of Queen Anne's, and during the reign of the George's to the present time, as she at pre ent resides in a cellar in Kent Street Liverpool, where she has been settled upwards of 50 years. She was born at Lochaber, on the 1st of Jan. 1688; took an active part in the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy,



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Preston Pans, Falkirk, Culloden, and Val, and followed Duke William in all his fortunes. Besides an account of the battles she has been in, the work will contain many interesting anecdotes, and sketches of various characters.

Mr. Nightingale has made considerable progress in a new work, to be entitled, A Portraiture of Society; as drawn from a view of the societies, assemblies, associations, institutions, meetings and clubs, in and near the metropolis. Designed to introduce the foreigner and the countryman to whatever, in society, is useful, important, and amusing. We understand this work is to be embellished with portraits, and select views of the most magnificent public buildings and halls in the Cities of London and Westminster.

The following simple mode of preparing the soles of shoes, so as to resist water, and keep the feet dry and comfortable, is strongly recommended. — Procure a small quantity of boiled linseed oil, which may be had of any chymist, and with a brush or rag moisten the under part of the sole therewith, dry it in gradually by the fire, or in the sun, and repeat it as long as the leather will imbibe the oil; when the leather is saturated with the oil, it will repel the wet, and prevent the danger of taking cold in the feet. Another recommendation to using the oil is, it hardens the leather, and of course the soles thus prepared wear the longer. When applied to the upper leather, or sides of the shoes, they are apt to crack.

Some experiments have been made at Hudson's Bay, with frozen quicksilver; it has been reduced to sheets as thin as paper, by beating it with a hammer upon an anvil, both at the same temperature as quicksilver. On plunging a mass of frozen quicksilver into a glass of warm water, the latter was immediately congealed, the glass shivered in a thousand pieces, and the quicksilver again reduced to a state of fluidity.

Mr. Walker will commence a course of Lectures on Philosophy, or the laws of organic existence, at Edinburgh, in the beginning of November.

*America.*

The Coffee-plant introduced from the Island of Cuba into Florida, about 1805, has succeeded beyond all expectation, and it is supposed, will, at no small distance of time, become a considerable article of commerce.

A Physical and Medical Society has been established at West Point, on Hudson's River, under the patronage of Mr. Jefferson, the Secretary of State, and Col. Williams, of the artillery, the president of the society; but their object is the improvement in the art of war.

The practicability of cutting a navigable canal through the Isthmus of Panama, which the Spanish government had represented as impracticable, has been demonstrated by Dr. Mitchill. The former represented that the waters of the Pacific being much more elevated than those of the Atlanctic; but Dr. Mitchill has proved that political and not natural obstacles have hitherto impeded the execution of this great work.

Mr. Jefferson is in possession of several busts made by Indians. The human form extends to the middle of the body, and the figures are nearly of the natural size. Their lineaments, strongly marked, exhibit all the peculiarity of the copper-coloured Aborigines. There is amongst them an aged savage, in which the wrinkles and look are very expressive. These busts were dug up by some labourers, at a place called Palmyra, on the river Tennessee. The materials they are composed of are not known. Some think they have been cut with a chissel or sharp instrument out of solid stone; others, that they have been moulded out of a soft composition, and afterwards baked. Whether they are idols, or only images of distinguished men, is not ascertained; but the execution supposed to have been the work of savages is astonishing.

*Denmark.*

The celebrated Danish statuary, Thorwaldson, now at Rome, has nearly finished four beautiful statues, viz. an Apollo, a Bacchus, a Venus, and a Ganymede, which are to be sent to Petersburg.

M. Wedel is publishing at Copenhagen, in numbers, an account of his

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travels in the interior of the Danish provinces, containing a large and particular detail of the manners and customs of the people, their rural œconomy, and the natural and artificial productions of the country.

An Institution for Deaf and Dumb, has been established at Kiel in Holstein some years. Another of this nature is establishing at Copenhagen, with good success. The government have undertaken to defray the expense, and have appointed Dr. Castberg as the head teacher of the institution, he having supplied them with the plan for the present, as the result of two years trouble to investigate similar establishments.

Dr. Frydenberg, of Iceland, has transmitted a memoir to the Society of Rural Economy, at Copenhagen, to demonstrate the possibility of converting the *sectang*, a marine plant, hitherto only used for fuel, into food fit for man. In Norway, it has been used for making kelp. If the Doctor's object succeeds, his country will no longer be subject to such scarcities as require all the skill of the government to counteract.

A life-boat, improved in Denmark, by Capt. Snelling, has been sent to Petersburgh.

*France.*

A Grammar, Celto-Britannic, containing the principles of orthography, pronunciation, and construction of words and phrases, according to the genius of the Celto-British tongue, has been published at Paris, dedicated to the Celtic Academy of France, by M. Legonidec, one of the members.

An *Ode to the Turks* has been lately published at Paris, by M. Monvel, one of the Ordinary Secretaries to his Highness the Prince Cambaceres, Arch-chancellor of the Empire.

The Paris Journals announce a new French translation of Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres, by P. Prevost, Professor of Philosophy at Geneva, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and Correspondent to the National Institute. Two other celebrated English authors are also in the hands of the same translator, and will appear at Paris in the course of the summer, viz. The Philosophy of the Mind, by Mr. Dugald Stewart, and Mr. Malthus's Essay on Population.

A most voluminous work is in the press at Paris, Upon the Ceremonies and Religious Customs among the different nations of the world, which are exhibited in 425 plates, engraved by the celebrated B. Picard The letter-press description which accompanies this work, consists of 4000 pages, containing several critical, historical, and curious dissertations, in eleven folio volumes. This new edition is perfectly conformable to that of Holland, published at Amsterdam in 1737, with an additional account of the religion of the countries discovered since that period. This work, upon large paper, had become so scarce as to have been sold for 1000 francs. The folio edition, upon small paper, was never completed; the tenth and eleventh volumes having been printed upon large paper only.

A silver medal has lately been awarded by the municipality of Fougeres, in France, to Alphonso Lemonnier, an infant of 4 years of age, for his courage in saving the life of a female child, a year older than himself. Being alone in a garden, upon the borders of the river Nauson, the latter fell head-foremost into the water, between two and three feet deep. Lemonier at first began to cry, but resolving to descend into the water, close to the bank, he was so fortunate as to seize the hand of his play-fellow, and by pulling hard, as he expressed himself, he saved her. His medal expresses, that it was given by the Mayor of Fougeres to Alph. Lemonier, aged 4 years, for saving the life of a child of 5. The reverse of his medal represents a star encircled with a crown of oak, and this exergue, "*Macta nova virtute puer*, 1807."

A very useful institution for the Study of Medicine and Surgery at Paris, and which had long been wanting in France, is now in full activity; viz. a House of Instruction, consecrated entirely to the instruction of pupils in medicine and surgery, in the prosecution of such courses as they may chuse to commence and terminate. In this institution, which is situated at Paris, in the Street St. Victor, the pupils are perfected in the knowledge of the antient languages, as far as may be necessary, at the same time they are employed according to their



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age and capacity, in receiving lessons in natural philosophy, chemistry, and descriptive anatomy, previous to their going into physiology and nosology. They are likewise instructed in Botany and the Materia Medica, before they enter upon Therapeutics. Their tasks are divided into those of days, quarters, and years, so that in the course of their quinquennium, or five years study, every branch of medical science may be obtained methodically, and with profit to the student.

In an establishment of this kind, the pupils may prosecute their studies with less distraction than in the other institutions, being assisted by tutors, and every possible auxiliary; and without, as in most of the colleges upon the Continent, the trouble of providing for their daily subsistence, this being now afforded them at a very reasonable charge. And as the governors are equally concerned in superintending the morals, as well as the health of their pupils; books, instruments, subjects, &c. are all provided by the house. The masters also perform in the presence of the pupils, or preside in every case where the operations of surgery are concerned.

*Germany.*

The Philosophical Society of Leipsic have offered a gold medal worth 24 ducats, for the best memoir "Upon the heat of light, liberated by a strong and rapid compression of the air, in which memoir the phenomena relative to the question, must be collected and explained, and the consequences drawn from them." This memoir must be transmitted to the Society on or before the first of January 1808.

Imagines Majorum. M. Eickstadt, at Jena, has lately published two Latin dissertations, in which he endeavours to prove that the family portraits under this name, and which were so highly estimated in the public shews of the Romans, were nothing more than masked persons, who walked in their public processions in disguise.

A free translation from the German of the Life of Count Munich, General Field Marshal in the Russian service, has lately appeared at Paris. The original was written by his compatriot, Gerard Antoine de Halem.

Mr. Rittner, at Dresden, has published a print to the honour of Klopstock, consisting of a large Oriental landscape, which contains the monument of that poet. It is to be followed by three others, to Schiller, Herder, and Kant.

Wieland is at present engaged in a complete translation of Cicero's Epistles.

There is no imaginable subject upon which books are not written in Germany. M. Meiners has lately published a history of the principal insurrections that have occurred among the students in the different universities of Europe. The taste for literature, damped by the general events of the war in Germany, begin to revive, particularly in Saxony. M. M. Kuhn and Wintzer have completed a translation of the Lusiad of Camoens, which has lately been published at Dresden. M. Boettiger, as an antiquarian, meets with much attention.

The Chevalier Von Hogenmuller, of Vienna, is to leave that city in November next, upon his travels in the East, in order to illustrate the natural history of the horse; he has likewise offered his services to the Court of Copenhagen in the line of discovery.

Dr. John Reid's excellent Treatise on Consumption, has been translated into German, by Doctor Helmerhausen, of Neustadt, in the Dutchy of Saxe Cobourg.

The first number of a collection of poisonous plants, engraved on stone, the appearance of the prints equalling that of finished wood-cuts, has been recently published at Ratisbon. The plates are accompanied by a generic and specific description of the plants. The following are already designated, Wolfs-bane, Meadow-anemone, Marsh Marygold, Bears-foot, Black Hellebore, Small Spear-wort, &c. M. Keyser, the author of this work, has pointed out the means of discovering an accumulation of mephitic gas, in any situation, and dispelling it with safety.

*Holland.*

Dr. Kegleloot, a celebrated physician in this country, has been engaged these four years past in a work which promised to be the most complete treatise on Medical Jurisprudence that has ever appeared; he has

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collected materials from all the writers who have made this branch of science their particular study, viz. Frank, Arneman, and Plenck, in Germany—Fodere and Mabon in France—Vesace and Cardile in Italy, &c. It is written in the Latin language.

The trustees for distributing the prizes bequeathed by the late Mr. Monckhoff, of Amsterdam, have offered a gold medal, value 900 ducats, for the best memoir upon the Umbilical Hernia. The candidates may *write in Latin, French, Dutch, or German.*

*Exhibition of the Arts in Antwerp.*—The mayor of this city has given notice, that on the 15th of August, a public exhibition shall be opened at the Exchange in that city, of all the productions in painting, drawing, statuary, architecture, engraving, mechanism, &c. &c. Artists, therefore, and other persons in Holland, wishing to avail themselves of that circumstance, were directed to address their letters to the directors of the Free Drawing School at the Hague.

The Dutch mode of announcing deaths and births; as the object of the first is generally to forbid letters of condolence, they sometimes assume a whimsical form. The following was published by a Protestant Minister in the Haerlem Gazette, of February last. "The constant companion of my days, the worthy half of myself, N. N. is lately snatched away from me by death. My heart bleeds deeply, while my dear and only child, my Rose, knows not as yet my loss in the best of mothers: every body who knew, with any degree of intimacy, my dearly beloved, will feel what I have lost in losing her. Nevertheless, I do not desire that any should write letters of condolence to me, since my beloved is now among the blessed, and has changed her hosannahs, for hallelujahs."

The following is the usual mode of announcing a birth with the mother's maiden name!

My dearly beloved spouse, E. C. H. Tading-Van Berkhout, is happily delivered this morning of a fine boy. W. P. Barnaart.

*Italy.*

Much curiosity has been excited in this country, by the publication of the posthumous works of Signor Alfigri, at Florence, with the date of London. Among them are some severe satires, especially against the French nation. Of course, their sale has been prohibited.

The King of Naples, Joseph Bonaparte, has instituted a new Academy of History and Antiquities, to consist of 40 members. The first 20 are to be nominated by the King, who also appoints a perpetual secretary. Eight thousand ducats per annum are to be paid by the minister of the royal household, for the current expenses of the academy; two thousand, as prizes to the authors of four works, deemed the most deserving, and these are to be distributed at a grand meeting, held every year. The members are to enjoy the privilege of being admitted to court. The first meeting was held on the 25th of April, when the king having received the oaths of the members, delivered an oration replete with the lively interest he is said to take in the institution. M. Francisco Danicle, in his reply, gave an animated sketch of the epoch, when Naples was the cradle of the arts and sciences.

*Spain.*

*Pestalozian Schools.* The Royal Pestalozian School, which has been lately opened at Madrid, under the immediate patronage of the Prince of Peace, is conducted by M. Francis Voitel, formerly a Swiss captain. He has at present under his care 100 children belonging to the first families in the nation, whose improvement amazes every observer. A number of schoolmasters, tutors, ecclesiastics, and others, attend these lessons, in order to render the practice more universal. A royal commission has also been appointed to inspect and report the progress of this institution. Several persons, experienced in this mode of teaching, have lately been sent for from Switzerland by M. Voitel. With the Prince of Peace, the Duke de Frias is become a patron of this undertaking: he has established one of these schools in Arragon, and another institution for the improvement of agriculture.

Don Saavedra's Political Emblems, for the first time translated, by M. Barthelemy, from the Spanish into the French, is in the press at Paris.

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This work, embellished with 108 engravings, will form three volumes in octavo, making 1700 pages. This celebrated author, justly called the Spanish Tacitus, was ambassador to different courts of Europe thirty years, and member of the supreme council of the Indies. The first edition of his work, which has been reprinted in most of the European languages, appeared in 1640.

Don Pedro de Escala has recently completed his Universal Traveller, in 48 volumes. It is compiled from the best voyages and travels in all countries. The same author is now engaged with Travels in Spain.

*Sweden.*

A Grammar of the Russian Language has been published at Stockholm, by Groning; and also a Map of the territory belonging to the Governments of Gothenburg and Bohus, by Baron Hermeling.

Goldsmith's History of Greece has recently been translated in the Swedish language by M. Silverstolfe.

*Switzerland.*

Muller, the celebrated historiographer of Switzerland, has left Schaffhausen, to take the chair of a Professor at the University of Tubingen, to which he has been induced by the liberal offers of the King of Wirtemberg.

Exertions, it is said, are making to re-establish the ancient Helvetic Literary Society, so famous before the Revolution. Several Swiss have met with this view at Zoffingen; and as their number increases, it is hoped the society will very soon be established upon its ancient footing.

## ENTERTAINMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS.

HAY-MARKET, August, 19.—A new piece, written by Mr. T. Dibdin, called *Errors Excepted*, was performed here this evening. The principal characters are

*Frank Woodland*.....Mr. Young
*Commodore Convoy*....Mr. Fawcett
*Mr. Convoy*.....Mr. Grove
*Lawyer Verdict*.....Mr. Matthews
*Mr. Grumly*.....Mr. Waddy
*Old Mannerley*.....Mr. Chapman
*Tom Mannerley*.....Mr. De Camp
*Gabriel Invoice*.....Mr. Carles
*Richard*.....Mr. Liston
*Sylvia*.....Mrs. Litchfield
*Mrs. Hall*.....Mrs. Liston
*Betty Barnes*.....Mrs. Powell
*Fanny Freeman*.....Mrs. Gibbs

This comedy is of a more sentimental nature than is customary with this writer, that is, it has more attempts to make us cry; and, as these attempts are as droll as they can be, the play is pure comedy still.

The story exhibits the rascality of a Squire Grumly, who has cheated Francis Woodland out of his hereditary estate; and that of a young highwayman, called Invoice, a pathetic ruffian, who produces a very awful kind of under plot. The author seems to have taken this latter hint from Mr. Sheridan's *Critic*, which talks of a new comedy called the *Reformed Housebreaker*. The dialogue is exquisitely full of puns and flowery speeches: the sudden quirks and delicate monotony of the former, breaking over the flowers of sentiment, remind one of a sheep's bell tinkling through a field of clover.

Mr. Dibdin's new play, in short, is like all his former ones, extremely antique in its idea, loyal in its professions, and uninstructive in its effect. It has all those obtrusive faults which announce a bad writer, and especially the comic writers of the day: it addresses itself to the ears instead of the minds of the audience; its puns are its only humour, because it is easier to produce unexpected assimilations of sound, than original combinations of ideas: it clothes its sentiment with gaudy words, as the ancient sacrificers covered the heavy, uncouth image of *Pan* with flowers; and lastly it begs, both in Prologue and Epilogue, with stale compliments on the nation, for that applause which good writers are content modestly to hope for, rather than to wrest from one by the mere tricks of a pauper. In this strange mixture, indeed, of loyal compliment and petition, our farci-comic writers are like the sturdy beggars that assail one in the street, with "True blue, your Honour! King and country! One small copper to poor Jack!"—Yet, when a critic ventures to remonstrate

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with these gentlemen, they turn upon him, like the Spanish beggar, and exclaim, "We ask for your money, and not your advice."

The performers acquitted themselves with credit, and the colouring they gave to their parts will render the play attractive, at least for the season. A song of a plaintive burlesque cast was sung by Mrs. Liston. The Epilogue, which turned on the comparison of a house to a ship, was delivered by Mrs. Litchfield, and well received. In fine, the audience seemed generally disposed to comply with the request in the author's Prologue, viz. to

"*Except* his errors, and *accept* his play."

Two new performers have been introduced on the London boards this season at the Hay-market Theatre, viz. Mr. Carr and Mrs. Groves, as *Corporal Foss* and *Miss Lucretia Macnab*, in Mr. Colman's comedy of the *Poor Gentleman*. She was not so vulgar as many of the actresses who represent antiquated belles; though always spirited, and sometimes humourous. But Mr. Carr's manner has been thought too hard and dry for the expression of tenderness and feeling; and his stile of acting did not by any means appear to justify Miss Emily Worthington, the Poor Gentleman's daughter, in saying, "I love that Corporal."

## ADDITIONS TO, AND CORRECTIONS IN, FORMER OBITUARIES.

NATHANIEL HULME, M. D. F.R.S. *(whose death was announced page* 377, *vol.* VII.) was born at Holm Torp, in Yorkshire, in 1732, and the youngest of eleven children. His brother, Dr. Joseph Hulme, of Halifax, taught him the rudiments of medical science; he afterwards became a pupil at Guy's Hospital, and in 1755 entered into the navy in a medical capacity. He settled in London in 1768, and published "Libellus de Natura causa Curationeque Scorbuti," with a proposal for preventing the scurvy in the British navy. In the same year he was elected physician in ordinary to the Lying-in Hospital, which he resigned in 1784. His next publication was a "Treatise on the Puerperal Fever," illustrated by dissections, in which a rational method of cure is proposed, he being the first physician who had considered that disorder as arising chiefly from an inflammation of the intestines and omentum. He was next appointed sole physician to the General Dispensary in Aldersgate-street, instituted in 1770, and one of the first of this kind in this country. He was admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians in London in 1774, and elected physician to the Charter-house in the same year. In January, 1777, he delivered an oration before the Medical Society of London, of which he was a primary member, and which he published under the title of "Oratio de se Medica cognoscenda et promovenda cui accessit via tuta et jucunda calculum solvendi in vesica avinaria inhærentem, ab historia calculosi hominis confirmata." In 1787, he was presented with a gold medal by the Royal Society of Medicine at Paris, for his treatise on the following prize question:—"Rechercher quelles sont les causes de l'endurciment du tissu cellulaire auquel plusiers Enfans nouveaux nes, sont sujets, et quel doit en etre le traitment, soit preservatif, soit curatif." He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1794. The Philosophical Transactions of 1800 contain his "Experiments and Observations on the Light spontaneously emitted with some degree of permanency from various bodies." In 1801, he communicated another paper to the Royal Society upon the same subject, with some Observations on Solar Light when imbibed by Cantons Phosphorus. The Society of Antiquaries in London elected him a fellow in 1795; and he has furnished their Archæology with an account of a brick brought from the site of ancient Babylon. On the 21st of February, having unfortunately undertaken to examine the top of his house, which had received some sudden damage from the weather, he fell from a considerable height, but survived the accident till the 28th of March, continuing exempt from violent pain, and in a state of mind entirely composed and

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resigned. He was interred by his own desire in the burial-ground belonging to the Charter-house. An inscription composed by himself is engraved on a marble tablet over his grave.

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MRS. MARTYR (*whose death was announced vol.* VII. *p.* 563.) so many years a favourite with the admirers of sprightly characters in the drama, was originally a Miss Thornton, daughter to a respectable taylor near Holborn, and made her first appearance at Vauxhall. In the following season she appeared at Covent-garden, and made her debut as Rosetta, in Love in a Village; she was received with much applause, and succeeded in several other characters with equal eclat.—In "The Follies of a Day," being a neat breeches figure, she acquired considerable celebrity as the Page. The severest critics allowed her to have an excellent voice, a pretty figure, and a sprightly agreeable face; the only objection to the fame she acquired was, that "she rattled through her parts, and sometimes got applause, very seldom taking the pains to deserve it." Miss Thornton, as is invariably the case with handsome actresses, was soon surrounded by a very long list of beaux; but Capt. Martyr's suit being honourable, him she married. It was not long before her conjugal fidelity was impeached; and in the Green-room her partiality for Messrs. Wild and Mahon was no secret. Mr. Mahon, it is said, boasted of her favours; which, coming to the ears of her husband, terminated in a rupture and some blows in a coffee-room.—A meeting in the field would have followed, but Capt. Martyr considering his antagonist as his inferior, he being a musician, refused to meet him; he was consequently branded as a coward, his wife openly deserted him, and he soon after ended his life and his misfortunes together in the King's Bench, where he was a prisoner for debt. Mr. Wild, the prompter at Covent-garden, afterwards became the patron of Mrs. Martyr; in opposition therefore to the gentle conduct of her husband, he is said to have preached and enforced the doctrine of subordination to her in such a *forcible manner*, as often occasioned a separation between them; Mrs. Martyr, however, always solicited a reconciliation, and lived with this gentleman till, by an accident, *one of his legs* was disabled; she then forsook him. She afterwards cohabited with Mr. Parke, the celebrated *oboe player*, by whom she had a child; having refused settlements by different gentlemen, her *passion*, it was observed, was not one that could be gratified with *money*. As a singer as well as an actress she was never one of the first rate.

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Mr. GEORGE SAVILLE CAREY, (*whose death was announced page* 72.) had upwards of forty years supported himself in the character of a public lecturer in this country, and was in his 64th year of his age when he died. He was the son of the celebrated Harry Carey, a successful comic writer in the earlier part of the last century, who though often in great distress, and the author of many convivial and festive songs, never employed his muse in opposition to the interests of morality. It has been long understood that Harry Carey was the author of the tune and words of *God save the King*; this was mentioned by the late Dr. Arnold. No other person has ever laid claim to this popular composition. He was the avowed author of the words and air of the well-known song *Of all the Girls that are so smart*, which Incledon and other singers brought again into vogue. Poor Harry Carey, like many others who have no regular profession, and devote themselves to the Muses, was at last reduced to such distress that he did not wait for Nature to relieve him from the burthen of life, and when he was found dead had only a halfpenny in his pocket. How much is it to be regretted that the man whose song has so often afforded pleasure to loyal and patriotic hearts, and which has at length become the chief national strain, should himself have fallen a victim to poverty and despair! G. S. Carey, who was a posthumous child, inherited the misfortunes of his father, but he inherited also his talents in a great degree, though they took another direction. He inherited too his moral qualities; for though he wrote a vast number of lyric compositions, they are all intended to awaken patriotic, generous, and amiable emotions. He was at first a printer; he attempted the stage early

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in life, but did not display such abilities as encouraged him to persevere in theatrical pursuits; but though he went through various vicissitudes of fortune, he always maintained a decent appearance, and supported the character of an honest man. He possessed musical taste and talents that would have raised him to eminence if he had cultivated them with diligence, or had not been obliged "to provide for the day that was passing over his head." His death may be considered as a fortunate event for him, if we may not presume to ascribe it to the kindness of Providence, as the infirmities of age were gathering upon him, and if he had lived much longer, he could not, of course, have subsisted by his talents, but must have sunk into one of the common asylums of misfortune.

The Rev. Mark Noble, in his Biographical History of England, &c. puts this question:—"Was H. Carey the author of the famous song of *God save the King?*" We believe he was; at least if the late George Saville Carey was his son—that song has done essential service to the House of Hanover—was it wise to suffer the son of its composer to die in want?

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George Hutton, of Deptford, Esq. *(see page 83)* while master of an academy at that place, realized above 20,000l. the greatest part of which he has bequeathed to King's College, Aberdeen, where he received his education. He was uncle to the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, Regius Hebrew Professor at Cambridge, and minister of St. James's chapel, at Leith.

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Count de Welderen, *(whose death was announced page 72)* was the last male of a family whose nobility is so antient that its origin is coeval with the formation of society and states in the middle ages of history; and which, for many centuries back, was seated in the Duchy of Guelder, or Guelderland, which, in after ages, made part of the republic of the united provinces of the Low Countries. In that country, as in many other mixed sovereignties in that part of Europe, the Equestrian Order formed from the most ancient times, a part of the government under their limited sovereigns; and none but families that were noble from time immemorial, and whose nobility was not deriveable from Letters of *Nobilitation*, could be admitted, if otherwise possessed of the necessary qualifications. This privilege was preserved when the Dutchy of Guelder acceded to the confederacy of the United Provinces; and the deceased, when he came of age, became in consequence, in right of his birth, a member of the Equestrian Order; and was, soon after, by the States of that province, appointed one of their deputies to the assembly of the states-general of the United Provinces; in which he continued until the beginning of 1795, when the fabric of that government, the happiness of that country, its prosperity, and its independence, were swallowed up in the torrent of the French revolution.—Count W. was invested with several places of trust and dignity in his own country; and, in 1762, was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the States to his Majesty; and, during a residence of eighteen years, gave so many proofs of wisdom, prudence, conciliatory manners, and integrity, in the management of the public business between the two countries, that he soon acquired the esteem of the first characters in the kingdom, and the approbation of the sovereign, who, on several occasions, has been graciously pleased to express the great regard he entertained for that minister. The war, which, by French intrigue, assisted by the patriot party in Holland, broke out towards the latter end of 1780, put an end to his public mission. He succeeded his Serene Highness the Prince of Anhalt, about a twelvemonth before his decease, as Grand Commander of that Order.—Few great men, in public life, have sustained a more consistent character of loyalty and integrity than Count Welderen; from principle and affection he was attached to the ancient constitution of his country, and to the House of Orange; and from them he received, throughout the whole period of their prosperity and adversity, the most undeniable marks of regard and affection, and continued to be their friend to the last. In his private life, as a gentleman, his manners were mild and amiable; his social intercourse full of amenity. He was a warm,



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friend, an indulgent master, and a tender husband. His father had been ambassador extraordinary to Geo. II. upon his accession, in the year 1727. He was born at the Hague, in Holland, Jan. 19, 1725; and married, in 1759, Anne Whitwell, who had been maid of honour to her Royal Highness the late Princess of Orange, and was sister to the late Lord Howard de Walden and Braybrooke, and of the late Mrs. Griffin, wife of the late William Parker, D.D. By her he had two children, a son and a daughter, who both died infants; his countess died in April, 1796, at the Hague, in her 75th year; when domestic losses (his only brother, a lieutenant-general in the army, and commandant of Maestricht, having, after the fall of that place, died a few weeks before, in his house, where he had taken refuge) added to public misfortunes, prompted him to return to this country, where, both from friends and relations, he met with such unbounded cordiality and friendship as to afford him, in the bitterness of his last years, an abundant source of consolation, which was felt by him, and is recorded here with the most sincere and grateful sensibility. His remains were interred in the New Chapel of St. James's, Tottenham-court-road, on the 19th of June.

The Right Hon. Lady DOWAGER SOUTHAMPTON (see page 72) was daughter and co-heiress of Vice-admiral Sir Peter Warren, K.B. She was married in 1758, and was left a widow in 1797. Her remains were interred, with those of her noble husband, in St. James's chapel, in the Hampstead road.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

BONAPARTE is returned to Paris. The hero is returned to receive the congratulations of all his subjects. France, which our dull politicians had in their closets blotted out of the map of Europe, now gives the law, and reigns lord paramount. Her emperor left Paris for a year, and in that time what has he not accomplished? The early victories of this wonderful man placed him on a level with the greatest commanders this world has seen: to whom shall we now compare him? The passage of the Alps, and the battle of Marengo; the battle of Austerlitz, and campaign which led to it; the battles of Jena and Friedland, with the concluding conference at Tilsit; these are battles and subversions of kingdoms, that, as long as military glory is the theme of general applause, must elevate the hero of France high above his predecessors in the same career. France formerly adored their grand monarque. A Louis XV. and a Louis XVI. were greeted with acclamations: what must have been those acclamations, those shouts of applause, when the hero returned, after accomplishing what the ambition of Louis XIV. could never conceive. If he is our enemy, we cannot enviously pluck from him his justly acquired laurels. The claims he has on the gratitude of France are undoubted: from the lowest state of confusion he has raised her to the highest pitch of glory.

But is there not something more in these exploits, than the superficial observer acknowledges? This change in the state of Europe, is it not connected with events, which may call the attention of all mankind? Without endeavouring to find the hero in ancient prophecies, as some have done, and we will not say that they have done it injudiciously; without implicitly relying on those who assure us that he is the man on the white clouds in the Revelations, with a golden crown on his head, and a sharp sickle in his hand, to reap the harvest of the earth: without committing ourselves to declare that he is the angel of God, commissioned for high and important purposes, though it is to be noticed that the moral qualities of the agent do not prohibit that epithet being applied to him: whatever he may be, we cannot doubt, that through him Europe has undergone a great change: and, whatever may have been the cost of it, the consequences are such, as will lead the rising generation to estimate themselves and their fellow creatures in a very different manner from what they have been accustomed to do for the last twelve hundred and sixty years.

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One circumstance demands peculiar attention. Wherever Bonaparte has gone, religious intolerance has fled before him. Freedom of religion has been established by him at home, and it is made a part of the terms of peace with other nations. Poland had been torn to pieces by religious dissentions. In that country the reformation was carried farther by that eminent body of martyrs, commonly called the Polish brethren, than Luther and Calvin, and their adherents would acknowledge. The Polish brethren hated tyranny over themselves, and they would not tyrannize over others. It is not to be wondered at, that popish zeal and barbarity should plot and accomplish their ruin, and that the Calvinists should rejoice at it; for the Polish brethren abominated the cruelty of Calvin, in the murder of Servetus, as much as if it had been committed by popish priests. The Polish brethren were driven, after suffering extreme hardships, from their country; but their works have enlightened all Europe. The decree of Bonaparte, by which Warsaw is erected into a dutchy, establishes completely the freedom of religion; and the successors of the Polish brethren may now worship without fear or restraint the God of their saviour.

The circumstance of religious freedom springing up from France may justly astonish us. This country had been above all others noted for its cruelty against the protestants. The day of St. Bartholomew and the revocation of the edict of Nantz presented scenes, at which humanity shudders. France has nobly wiped away these stigmas, by the freedom in religion which it has not only established in its own dominions, but has introduced into so many other countries on the continent. Spain and Portugal will soon feel the effect of this disposition in Bonaparte; and, as the inquisition has been for some time deprived of much of its authority, we may expect to hear that it is entirely abolished, and all its trumpery of monks and nuns driven away as completely as it has been done in France. The English nation will longer retain the prejudice. We did not reform the calendar, till the shame of ignorance forced us into it; and, though we profess to be protestants, we shall be the last probably to acknowledge that a difference in religious opinions is no reason for a difference in civil rights; and that there is no connection between eating bread and drinking wine in a church with certain ceremonies, disgusting perhaps to the receiver, and the occupancy of a post in the army, or navy, or the law. The Hottentots have an odd ceremony in marriage, which creates the disgust of the civilized European: this rite of eating bread and drinking wine, when forced upon a person, is infinitely more so in the eye of reason; and of its repugnancy to christianity, there cannot be a doubt in the mind of any one who considers the origin of the institution.

At Paris, Bonaparte has received the heads of all the constituted authorities, and addresses of congratulation from every part of the kingdom. The protestants and the Jews have equally had access to him. What his active spirit has planned, or is planning, it is not easy to conjecture. In his own empire he is patronising every thing, which can be for its benefit. We are now the only power in hostility to him, and he has accepted the mediation of Russia to bring about a reconciliation. What his terms will be, we know not: yet, it is very probable, that they will not be so high as are generally imagined. He who has used his victories so mildly, and restored to the conquered so much more than they had reason to expect, will from mere motives of policy accede to moderate terms with the only nation which presents an obstacle to his wishes.

The restoration of peace to the continent of Europe would be hailed after so many years of tumult as a great blessing: but it is not yet complete, and new wonders threaten its repose. The little opposition made by the chivalrous King of Sweden cannot be of long duration. His doom is fixed. He must quit Pomerania and his German dominions. The Pomeranians will feel not one sentiment of grief at the separation. His conduct in altering their constitution is not forgotten; and his vapouring manifestos, however satisfactory they may be to his supposed high spirit, are no compensation to his German subjects, for the



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calamities they have suffered, in consequence of the part which he has taken in the war. Stralsund is still in his possession; but it is closely besieged, and probably before this writing shall appear in public, it will be surrendered to the French. The English troops that went to its relief, and the greater part of the inhabitants will escape to the Isle of Rugen, and there by means of our fleet they may remain for some time in a state of inactive security.

The determination of the King of Sweden to resist to the last, where no hope seems to remain of gaining any thing by the contest, will probably bring upon him more evils than the loss of his German dominions. If we believe the foreign papers, he has added to this another indiscretion, that of entering into a conference with the French general, in which he endeavoured to shake his fidelity to his master. It might be naturally expected, that a king would entertain very strong notions of the hereditary right of his brother kings; but the moment, which he took to expatiate upon them, was assuredly unfavourable to his views. To talk of the right of a Louis XVIII. to the crown of France, now enriched by jewels, purchased by the labours, and fatigues, and cares, and wisdom of an emperor, to a general who was participating in his master's triumphs, and expecting far greater rewards than it was in the power of a King of Sweden to bestow, was completely absurd. The world is not to be gulled by such ridiculous and foolish notions: and as well might Bonaparte attempt to seduce the richest peer in this kingdom from his allegiance to our lawful king, by the offer of the greatest rewards, on the King of Sardinia's coming to the possession of the crown of England, on the pretence of his hereditary right to it, as the King of Sweden gain over a French general to assert the rights of a family which had been set aside by the general voice of the people.

Whilst the King of Sweden is in jeopardy from the arms of the French, his neighbour of Denmark is threatened, and, we fear, is likely to be a sufferer from a new and unexpected enemy. The Crown Prince, as he is called, is the nephew of our king. It is sufficient to mention this, and there will remain no doubt of his personal bravery. We have had frequent occasions of noticing the great prudence and wisdom of this prince, during the confusion that has prevailed in Europe; and we heartily wished, that this kingdom at least might be saved from the horrors of war. We are writing in the moment of anxious suspence, whether the lives of many brave men may have not been sacrificed before an object is obtained, which may be of very great importance to the interests of this country. It is melancholy to think, that the course of events should give a plea of necessity to the measure; but, if it is necessary, we cannot doubt, that every precaution has been taken to make this measure as little injurious as possible to the country, which circumstances may have forced us to treat in a hostile manner.

The destination of our expedition to the Baltic is now well known. The propriety of the measure will be differently appreciated in this island, and on the continent. In consequence of the treaties between the magnanimous Alexander of Russia and Bonaparte, the designs against this country appear to be of a very dangerous nature; and not only our exclusion from the Baltic, but the employment of the fleets of the northern powers against us was to be apprehended. In this case, what were we to do? Were we to remain quiet, till Bonaparte had completed his plans, and was prepared to attack us with a naval force? Or were we to obtain possession of these fleets ourselves, to prevent the foes from making use of them? But these fleets belong to friendly powers. Denmark has been neutral during the whole war; but a treaty of peace and commerce subsists between us. Are we without any provocation on the part of Denmark, and merely from our own apprehensions of an expected danger, to treat that country as a foe, seize its fleets, and run the risque of shedding the blood of the inhabitants in a conflict, in which they will think that they are standing up only in their self-defence, and in defending the honour and dearest interests of their country.

The dilemma is difficult; and it is

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out of the line of common politics. The authority of a Mr. Vattel, or a Mr. Van Groetz, commonly called Grotius, is of no avail in a case like this. The right of the strongest will prevail; and, if we are not successful, no arguments that we can urge will satisfy the country which we have invaded. Our expedition sailed for the Baltic, and by the last intelligence it has completely surrounded the island of Zealand. An interview has taken place between the Crown Prince and our minister. The Prince is determined. He is not at war with us; he desires not to be at war with us; but he will resist any hostile attack, and consider him, whosoever he may be, as an enemy, who lands with an hostile intention on his country. The prince does not use words only; he is determined to die in the defence of his country. He has found means to get to Copenhagen: the country receives him with enthusiasm: and we have no reason to expect that the fleet shall be surrendered without a conflict.

What a strange eventful history will posterity read of these times. England was to be the great deliverer of Europe. Against whom then have her most powerful expeditions been directed? At the moment that Bonaparte has completely subdued the continent, the force of our arms is turned against a neutral power. If we succeed, Bonaparte will not feel the blow: if we are foiled, how will he triumph over us! The Danes have not forgotten our former expedition against Copenhagen: they cry out upon our countrymen, whom business carries to their coasts — Cowardly Englishmen! why do you not fight the French —why do you attack by surprise poor Spaniards and Danes, who are not in the condition to resist you?

If the Danes, from vexation, may use such expressions, the Russians can scarcely be entitled to so much compassion from us. Their fleet, it is to be apprehended, may form as dangerous a resource for Bonaparte, as that of the Danes; and, on the completion of the business at Zealand, we may naturally expect that Cronstedt will be the next object of our expedition, now increased by the addition of the Danish fleet. In this case the Russians will, we fear, be more averse to our measures, and the effect of them on the intercourse between the two countries is very alarming. We know what our countrymen suffered from the late emperor: the magnanimous Alexander may resent an insult, as he would term it, in the same manner; and our countrymen may have a chance of visiting the interior of Siberia. What have been the secret articles between the two Emperors, we cannot tell; but all accounts lead us to believe, that our countrymen are not in the same favoured state that they used to be.— The events of this summer will determine whether Russia shall continue to be our ally or in hostilities with us.

Prussia is beginning to arrange its affairs. The sovereign has written a very affectionate letter to the subjects whom he has lost. The regrets on his part we cannot doubt: whether his late subjects will participate in them, is another question. The fable of the ass loaded with paniers is particularly applicable to them; and it cannot be a matter very much lamented by them that their allegiance is transferred from one prince of Germany to another. The Westphalians will perhaps rejoice, that they now have a king of their own; and may expect that their barren sands may be improved by their new sovereign. The new king of Westphalia has not yet fixed on his royal residence; though Hanover is determined, it is said, to make part of his new dominions. The rest of the states of Germany are fully occupied in recognizing their new sovereigns and their new subjects; but it will be some time before the new arrangements can be completely ascertained, and we may see under one aspect the condition of Germany. The loss of its petty princes will be a great benefit.

Austria had, previously to the conference at Tilsit, offered her mediation to the powers at war. It has been accepted, either conditionally or not, by all; but the battle of Friedland will place Bonaparte in the condition of demanding that a separate peace should be made between us and France, and in his treaties with Russia we are allowed a month to accept the mediation of Russia. It is not unlikely, that the peace which is to esta-

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blish the general tranquillity of Europe, will still be managed under the mediation of Austria. She is not likely assuredly to enter into new wars, and negociation may give her some new territory to be stripped from the Turks.

Nothing has as yet transpired respecting the feelings of Turkey on the late peace. It must put an end to hostilities between Turkey and Russia; but the arrangements may require some time. We cannot doubt that Turkey must be a loser by them; and it is generally thought that Greece will have a king. Indeed Bonaparte is determined to wipe off every stigma attached to his name, as having been once a Jacobin. His fondness for regal government is so strong, that he will not permit a republic to exist. Even Switzerland, it is said, is to be a kingdom; and there cannot be a doubt that persons will easily be found to ascend the new throne, and convince the Swiss of the great excellence of a regal over a republican government.

Spain and Portugal seem to be quite passive in this new order of things.—Apprehensions for the safety of the latter are great; and it is even said, that an army of French is prepared to take possession of it, and re-unite it to Spain. The policy of such a conduct may be called in question. At present, Portugal is tributary to Bonaparte, and the tribute is paid by us. If the tribute is increased, an additional duty will be put by the government of Portugal on their wines; but, if the country is taken by the French, there may be more difficulty in collecting the income. So far is certain, that our merchants continue their trade in the usual manner, and preparations are making, as usual, for the purchases of the produce of the ensuing vintage.

If we have little reason to be pleased with the aspect of affairs on the continent of Europe, the western shores of the Atlantic afford us slender hopes of consolation. The unfortunate affair, which has created such an alarm in America, is not so easily settled. We have fired into an American frigate, seized some men in it, and left her to regain the port whence she came. In retaliation, America has forbid our ships of war access to her shores: but she has not declared war against us, nor have we followed up the blow. Our fleet is still upon the coast, and messages have passed between the commander of our squadron and the magistrates of Norfolk. It is evidently not for the interest of either country that a rupture should take place: for, on the one hand, America would lose all the advantages of commerce; and, on the other, England would be deprived of a great market for her manufactures and commodities. Negociations and explanations will take place; and, unless America should rise in her demands, from the troubled state of Europe, it is not improbable that a good understanding will again take place between the two countries. It is against our men of war only that the prohibition of supplying their wants has taken place; our merchantmen have still free access to the ports of the United States, and commerce is unshackled. It will depend on the intercourse between the cabinets of Washington and St. James's, whether hostilities should follow the blow that has been struck: the populace of America feel it with indignation, but the wiser part of the community, not having such wild sentiments of honour as are entertained in Europe, it is probable that there will be open room for reconciliation.

In South America, our success is not so certain as we had at first reason to expect. The imprudent conduct of our first expedition to Buenos Ayres has had two bad effects: first, it has alienated the Spaniards, who might have rejoiced in our assistance to shake off the yoke of the mother country; and it has, in a great measure, taken off the impression which had originally been made of our courage, our power, and our discipline. Our army has suffered greatly at Monte Video; the Spaniards are incessantly upon the alert. It is not certain that we have taken Buenos Ayres; and it is doubtful, if we have done it, whether we have sufficient troops to keep possession of the country.

Such being the situation of affairs abroad, it is well, that at home we have no subject of disquiet. The parliament is prorogued, and the whole management of the cards is with his

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jesty's ministers. It is believed, at an intercourse has taken place between them and the French government. The proffered mediation of Austria, and the mediation of Russia from the treaty of Tilsit, would naturally lead to it: what has been the result, we shall probably learn first from the French papers. Bonaparte will doubtless be glad to have his arrangements in Germany ratified by us; but such are his pretensions, respecting the freedom of the sea, that it is very doubtful whether they can be brought into any tolerable shape of negociation. We must, in a time like this, be firm, and be careful of surrendering on vain expectations any of our privileges. Ireland, notwithstanding the severity of the late bills, has manifested no spirit of confusion; and we can see no reason for their having been past from the present state of affairs in that country: but we must bow to the superior means of information possessed by those in power, especially when it has not only not been contradicted, but even supported by the members of opposition from that country.

A trifling circumstance has lately taken place, which makes some noise in the higher circles, and corroborates our opinion of the proceedings of a society which we have frequently noticed. The Society for the Suppression of Vice, as it calls itself, has, in its search after vice, found out in a house that has been erected above thirty years, something to shew its zeal and activity. The house was built by a very eminent architect, and by way of ornament he placed three medallions in the front. Long had been these medallions unnoticed by the generality of people; and to men of taste, only bringing to their minds what they had seen on a most magnificent antique vase. The subject was perfectly innocent,—a procession of Bacchanals with their Thyrsi; and there might be about half a dozen figures, men and women. The depraved and abominable taste of the Society for the Suppression of Vice here figured to their imagination, what the medallion never was intended to, nor could, suggest, and what we shall abstain from mentioning. They wrote to the gentleman of the house a most insolent letter, and expected, that, upon the intimation of their sentiments, he should remove the offensive medallion. The gentleman, however, was not in the humour to be dictated to by such a set of fanatics. He answered their letter with becoming spirit, pointing out to them their ignorance, impudence, and folly. His letter for some time was circulated, and much approved of in private, and afterwards found its way into the newspapers. The society has published a vindication of its conduct, in which we cannot discover the remorse which they ought to feel upon such an occasion. The example of this gentleman will, however, we hope, have a due effect; and, if the lower classes are doomed for some time longer to bear the insults of the spies and informers of this self-created inquisition, there will be a rising spirit of enquiry to pierce through the veil, which covers the proceedings of this body, and a determination to prevent it in future from breaking in upon the peace and comfort of the public.

This conduct in the Society for the Suppression of Vice puts us in mind of a similar thing that happened to a society of the same nature in Moscow, some years ago:—A surgeon was playing upon the flute one day, in a room, with a door opening to the surgery, in which was a skeleton, suspended almost opposite to him, and near the window that looked into the street. A spy of the society passing by at that time, was first struck with the music, and then with the motions of the skeleton, which was agitated by the wind of the window. Off he ran to the attorney, who was secretary to the society, and both went to a stock-broker, a zealous member; and it was agreed upon, that this was a good thing to bring the society into repute. They came to the surgeon's, who was amusing himself, as he thought, very innocently, and not heeding the gathering crowd, which the three members of the vice society were collecting: and it wanted very little art to persuade the ignorant multitude that the poor surgeon was a wizard, who made the skeleton dance to the sound of his flute. In an instant their passions were up: they dash into the house, tear the poor musician to

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pieces, break his flute and his skeleton, pull the house to the ground, and the three members of the vice society retire in grand triumph, on the good deed they had done, and to draw up a report on the infamous conduct of those wicked men, who play on the flute to dancing skeletons.

In the House of Commons, the debates had little interest; the public took little or no concern in them.—The ministers had in the preceding month obtained a decisive victory over their opponents; and their measures were now voted with just as great a majority as the exact opposite to them would have been done if the late ministry had retained their places. Among some important transactions we may notice the remuneration of Dr. Jenner, for his labours in the cause of Vaccination, in which all parties agreed;—Whitbread's parochial poor bill, which was too easily permitted to pass the House of Commons, but very properly stopped in the House of Lords;—the Reversionary Place Bill, which met with a similar fate, but not on so good grounds, in the same house;—Sheridan's notice of his Public-house Bill, a measure, which has been long called for to screen the honest publican from the party spirit of justices of the peace;—the Irish Insurrection Bill;—Sheridan's famous speech on the state of Ireland;—and a circumstance of breach of privilege, which may lead to the correction of abuses in the issuing of writs for a new election for members of parliament.

Mr. Whitbread had, in the last parliament, brought in a terribly long bill, embracing a vast variety of objects respecting the poor. This bill he cut down to less size, and introduced it into the house under the name of a Bill for the Education of the Poor. On the 22d of July, the House of Commons went into a committee upon it; for, on the introduction of the bill, Mr. Whitbread had made a long common-place speech on the advantages of education, and the necessity there was to compel the parishes to educate their poor. In the committee, Mr. S. Bourne made a very material alteration in the bill, and what, in fact, destroyed, and very properly, the whole of Mr. Whitbread's fine-spun theory. He disapproved entirely of compulsion, and moved that it should be lawful only for the churchwardens, parish officers, &c. to erect schools, and provide masters, on their conviction of the necessity or propriety of such a measure for the good of the parish. Mr. S. Bourne noticed also, that several petitions had been presented against, but not one in favour of, the bill.

Mr. H. Browne agreed in this opinion; and, giving Mr. Whitbread all credit for his humane and enlightened designs, thought it more adviseable for the present, to leave the consideration of the system to those who were most likely to be affected by it. Mr. Wilberforce conceived that a measure of this importance could be brought about only by slow degrees; and wished, for the present, that it might be postponed. Mr. Whitbread did not see the matter in the same point of view; and stated, that he wished only that the southern and western parts of the kingdom should be put in as favourable a situation as the northern. Sir J. Newport hoped, that, if the bill was to extend to Ireland, the system of education would be conducted on the most enlightened and liberal principles of toleration. Mr. G. Rose apprehended that many obstacles would arise in the execution of the plan, from the difficulty of prevailing on parents to give up so much time for education, which must be taken from the laborious pursuits, necessary to assure a livelihood to the family. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was for the amendment; and hinted that the bill might be improved by the experience and observations of members in the interval which would take place between this and the next session of parliament.

Mr. Whitbread declared himself to be favourable to a liberal interpretation of the word toleration; and had therefore provided a clause, that the children should be taken to church only, if they were not taken to some other place of worship by their parents or other proper person. The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought that religious instruction should form a part of education. After more desultory conversation, the amendment was voted for, there being in its

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favour 35, against it 12; the small number of persons in the house shewing how little interest the members in general took in the measure.

On Aug. 5, the report of the committee on the bill was taken into consideration, when Mr. Giddy expressed his dread of the danger of corrupting the minds of the poor, by inflammatory publications, as soon as they were enabled to read them. Mr. W. Smith, on the contrary, was without any such fear on the effect of education, and was for expanding that intellect, which he could not do away if he would, and which he would not if he could. Mr. P. Carew was clear that this scheme would not diminish the poor rates; and he objected to the preamble, as far as it related to the example of Scotland, about which we had not the requisite information. The advantages of Scotland might proceed from the attention of the clergy, and other causes, distinct from their education in parish schools. Mr. Windham observed, that different people were apt to mistake the effect for the cause. The education of the Scotch might be owing to their character, and not their character to their education; and, as to teaching the poor to read, it should be recollected that there was as much bad reading as good. Mr. Whitbread could not consent to alter the preamble, and was surprised that so learned a man as Mr. Windham should object to the communication of learning. With respect to the Scotch, he begged to refer for their character before the schools to one of their own authors, Fletcher, who stated them to be thieves, robbers, drunkards, vagabonds, and miscreants of the worst description. The change in their manners was attributed by the Lord Advocate to their schools.

Sir T. Turton did not allow that sufficient information was before the house on the state of Scotland: he did not object to the poor being instructed, but was convinced that the bill would be a dead letter on the statute book. Mr. Wilberforce expressed his gratitude to heaven for the rational powers and capabilities of instruction given to him, and our object ought to be to augment, not to extinguish this glory of our nature. Mr. Grattan was of opinion, that Scotland was the most literary part of these kingdoms; but would not allow that Ireland was illiterate. He was a friend to the bill and its preamble. After much desultory conversation the preamble was voted for, and there were for it 83, against it 28, and then the bill was read for the third time and passed.

On August the 12th, Lord Holland moved the commitment of the bill in the House of Lords, against which Lord Hawkesbury objected, that the preamble was nonsense; and he would not allow that there was less virtue and morality in England than in Scotland. So many other amendments also were necessary in the bill, that it was impossible to get through it this session, and he therefore moved for postponing the farther consideration of it for three months. Lord Holland allowed that some amendments might be made, but lamented that so evident an intention appeared of dismissing the subject. Lord Redesdale contended, that the education of the poor ought to be in the hands of the established church, and this was not sufficiently provided for in the bill. Too great a power also was given to the majority of the inhabitants of a parish; and he denied that the country wished for the bill, as, on the contrary, there was a general apprehension that it would be pernicious. The Lord Chancellor thought the bill very defective, and likely to lead to endless parish disputes and Chancery suits. The Archbishop of Canterbury did not oppose the principle of the bill, but thought that there was not time for a sufficient discussion of its very important contents. It was indeed a libel on the inhabitants of the southern parts of the kingdom, where so many schools were already established. He had turned his attention to these schools, and should be enabled shortly to lay before the house such information as might excite surprise, on the extent to which the education of the poor had proceeded. He objected to that part which left the school out of the control of the diocesan, and to the words right instruction, which conveyed no distinct meaning. Lord Stanhope protested against the confinement of education to the members of the church; and as to the nonsense of the preamble, that was no uncommon thing in



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acts of parliament. The motion for considering the bill three months hence was carried; and, without doubt, something decisive on this subject will take place next session.

At a time, when our enemy is boasting of his unbounded zeal for religious toleration, it would be unjust to be silent on the generous acts of this nation towards the Catholics. Mr. Foster brought in a bill for the support of Maynooth College, a college established in Ireland for the education of catholic priests. For this purpose, he proposed that the sum of 13,000l. should be granted for buildings, &c. from January 1807 to January 1808. Mr. H. Browne conceived it to be a great anomaly to instruct others in a religion different from our own. If the Roman catholic interest had been put to the expense for their own religion, he could not so much object to their having a college, but the propriety of maintaining one at the protestant expense was to him by no means apparent. Mr. Windham replied, that the question was, whether it was better to have the popish religion, or no religion at all? for the people were determined to have their own religion or none. We were next to consider, whether it was better to have priests educated at home or abroad? In consequence of our popery laws, we had degraded the people, and the continuance of the cry of No Popery would only sink them farther into barbarity. Mr. Parnell read to the house extracts from a popish common-prayer book, which was read by all the poor, and expressly denied the tenets, which the ignorance or prejudice of protestants too often ascribes to their brethren of the catholic persuasion. Mr. Windham observed, that the similarity between the two churches of Rome and England was striking. We kept as near the catholics as could be supposed. They had every principle which we professed: we happily did not profess the whole of their doctrines. Mr. W. Smith did not doubt, that it was most advantageous to the country to educate the catholic priests at home, and he willingly acceded to the belief that the catholics maintained the sentiments ascribed to them in their prayer-books.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer deprecated the idea, that he wished to withhold instruction from the catholics: yet he could not but look with a jealous eye on so distinguished a mark of public favour towards them. He had opposed this grant in the last parliament, but was unwilling to do it now, lest his opposition might be construed into spleen, by making this the only exception to the grants of the last parliament. Was it, however, prudent to double the number of popish priests educated at the college? Was this the way to extend the protestant religion in that country? Only a hundred protestant clergymen were there educated annually, and they proposed to educate four times that number of popish priests. If the establishment was thus to be encreased, government ought, he thought, to have some hold on it, in some shape or another, that they might at least know that they were not nourishing in their bosom a society of Jesuits. Lord H. Petty contended for the necessity of the measure, and ridiculed the idea of allowing such a seminary, and then compelling the priesthood to allow our system of education. The college was sufficiently under the controul of government, as the act required that the college should be visited once in five years by five visitors, among whom were necessarily the Lord High Chancellor and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The comparative statement of the two endowments was not placed in the proper light. Trinity College, Dublin, was one of the richest endowments in the world; but were it not so, that was no reason that the interest of the catholics should be wholly neglected.

Mr. Foster, member for the university of Dublin, approved of the erection of Maynooth College, as an excellent substitute for that at St. Omer. The propriety of doubling that establishment might be called in question. The excellent system of education, established in Trinity College, Dublin, had induced many catholics to send their sons to that college. Its religious moderation was well known, and had been eminently displayed during the late cry. It was a protestant garrison in a land of catholics; but it would not join in any unfair cry

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against that body, and by the prudence of this system it would greatly assist in removing religious animosity. Mr. Dillon read a statement of sinecure livings in Ireland, by which it appeared that the catholics paid one-tenth of their property to the clergy for doing nothing, and he recommended to the house to take the state of tithes into their consideration. The Chancellor of the Exchequer assured the house, that the attention of government would be early directed to the state of glebe houses and sinecure livings. A measure would be introduced for reducing the opulent livings, and out of their abundance making an allowance for poorer curates. He regretted much, that the late government had not paid more attention to the church of Ireland.

The last sentiment roused up Lord Howick, who totally denied the charge brought against the late government, which he challenged the Chancellor of the Exchequer to prove, and adverting to the conduct of Mr. Foster, in bringing in the bill without proper documents, he charged him with levity. Mr. Foster retorted upon the noble lord, that in charging him with levity his lordship had shewn both levity and ignorance. Colonel Barry was against the continuance of such a grant in future, and disapproved of the wanton and unprovoked asperity of the noble lord. Dr. Duigenan denied that the late administration had been attentive to the interest of the protestant religion in Ireland. So far from it, they had resisted a bill, introduced by him, to enforce the residence of the clergy, with the approbation of several archbishops and bishops. Lord Howick would not allow this to be any proof, as they might have the utmost regard for the protestant religion without entering into the doctor's views. Mr. Grattan was for the measure, which was agreed to; and thus the catholics cannot complain of a nation, which contributes so much more to the support of their religion, than it does for that branch of the protestant religion, which is not so repugnant to the established church, and so numerous in this country. The methodists require nothing from the state; and the privilege of erecting a college seems to be as much as dissenters of any kind can desire, or sound policy approve.

## APOLLONIAN CRITIC,

"SEMPER FIDELIS."

VAUXHALL SONGS.—1807.

1. COME Jockey, sweet Jockey; sung by Mrs. Bland—Hook, 1s.
2. The Squeeze of the Hand; sung by Mrs. Bland—Hook, 1s.
3. He's gone away from me; sung by Mrs. Bland—Hook, 1s.
4. Beneath the Weeping Willow; sung by Mrs. Bland—Hook, 1s.
5. The Cottage that stands by the sea; sung by Mrs. Margerum—Hook, 1s.
6. Catch me if you can; sung by Mrs. Margerum—Hook, 1s.
7. Never try him; sung by Mrs. Margerum—Hook, 1s.
8. The Rights of Election; sung by Mrs. Franklin—Hook, 1s.
9. Mary of the Dale; sung by Mr. Gibbon—Hook, 1s.
10. Ye brave jolly Sportsmen; sung by Mr. Gibbon—Hook, 1s.
11. The Young Gypsey has conquered my Heart; sung by Mr. Gibbon—Hook, 1s.
12. O I am the Boy to be easy; sung by Mr. Dignum—Hook, 1s.
13. Long time I've courted you, Miss; a comic Duet, sung by Mrs. Bland and Mr. Dignum—Hook, 1s.

"In days of yore," when Vauxhall presented us with "Give me Wine, fosy wine," "Lash'd to the Helm," "Hark, hark! from the Woodlands," "Death of Robin Gray," &c. &c. the musical world looked as eagerly for the songs sung at that most fascinating place of public amusement, as it now does for an opera from Shield, or the debut of a new singer just imported from Italy. But for some seasons past, the very name of Vauxhall appearing upon the face of a song, has been deemed sufficient to stamp it as worthless. How is this to be accounted for? it will be asked; since the same composer who presided then, still retains his situation. Perhaps it may be attributed in part to public



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caprice; but much more we think, to the want of judgment in the managers, in permitting (as they have done latterly) their *singers* to introduce songs, composed by any *Jack-a-dandy music-master*, or *fiddler in a theatre*, who has the means of bribing their venality; though the *words* of them be an insult to common sense, and the *music* betray the grossest ignorance of the elements of the science. And yet the authors of which, are not ashamed to be seen nightly under the orchestra, vehemently applauding and encoring the compositions of their own stupid brains.

It will perhaps be said, that some of the late songs of Mr. Hook's, to whom, at least, we cannot impute *ignorance* of the science, are nevertheless of the most contemptible description. This we admit, and we have accordingly, on former occasions, reluctantly bestowed censure upon them. We say reluctantly, because we know of no modern composer who has produced a greater number of deservedly popular ballads than has Mr. Hook. But if he will, through carelessness, condescend to place himself upon a level with such wretched scribblers as we have noticed above, he must be content to share their censure. We are aware that the managers of Vauxhall Gardens, having thrown open their orchestra for the admission of any trash, that an avaricious singer may be bribed to introduce, must be highly mortifying to a man of Genius, who has presided at that orchestra for nearly thirty years: yet surely it cannot be accepted as an apology for his reducing *himself* to the level of the authors of such trash.

We have been led to make these observations from feelings of real regret, that a place, from whence have issued, formerly, some of our best English songs, should have been suffered latterly to issue many that would disgrace even Bartholomew Fair. And we most sincerely hope, that in future the managers will not (from a mistaken liberality) suffer such stupid effusions to be foisted upon the public under the name of "Vauxhall Songs," as have for several seasons past disgraced that title.

We now come to speak of the songs of the present season: and it affords us sincere pleasure to say, that taking them as a collection, we consider them much the best that Vauxhall has produced for several years. The two, however, which seem least deserving of our commendation are, "Never try him" and "The Young Gypsey has conquered my Heart." In the symphony of the former, there is a shew of labour and modulation, that, as an introduction to simple comic ballad, appears almost as ridiculous to us, as a parson in full canonicals dancing a hornpipe. The latter is a collection of as common-place passages as we ever saw, put together for the purpose of patching up a *new* song. "Come Jockey," "Catch me if you can," and "O I am the Boy to be easy," are very lively pleasing ballads of the *comic*, as are the "Cottage that stands by the Sea," and "Beneath the weeping Willow," of the *serious* cast. But the three upon which we can bestow our most unqualified praise, are, "*The Squeeze of the Hand*," "*Mary of the Dale*," and "*He's gone away from me*." The first is remarkable for an uncommonly tasteful symphony, and an originality in the melody, rarely to be met with in modern songs. The second is distinguished by a singularly elegant accompaniment; and "He's gone away from me" is a ballad as beautifully simple and plaintive, as ever came under our notice. T.

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"*The Favourite Dance in the Wood Dæmon*," as performed at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane. Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano Forte. By J. Monro. 1s.

This rondo is from the pen of the author of "*Le Retour de l'Eté*," and to those who are in possession of that elegant and ingenious Divertimento, we need not say one word more in its recommendation. T.

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"*Peter the Great*,"—An Opera. The Words by Mr. Cherry: the Music by Mr. Jouve.

This opera is produced by the author of that pleasing melo-drama "Valentine and Orson," and in our opinion does him infinite credit. In "Peter the Great" Mr. Jouve has evinced as much taste as science, and we were glad to see such music as

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well received by the public, most of the songs being encored.

We think the managers did not do justice to it, in not having it given out for the next night (as is usual upon such occasions) for it was certainly throwing cold water upon it after its warm reception. Incledon, Munden, Bellamy, and Mrs. Kemble, did ample justice to their songs: and we have no doubt, but that with their exertions, and the addition of two or three well painted new scenes, that this opera will prove very productive to the theatre next season.

CENSOR.

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Mr. Barthelemon is about to publish by subscription an elegant collection of genuine Welch Airs, decyphered from a manuscript in the original notational characters selected from the book of Gwylin Penlyn, who was admitted a Doctor of Music at the Congress of the Bards, held at Carwys in 1567, by order of Queen Elizabeth.

*Musical Phenomenon.*

CASIMIR BACCHER, a boy who has astonished all Paris by his performances on the harp, has just arrived in this country. His taste, skill, and knowledge, have excited surprise and admiration in the best judges and most able performers. As this extraordinary boy is under the patronage of some persons of distinction in this country, it is not certain that he will be permitted to exert his talents in public.

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On account of the length of the correspondence between Mr. Barthelemon and Mr. Hawkins, we are under the necessity of postponing several articles till next month.

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*To the Editor of the Apollonian Critic.*

SIR, July 23d, 1807.

IT was not till last night that I knew of Mr. Barthelemon's having published, in your department of the Universal Magazine for May last, a letter desiring Mr. Pratt to put certain queries to me concerning the Claviole, and report my answers through the same respectable medium.

Not having heard from Mr. Pratt on the subject, I presume he is unacquainted with the publication, and as I always prefer the simplest way of effecting a purpose, I think it best to come forward myself, giving a short account of the affair, and laying before your readers some documents, to shew that Mr. Barthelemon ought not to persist in claiming a share of the profits which may arise from the Claviole.

I am well aware, Sir, that this is not a subject interesting to the public, but, as Mr. Barthelemon has improperly brought the thing before your readers, by writing, or consenting to the writing of the paragraph in your 6th volume, which induced Mr. Pratt to undertake my vindication, and Mr. Barthelemon's reply to Mr. Pratt, containing queries already fully answered in private, I am compelled in my own defence to meet him on the same ground.

Understanding some time before the Claviole was made public, that Mr. Barthelemon declared himself the inventor of it, I wrote the following letter:

"MY DEAR FRIEND, June 22d, 1805.

"As I should miserably deplore any event that would lessen the affectionate intercourse which has so long subsisted between us, I feel it my duty to guard as much as I can against every possible breach of friendship.

"I shall shortly bring before the public the musical instrument which was the subject of conversation betwixt you and me before I went to America.

"As my memory does not furnish me with any particular hints you gave me in that conversation, and as I at present believe the invention was original with myself, it appears prudent that we should have a clear understanding before the instrument is made public, and for that purpose I see no way so proper, as for you to commit to writing the particular ideas you think you communicated to me, and lodge the paper in the hands of some person, who will produce it when the instrument is finished; this will prevent any misunderstanding. Wishing you all happiness,

I remain, your affectionate friend,

JOHN J. HAWKINS,

*Mr. Barthelemon.* No 4, Dalby Terrace, City Road.

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Mr. Barthelemon immediately lodged a sealed paper with a mutual friend.

In February 1806, having a Claviole nearly completed, I proposed to Mr. Barthelemon that we should choose seven gentlemen to open the paper, and compare his description with my invention, and terminate the dispute between us. The seven were chosen without any difficulty, all his particular friends as well as mine; they met on the 18th of that month, and opened the paper; it did not contain a description of any mechanical contrivance, but merely stated that he had desired I would turn my attention to inventing "an instrument with gut strings and a bow, which should have the effect of duets for violins, tenor and violin, tenor and bass, or of a trio, two violins and a bass, or even of a quartett."

The gentlemen *unanimously* decided that Mr. Barthelemon had not assisted me in contriving the Claviole.

Seeing Mr. Barthelemon much hurt at the result of the meeting, I immediately addressed him as follows.

"My Dear Friend, "No. 4, Dalby Terrace, Feb. 18th, 1806.

"The great anxiety I suffer in consequence of your feelings being hurt at the decision of our good friends this evening, induces me to endeavour at quieting your unpleasant sensations, by convincing you that your claim of profit from the Claviole is unjust; I do not mean that it is intentionally unjust on your part, for I am very certain you would not do a single act, unless you thought it perfectly right; I know therefore, that in order to make you abandon your claim, I have nothing more to do than to convince you it is unjust.

"You acknowledged to the friends this evening, that you did not tell me *how* the instrument was to be made, but left that for me to contrive; you said you only gave me the first idea.

"That you gave me the *first* idea I cannot positively contradict, although I believe to the contrary, for to the best of my recollection, it was the hurdy-gurdy which gave me the first idea; I remember very well on hearing one of them played, being particularly struck with the possibility of making a very grand instrument on similar principles, and I believe this was a considerable time before your conversation with me, at which conversation it is very possible I did not say I had such a thing in view, because in many instances, when a thing has been mentioned to me as new, I have omitted to say that I had before thought of the same, lest I should appear vain.

"But waving the point of your giving me the first idea, since I am not quite certain, the whole will depend upon this consideration, *Was the idea then new?* That you thought it new I do not in the least dispute, but that *it was not new to the world*, there is abundant evidence to prove.

"Your conversation with me was in the year 1794; Merlin's vocal harp was exhibited in 1789; this instrument is exactly on your idea, that is, it is made with catgut strings, a rosined bow, and played on with finger keys.

"The lyrachord was made in the early part of the last, or in the preceding century; a particular description of which, is in Martin's Philosophy; it is described as having gut strings, rosined bows, and played on with finger keys; precisely your idea.

"The hurdy gurdy, in use perhaps for ages, is also on the same idea.

"A *complete* instrument on this idea, has been the grand desideratum of mechanical musicians for centuries past; they saw the defects of those already made, but did not hit on the mode of remedying them. The tones of the hurdy gurdy were too harsh, by reason of the bow being of wood: the machinery of the lyrachord was too complicated, on account of having a separate bow to each string; and the vocal harp wanted staccato effect, because its bow of silk was too long and elastic.

"But all these instruments are upon the very idea you mentioned to me; your idea was therefore an *old* one, and consequently could not be patented in any country; for *novelty* is one of the most essential prerequisites of every invention to be patented; and as the thing could not be patented, it could not be of any advantage to me; since every person has an equal right to make instruments on that principle.

"Now, if I cannot obtain any advantage from your idea, it is unjust to expect a profit from me, on account of my taking a patent for an instrument to produce the desired effect in a new manner; and for which also five hundred people may obtain as many different patents, provided they can produce the effect in 500 different ways. A man cannot take a patent for making organs, but he may obtain one for a *new mode* of making organs. I could not get a patent for making instruments with gut strings, rosined bows, and played on with finger keys, because that had been done before; but my patent was granted to me for a *new mode* of making a bow with horse hair, to draw

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tones from gut strings, acted on by finger keys; in inventing this mode, my conscience will not permit me to say, that I received the least hint from you or any man living.

"At least twenty different people, at various times, have mentioned to me their wish, that I would turn my attention to the contriving an instrument which would produce the effect of violins, tenors, and basses; this was precisely what you did: now, if on this account I ought to allow you a profit, I am equally bound to give all the rest the same allowance; what then will be my reward for the immense labour and expense I have been at in bringing this thing to perfection? What will be left for me after making a dividend of profit to twenty-one persons?

"I had given up the pursuit after several expensive and fruitless experiments; and should perhaps never have tried further, but for the reiterated recommendations of my friends in America: I have already expended upwards of 1000l. in experiments on the instrument, and cannot reasonably hope to bring it properly before the public for sale, with less than 300l. more. How can I expect a return of these expenses, if I divide my profit without receiving any valuable consideration.

"Now my dear friend, I think you must by this time be convinced that your claim is unjust, and that you ought to give it up. It will be most painful to me to meet you in any other character than that of an affectionate friend, and I flatter myself such will always be the nature of our intercourse. That you may enjoy every felicity is the sincere wish of

Your real friend,

*Mr. Barthelemon.* "JOHN J. HAWKINS"

I expected the business would have ended here, but am sorry to find Mr. Barthelemon still persists in his claim, in opposition to the opinion of every one of his friends who know any thing of the subject, and in defiance of every principle of right. I have laboured during the best part of twelve years upon the Claviole, and expended more than 1500l. in bringing it to perfection; and Mr. Barthelemon has not contributed one penny towards it.

For the better enabling Mr. Barthelemon to see the impropriety of his demand, I will suppose a case where the persons are changed, on the ground of the inimitable maxim, "Do as you would be done by."

Mr. Barthelemon, as is well known to the musical world, has very lately brought forward a new Oratorio, which he calls "The Nativity, or Birth of the Messiah." It has been most highly applauded; suppose I had some thirteen or fourteen years since suggested to him the idea of composing such an oratorio, would Mr. Barthelemon think it just that I should now come forward, and demand half the honor and profit consequent on the success of the undertaking? but I should be as much entitled to do so, as he is to the claim he makes.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

No. 79, Great Titchfield Street. JOHN J. HAWKINS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Communication from MR. BURDON arrived too late for insertion in the present Number, but will appear in the next. We were pleased with his polite reception of our private letter.

N'IMPORTE has appropriately fixed the value of his composition by his Signature.

The Poetry of N——y is inadmissible.

"N. M." will see by the insertion of his letter in the present Number, that we approve of it: he will also see that we had already commenced a periodical paper, "The Contemplatist," therefore could not accede to his proposal. Any communications, however, from him, that shall be thought worthy, will be admitted as a number of THE CONTEMPLATIST, or in the other part of the Magazine according to its object.

## BOOKS PUBLISHED AUGUST 1807.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

### AGRICULTURE.

ELEMENTS of Agriculture: being an Essay towards establishing the Cultivation of the Soil, and promoting Vegetation on steady Principles. By J. Naismith. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of Thuanus; with some account of his Writings, and a Translation of the Preface to his History. By Rev. J. Collinson. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Lives of Four British Statesmen; Sir Thomas More, Lord Burleigh, Earl of Strafford, and Earl of Clarendon. By J. Macdiarmid, Esq. 4to. 2l. 2s.

DRAMA.

The Fortress; a Melo Drama, from the French. By J. E. Hook, Esq. 2s.

Three Comedies, translated from the Spanish. 7s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

A New Spanish and English Grammar; divided into two parts. By J. Planquais. 8vo. 12s.

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An Address to the Legislature of the British Empire, upon the most important, although the most neglected Branches of Scholastic Education.

HISTORY.

Holinshed's Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland. vol. 2. 4to. 2l. 2s.

Great and Good Deeds of Danes, Norwegians, and Holsteinians. Collected by O. Malling. 1l. 1s. small. 1l. 11s. 6d. large.

MISCELLANIES.

The Miscellaneous Works of J. Mickle; containing all his remaining Pieces in Prose, intended for Publication. 4s.

Observations on the present State of the East India Company, Sir P. Francis's Letter, and on a Publication entitled, Considerations on the Trade with India. 2s.

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Observations on the Preparation, Utility, and Administration of the Digitalis Purpurea, or Foxglove. By W. Hamilton, M. D. 8vo. 6s.

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# REPORT OF DISEASES,

## In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the City Dispensary, from the 20th July, to the 20th August, 1807.

| | |
|---|---|
| Variola | 1 |
| Erysipelas | 2 |
| Rheumatismus | 4 |
| Podagra | 2 |
| Febris | 3 |
| Cynanche | 2 |
| Catarrhus | 7 |
| Dyspnoea | 1 |
| Asthma | 3 |
| Phthisis Pulmonalis | 4 |
| Hæmoptysis | 2 |
| Epistaxis | 1 |
| Dyspepsia | 7 |
| Hypochondriasis | 5 |
| Epilepsia | 2 |
| Paralysis | 3 |
| Hysteria | 2 |
| Amenorrhœa | 4 |
| Menorrhagia | 3 |
| Leucorrhœa | 4 |
| Hæmorrhois | 1 |
| Diarrhœa | 5 |
| Hydrops | 4 |
| Icterus | 1 |
| Scrofula | 2 |
| Morbi Cutanei | 6 |
| Morbi Infantiles | 8 |
| Asthenia | 15 |

"A sound mind in a sound body is a short, but full description of a happy state in this world. He that has these two, has little more to wish for; and he that wants either of them, is but little the better for any thing else." LOCKE.

TRUE. But how are these blessings to be preserved or acquired? There is nothing, perhaps, of which mankind are more ignorant. How often do they squander away their health unwittingly, and once lost how often do they pursue courses which as certainly prevent its return.

"Consumption may be regarded as a vast pitfall situated on the high road of life."* "Empiricism is the treacherous hand which, under false pretences, conducts to its margin, and precipitates the fatal descent."† But, unfortunately, it does not stop here: it extends its influence to almost every disease. In the language of empiricism and quackery, each has its *specific* or *infallible remedy*. Believe the pretensions for such *remedies*, and see death disarmed of its powers.

"When the danger is general, admonitory writings cannot be too much multiplied and varied." We would therefore admonish against this general danger—against the empiricism and quackery under which this coun-

* Dr. Beddoes.
† Dr. John Reid.

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try so grievously groans. A man's life is not safe for a moment. His credulity may prove his ruin. He purchases the boasted *specific*. It either rushes him headlong into destruction, or lulls him into a fatal security. He trusts in it till all hope concerning him is lost. "For the defect of the artisan, who leaves his work imperfect, can be afterwards supplied. But an amending hand may be vainly applied, in case of omission during sickness, where it is often just as fatal to leave undone what is right, as to do what is wrong. What then shall we think of the defence, which conscious incapacity is so apt to set up by anticipation. *Very simple my advice is; but you may be sure, if it does no good, it can do no harm.* Oh! yes, but if it does no good, it *can* do harm all possible harm, provided in killing there be harm. It can arrest the rescuing hand, till the silent, but progressive finger of fate move from TIME IS, TO TIME IS NO MORE. There are plenty of occasions on which water-gruel, upon the harmless principle, will do a man's business just as effectually as laurel-water. And what, I pray, does it signify to the killed, whether they come to their end by the saucepan or the still.—To the killer, the difference, we know, is all in all. Yet he who simply thrusts his ignorance between the sick and the means of recovery, will really have done more mischief, inasmuch as he will have more largely accumulated pain upon death. And surely where law cannot interfere, the call is so much louder for public censure. It is by far too unequal a game to be allowed in society, where one party stakes empty professions of good-will against the other's existence.

"Some dozen years ago, how many of us were seized with an invincible loathing against sugar,—because we thought we perceived upon it spots of negro's blood! For the same reason, ought we not to turn with equal aversion from drugs in hands, not taught their use? They may in such hands be regarded, without exaggeration, as swords having two edges of unequal sharpness, but both most certainly stained with European blood."*

These reflections have been brought forward, in consequence of the case of a woman who lately made application at the Dispensary. She had been previously seized with complaints in her stomach and bowels, and had applied to a notorious quack, who told her that she possessed in her bowels a *beast* with six legs!!!—which his medicine, of course, would certainly kill. She took it accordingly; but getting worse she was then told that she must swallow nothing except the *medicine*, and that as the *beast* would be thus starved it would be forced to swallow the *remedy*, which would certainly prove its destruction. Be this as it may, the infatuated woman was almost starved herself. She was found stretched upon a bed, pale, wan, and emaciated—reduced to the utmost pitch of poverty of fluids, and leanness of flesh, compatible with the bare existence of life—her stomach rejecting every thing as a consequence of its deranged or weakened condition. In short, she had almost fallen a victim to the scourges of quackery.

In seeking after health, then, how often do mankind pursue courses which tend directly to destroy it? Thus, we see that a sound or an enlightened mind is ever necessary to take care of the body.

J. HERDMAN.

*Old Broad Street,*
*22d August*, 1807.

* Beddoes.

# HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*London.*

SALE *of the* KING'S SPANISH SHEEP, *at Kew, with Observations, by a Gentleman Farmer.—For the previous Sales, see Vol. VI. p.* 172.

THE last year's sale was distinguished by a considerable reduction of price, for which various concurring reasons were assigned, but it was then most clear, and the present sale has confirmed it, that its decline in the quality or reputation of the article, was not among those reasons. In fact, the reputation of Merino sheep, and of the Spanish cross, is



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now making its progress throughout the island, with rapid strides; it is no longer a matter of speculation; yet the Merino breed is not so far multiplied, as for plenty to produce cheapness, and the reduced prices of last year have most probably acted as a stimulus to the increase of purchasers in the present. The superior size and quality, too, of the stock exposed to sale this year, must have had its effect. The wool also holds its original quality, and perhaps has advanced in fineness, notwithstanding the quantity has encreased, as it must necessarily from the annually increasing size of the sheep. We hear no more now, of the impossibility of growing Spanish wool in this climate, whether in our southern or northern latitudes; nor of the necessity of an annual walk of four hundred miles, to make sheep grow fine wool! Prejudice has grown weary of uttering her fooleries, and commercial interest has taken another and a better turn.

Spanish wool has always been hitherto washed, after shearing; in the present instance, it was washed in the English fashion, upon the sheep's backs, nor is it presumed as an improvement, but by way of trial for the Spanish sheep; for this practice, by which, in cold springs, many sheep are injured, is losing ground. The rams selected for sale, were fourteen four-toothed, and two, six-toothed, in all, sixteen. Ewes, seventeen, full-mouthed, four of which were six-toothed, and four broken-mouthed, or aged. The rams had sheared ten pounds of wool each, on the average. The usual convenience was allowed to the buyers, of leaving their bargains three or four days, if desired, under the same care which had been previously taken of them.

Mr. Farnham, the former auctioneer, and in a considerable degree, a favourite of the company at these sales, being dead since last year, Mr. Smith had obtained the appointment, it is said, by the personal choice of his Majesty. The new auctioneer made his opening speech on the usual topics; the established national advantages of the Merino breed, the permanent genuine quality of their wool, their ability to endure the climate, in any part of Britain, and the improved qualities of the stock then offered to sale. The company began to assemble at eleven o'clock, and the sale began between one and two. Sir Joseph Banks, as usual, honoured the sale with his presence; the company were not very numerous, but it may be supposed, they held commissions for most parts of the country.

Prices and Buyers Names — *Four-toothed Rams.*

| Lot. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mr. Hunt, *guineas* .... | 13½ |
| 2. | — Mackenzie ..... | 16½ |
| 3. | — Beard ..... | 18 |
| 4. | — Sumner ..... | 13½ |
| 5. | — Browne ..... | 25 |
| 6. | — Mackenzie ..... | 22 |
| 7. | — Sumner ..... | 15 |
| 8. | — Allen ..... | 37 |
| 9. | — Kid ..... | 25 |
| 10. | Rev. Dr. Beck ..... | 28 |
| 11. | Mr. Cherry ..... | 18 |
| 12. | — Compton ..... | 25 |
| 13. | — Cherry ..... | 25 |
| 14. | — Sumner ..... | 22 |

*Six-toothed Rams.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15. | — Richwood ..... | 11 |
| 16. | — Mackenzie ..... | 33 |

*Full-mouthed Ewes.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 17. | — Richwood ..... | 11 |
| 18. | — Beck..... | 14½ |
| 19. | — Hunt ..... | 11½ |
| 20. | — Allen ..... | 17 |
| 21. | — Richwood ..... | 20½ |
| 22. | — Mackenzie ..... | 21 |
| 23. | — Do. ..... | 25 |
| 24. | — Richwood ..... | 26 |
| 25. | — Do. ..... | 27 |
| 26. | — Do. ..... | 23 |
| 27. | Earl Fortescue..... | 19 |
| 28. | Mr. Palk ..... | 26 |
| 29. | — Mackenzie ..... | 30 |
| 30. | — Allen ..... | 26 |
| 31. | — Aiton ..... | 28 |
| 32. | — Mackensie ..... | 26 |
| 33. | — Allen ..... | 31 |

*Six-toothed Ewes.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 34. | — Hunt ..... | 11 |
| 35. | — Do. ..... | 10 |
| 36. | Earl Fortescue..... | 10 |
| 37. | Mr. Mackensie..... | 15½ |

*Aged Ewes.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 38. | — Hunt ..... | 10½ |
| 39. | — Do. ..... | 12½ |
| 40. | — Do. ..... | 10 |
| 41. | — Peck..... | 17 |
| 42. | — Thorpe..... | 20 |

Some of the ewes were in unusual good condition, the last lot remarkably so, indeed fat, on which Mr.

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Smith did not fail to remark. Last year's average price of the rams sold, was only 16*l.* upwards, of the ewes 11*l.* The present, for rams, 21*l.* upwards, for ewes, upwards of 19*l.* being the highest average, perhaps, that the ewes have yet made: indeed such sums being given for sheep, after the experience of so many years, fully establishes the great superiority of the *Erythræan* breed.

*Middlesex, 19th August.*

PROROGATION of PARLIAMENT.—This day (Friday, August 14) several bills received the royal assent by commission, which was read by the clerk, and the following speech by the Lord Chancellor:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have it in command from his Majesty to express the satisfaction with which he finds himself enabled to give you that recess which, after the great and diligent exertions which you have made in the dispatch of public business, must at this advanced season of the year be so peculiarly desirable.

"His Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct us to return you his thanks for the steady loyalty and attachment to his Person and Government, and the zealous devotion to the public service which have characterized all your deliberations, and most especially to thank you for the seasonable exertions which you have enabled him to make for the augmentation of the military force of his kingdom.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has commanded us to return you his warmest thanks for the supplies which you have granted with so much cheerfulness for the current year; and when he considers the provision which you have made for those contingent and unforeseen services, which the events of the war may render necessary, his Majesty has the greatest satisfaction in recognizing the wisdom wherewith, in a time of extraordinary difficulties, you have anticipated the possible demands which those difficulties may occasion.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty commands us to assure you, that he deeply deplores the unfortunate issue of the war upon the Continent.

"The immense extension of the power and influence of France, and the undisguised determination of the enemy to employ the means and resources of those countries which he possesses or controuls, for the purpose of effecting the ruin of his Majesty's kingdom, undoubtedly present a formidable view of the difficulties and dangers which this country has to encounter.

"But his Majesty trusts, that the loyal and brave people over whom he reigns, are not to be daunted or disheartened.

"From the recollection of those difficulties under which his people have successfully struggled, and of those dangers which they have happily surmounted, his Majesty derives the consolation of believing, that the same spirit and perseverance, which have hitherto remained unbroken, will continue to be exerted with unabated vigour and success.

"And while his Majesty commands us to repeat the assurances of his constant readiness to entertain any proposals which may lead to a secure and honourable peace, he commands us at the same time to express his confidence that his Parliament and his People will feel with him the necessity of persevering in those vigorous efforts which alone can give the character of honour to any negotiation, or the prospect of security or permanency to any peace.

"His Majesty, therefore, trusts that his Parliament and his People will always be ready to support him in every measure which may be necessary to defeat the designs of his enemies against the independence of his Majesty's dominions, and to maintain against any undue pretensions, and against any hostile confederacy, those just rights which his Majesty is always desirous to exercise with temper and moderation; but which, as essential to the honour of his crown, and true interests of his people, he is determined never to surrender."

Then a commission for proroguing the parliament was read, after which the Lord Chancellor said,

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

By virtue of his Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this parliament to Thursday, the 24th day of September next, to be then here holden, and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 24th day of September next.

DESTRUCTION of the SOUTH LONDON WATER-WORKS (the opening of which was noticed in our Magazine for June, p. 560.)—A fire broke out on the premises, about one o'clock in the morning of the 6th, when as it was nearly an hour before any engines arrived; and, before they could be brought to act, the whole of the roofs had fallen in, and the buildings were reduced to a mass of ruins; but

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as they stood alone, no danger occurred to the surrounding neighbourhood. No cause can be assigned how the accident happened, as neither fire or candle has been permitted on that part of the premises since its erection. The volunteers mustered on the alarm being given, and by their exertions contributed much to the safety of the neighbourhood.

A CLAIMANT UPON THE DUKEDOM OF NORFOLK.—A person, calling himself the Right Hon. Walter Howard, representing himself the rightful heir to the Dukedom of Norfolk, appeared in the Court of Chancery on the 6th of August, and addressed the court in a slow, audible, and collected manner, praying that some solicitor might be named by his Lordship, to take into his hands the case of the applicant, (a pauper,) to whom it was his Lordship's bounden duty, he humbly submitted, to assign counsel and six clerk, under the statutes in that case made and provided, in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. which statutes were passed to enable poor persons, claiming large estates, to sue free of fees, stamps and duties. He stated, that upon application to several solicitors, he was treated with much contempt, because, unfortunately, his wife, an unguarded woman, had accompanied him to them. He said he had been sent to Oporto, when only 14 years old, to one Searle, a wine-merchant, to be reared up to that profession or business; but that it was with a view of destroying his claims, as Searle was a servant to, or a dependent on, the family of Lord Surry, and in the plot to strip him of his birthright. The annuity settled on him by the Duke of Norfolk, he said, was stopped lately; and the estate of 1200l. a year, which he had been put in possession of by his Grace's late agent, was taken from him; he was, in every lodging and place he appeared in, called and insulted as a swindler, owing to the cruel and unjust combination established and kept up against him. He concluded with urgently entreating the Chancellor to name a solicitor for him.

The Chancellor stated that it was his expectation now, in this place, that any solicitor Mr. Howard should apply to would act for him.—The applicant seemed satisfied.

A *fire* broke out about twelve o'clock on Thurday, the 21st, at night, at the house of Mr. Swan, a Printer, in Crown-court, Fleet-street, which consumed the same, with Mr. Birch's stained paper manufactory, besides six or seven houses, mostly occupied by poor working people. It is supposed to have been occasioned by a chimney taking fire. It is remarkable that these premises are contiguous to those of Mr. Gillet, which were burnt down about two years ago. They were also, a part of the King's Printing House occupied by the celebrated Mr. Richardson, some of whose popular novels were done there.

THE DUCHESS OF BRUNSWICK.—On Saturday, August 8th, the Lord Mayor, attended by several of the Aldermen and Common Councilmen, proceeded in state from Guildhall to Montague House, Blackheath, where they presented the following address to the Duchess of Brunswick:—

"May it please your Royal and Serene Highness,

"We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, most humbly entreat your Royal and Serene Highness to accept our sincere congratulations on your safe arrival in this Imperial Country.

"The return to her native land of an illustrious Princess, so nearly and dearly allied to our beloved Sovereign, and to the royal and amiable Consort of the heir apparent to the throne of this United Kingdom, cannot but renew the most lively sentiments of affection in the hearts of his Majesty's loyal subjects, and a warm participation of those feelings which a meeting so interesting to the Royal Family must have occasioned.

"Deeply impressed, Madam, as we are, by the extraordinary events which have occasioned your return, we trust your Royal and Serene Highness will permit us to express the sincere joy we feel at your restoration to the shores of a free and loyal people, not more attached to a good and venerable King, by duty to his supreme and august station, than by affection to his sacred person and family.

(Signed) By order of court,
HENRY WOODTHORPE.

To which her Royal Highness returned the following answer:—

"*My Lord*,

"I return your Lordship and the Aldermen and Commons of the city of Lon-

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don, my grateful thanks for an address which has given me the most heartfelt satisfaction.

"It affords me an additional instance of the loyal attachment of the city of London to the King, and of their affectionate regard for his Majesty's Royal Family.

On Wednesday morning, the 19th, George Finch, William Tomlinson, and William Pearce, were executed in the front of Newgate: the two former were convicted of returning from transportation before the expiration of their time, and the latter was found guilty of horse-stealing. Finch and Tomlinson were strongly suspected of being guilty of cutting and maiming several persons in Holborn in an attempt to rob a carrier's waggon. See p. 561 of our Magazine for June.

*Married.*]—Mr. William Lloyd, surgeon, of Barnet, to Miss Corpe, only daughter of John Corpe, esq. of the same place.—At St. George's, Hanover square, James Gillman, esq. surgeon, of Highgate, to Miss Anne Harding, daughter of Mrs. Harding, of St. George's-row.—At Lambeth, Mr. J. Churchill, of Deddington, Oxon, to Miss E. M'Farquhar, granddaughter of Dr. H. M'F. of Howden, Edinburgh.—At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Henry Merrik Hoare, esq. son of the late Sir R. Hoare, bart. to Miss Sophia Thrale, of Great Cumberland-street.—At Kensington, Sir James Ker, bart. to Miss Harriet Charlewood, second daughter of the late B. C. esq. of Windlesham, Surrey.

*Died.*]—The Right Hon. Baroness Howard de Walden and Braybrooke, in her 60th year.—At her house, in York-street, the Right Hon. Sarah Baroness Waterpark, relict of the late Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish, bart. Her ladyship is succeeded in her titles by her eldest son, Sir Richard Cavendish, bart.—The Marquis of Granby, son and heir to the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, at their Grace's house, in Lower Grosvenor-street, at the age of two months. He was put into his coffin the next day, which weighed a hundred and an half. The inside was lead, next oak, and the outside mahogany, covered with crimson velvet, and richly ornamented with clasps, coronets, Cherubims, and handles of solid silver.—At his house, in Brook-street, Gen. Richard White, col. of the 24th regiment of foot, who commanded many years the 3d, or King's own regiment of dragoons, and raised the 96th regiment of infantry in the American war.—J. Jackson, esq. F. A. S. author of several valuable tracts, relative to commerce, antiquities, &c.—Aged 58, Mr. J. De Boffe, of Gerrard-street, many years an eminent importer of foreign books.—Spencer Perceval Stuart, S. S. the infant son of Ferdinand Smyth Stuart, great grandson of King Charles the Second.—Aged 83, the Rev. T. Lawson, brother to the late Sir Henry, and uncle to the present Sir John Lawson, of Brough-hall, bart.—At his house, in Tottenham Court-road, Mr. John Walker—[*Further particulars in our next.*]—At his house on Ludgate Hill, where he had kept a shop 56 years, aged upwards of 80, Mr. Quintin Kay, upholsterer, cabinet maker, and undertaker.—[*Further particulars in our next.*]—Mrs. K. Powell, of the Haymarket Theatre—It is not true, as stated, that Mrs. Powell was "found dead in her bed." Several persons were with her for some hours previous to her death. She had laboured for several months under an incurable disease, and had been attended by Dr. Moseley, and Mr. Wilson, the surgeon. Notwithstanding this bodily affliction, she performed almost every evening from the time of the Haymarket opening; and on the night before she died, played her character in the new comedy, and *Mrs. Dangle*, in *The Critic*, apparently in better health than she had enjoyed the whole of the season. She was a lady much respected in private life, and has left a wide circle of acquaintance to lament her loss. Mrs. Powell was the widow of Mr. P. late of Covent-garden Theatre, and sister to Mrs. Ward, of Manchester. Mrs. Grove, an actress of great merit, succeeds to her cast of characters.—On the 29th ult. aged 55, Charles M'Cormick, LL. B.—[*of whom further particulars will be given in our next.*]—On Sunday morning, August 23, about eight o'clock, at her villa at Brompton, in the 72d year of her age, the Duchess of Gloucester. Her Grace was the second daughter

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of Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. She married, in 1759, James, second Earl of Waldegrave, and afterwards becoming a widow, in 1766, she married the late Duke of Gloucester. The issue of this marriage was, 1st. Sophia Matilda, born May 29, 1773. 2d. Caroline Augusta Maria, born June 24, 1774, died March 14, 1775, and interred in the royal vault, at Windsor. 3d. William Frederick, born at Rome, Jan. 15, 1776, the present Duke of Gloucester. The late Duke, her Grace's august spouse, died Aug. 25th, 1805. Her Royal Highness has lived ever since in a very domestic way, principally at her villa at Brompton. It is unnecessary to add, that she used to be classed among the most beautiful women in the country. About twelve o'clock on the night preceding her decease, she complained of a violent pain in the stomach, and desired to be left alone. She, however, recovered, and slept tolerably composed for some time, till the symptoms of her disorder, an oppression in the chest, seemed to have returned with more violence Her departure was, in a manner, without a struggle. In consequence of its being contrary to etiquette, for one of the royal family to marry a British subject, the Duchess was not received at Court, tho' a great favourite with the Royal Family; and it is therefore probable, that the ceremony of a Court mourning will be dispensed with on the melancholy occasion. The immediate occasion of the Duchess's death was an effusion of water into the cavity of the chest. Her Royal Highness had been incapable of much exertion lately, but did not complain of serious indisposition until the Wednesday preceding her dissolution.

## FOREIGN EVENTS.

### *America.*

### A PROCLAMATION,

By THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States.

Washington City, July 1, 1807.

During the wars which, for some time, have unhappily prevailed among the powers of Europe, the United States of America, firm in their principles of peace, have endeavoured by justice, by a regular discharge of all their national and social duties, and by every friendly office their situation has admitted, to maintain, with all the belligerents, their accustomed relations of friendship, hospitality, and commercial intercourse. Taking no part in the questions which animate these powers against each other, nor permitting themselves to entertain a wish but for the general restoration of peace, they have observed, with good faith, the neutrality they assumed, and they believe that no instance of a departure from its duties can be justly imputed to them by any nation. A free use of their harbours and waters, the means of refitting and refreshment, of succour to their sick and suffering, have, at all times, and on equal principles, been extended to all; and this too amidst a constant recurrence to acts of insubordination to the laws, of violence to the persons, and of trespasses on the property of our citizens, committed by officers of one of the belligerent parties received among us. In truth, these abuses of the laws of hospitality have, with few exceptions, become habitual to the commanders of the British armed vessels hovering on our coasts, and frequenting our harbours. They have been the subject of repeated representations to their government. Assurances have been given that proper orders should restrain them within the limit of the rights and of the respect due to a friendly nation; but those orders and assurances have been without effect, and no instance of punishment for past wrongs has taken place. At length, a deed, transcending all we have hitherto seen, or suffered, brings the public sensibility to a serious crisis, and our forbearance to a necessary pause. A frigate of the United States, trusting to a state of peace, and leaving her harbour on a distant service, has been surprised and attacked by a British vessel of superior force, one of a squadron then lying in our waters, and covering the transaction, and has been disabled from service, with the loss of a number of men killed and wounded.

This enormity was not only without provocation or justifiable cause, but was committed with the avowed purpose of taking by force, from a ship of war of the United States, a part of her crew; and, that no circumstance might be wanting to mark its character, it had been previously ascertained that the seamen demanded were natives of the United States. Having effected his purpose, he returned to anchor with his squadron within our jurisdiction. Hospitality under such circumstances ceases to be a duty; and a continuance of it, with such uncontroled abuses, would tend only, by multiplying injuries and irritations, to bring on a rupture between the two nations. This extreme resort is equally opposed to the interests of both, as it is to

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assurances of the most friendly dispositions on the part of the British government, in the midst of which this outrage has been committed. In this light the subject cannot but present itself to that government, and strengthen the motives to an honourable reparation of the wrong which has been done, and to that effectual control of its naval commanders, which alone can justify the government of the United States in the exercise of those hospitalities it is now constrained to discontinue.

In consideration of these circumstances, and of the right of every nation to regulate its own police, to provide for its peace and the safety of its citizens, and consequently to refuse the admission of armed vessels into its harbours or waters, either in such numbers, or of such description, as are inconsistent with these, or with the maintenance of the authority of the laws, I have thought proper, in pursuance of the authorities specially given by law, to issue this my Proclamation, hereby requiring all armed vessels bearing commissions under the government of Great Britain, now within the harbours or waters of the United States, immediately, and without any delay, to depart from the same, and interdicting the entrance of all the said harbours and waters to the said armed vessels, and to all others bearing commissions under the authority of the British government.

And if the said vessels, or any of them, shall fail to depart as aforesaid, or if they, or any others so interdicted, shall hereafter enter the harbours or waters aforesaid, I do in that case forbid all intercourse with them, or any of them, their officers or crews, and do prohibit all supplies and aid from being furnished to them, or any of them.

And I do declare and make known, that if any person from, or within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, shall afford any aid to any such vessel, contrary to the prohibition contained in this Proclamation, either in repairing any such vessel, or in furnishing her, her officers or crew, with supplies of any kind, or in any manner whatsoever; or if any pilot shall assist in navigating any of the said armed vessels, unless it be for the purpose of carrying them, in the first instance, beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, or unless it be in the case of a vessel forced by distress, or charged with public dispatches, as herein-after provided for, such person or persons shall, on conviction, suffer all the pains and penalties by the laws provided for in such offences.

And I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within or under the authority of the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, with vigilance and promptitude to exert their respective authorities, and to be aiding and assisting to the carrying this Proclamation, and every part thereof, into full effect.

Provided nevertheless, that if such vessels shall be forced into the harbours or waters of the United States, by distress, by the dangers of the sea, or by the pursuit of an enemy, or shall enter them charged with dispatches or business from their government, or shall be a public packet for the conveyance of letters and dispatches, the Commanding Officer, immediately reporting his vessel to the Collector of the District, stating the object, or the causes of entering the said harbours or waters, and conforming himself to the regulations in that case prescribed under authority of the laws, shall be allowed the benefit of such regulations, respecting repairs, supplies, stay, intercourse, and departure, as shall be permitted under the same authority.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same.

Given at the city of Washington, the 2d day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1807, and of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States the 31st.

[Sealed]

TH. JEFFERSON.

By the President,
James Madison, Secretary of State.

### *Italy.*

*Palermo, April 7*, 1807.—Yesterday, her Royal Highness the Princess Maria Christina, daughter of his Majesty Ferdinand the Fourth, King of the Two Sicilies, was married to his Royal Highness Prince Charles Felix of Savoy, Duke of Genevois, brother to his Majesty the King of Sardinia. The nuptials were celebrated with great pomp and magnificence; the nobility and persons of distinction attended at Court, to compliment their Sicilian Majesties and the Royal Family on the occasion. In the evening, there were illuminations, and other public demonstrations of joy, throughout the city.—*London Gazette, July* 28.

### *Prussia.*

By the treaty between Prussia and France, signed at Tilsit on the 9th, it is stipulated, that the territories to be restored to Prussia, are those which she possessed so far back as the year 1772. She, of course, loses her Polish provinces, except a small tract, and is also deprived of Westphalia; which latter territory, with the addition of those already in the possession of



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France between the Rhine and the Elbe, including the electorate of Hanover, forms a new kingdom, of which his Prussian Majesty acknowledges Jerome Buonaparte as sovereign, by the title of *King of Westphalia.*

To these provinces the unfortunate King of Prussia renounces all right and title for ever; together with his title to the provinces he cedes in Poland, which are to be formed into a duchy, under the sovereignty of the King of Saxony (whose daughter is intended to be wedded to Jerome Buonaparte) with the title of *Duke of Warsaw.*

His Prussian Majesty also renounces for ever, his possession of the city of Dantzic; and the other parts of the Prussian provinces of Poland, not otherwise disposed of, are given to Russia. Dantzic is to be restored to its former independence, under the protection of the Kings of Prussia and Saxony, but its port is to be shut against the trade of Great Britain during the war.

It is also provided, that until the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace between *France* and *England*, all the dominions remaining to Prussia shall be shut against the trade and navigation of Great Britain; that no shipment whatever is to be made from any Prussian port for the British isles or colonies; and that no ship from Great Britain or her colonies shall be admitted into any Prussian port.

The King of Prussia acknowledges *Joseph Buonoparte* King of Naples, and *Louis Buonaparte* King of Holland. A part of the Polish territory, hitherto held by Prussia, and next adjoining the Russian boundaries, is for ever to be incorporated with the Russian empire.

The treaty consists of thirty articles. The ratifications of this treaty were exchanged on the 12th of July.

It is estimated that Prussia loses near five millions of subjects, and a third of her revenues. Hesse, Brunswick, besides different parts of the Prussian spoils on the left bank of the Elbe, are included in Jerome Buonoparte's new kingdom.

*Russia.*

TREATY of PEACE between FRANCE and RUSSIA.

[This important document was laid before the French Senate, at Paris, on the 24th ult. with a Speech by the Arch Chancellor.]

The treaty, which was signed at Tilsit, the 7th of July, contains 29 articles. The first twelve merely repeat, confirm, and ratify, on the part of Russia, the stipulations of the Russian treaty, particularly as to the disposal of Polish Prussia; the allowance of a military road, to communicate between Saxony and Warsaw; and the restoration of the estates of the Dukes of Saxe Cobourg, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg Schwerin. The Emperor of Russia, as in the Prussian treaty, acknowledges Buonoparte's brothers, Louis, King of Holland; Joseph, King of Naples; and his *Imperial Highness, Prince* Jerome, King of Westphalia.—Alexander likewise assents to the Confederation of the Rhine, and to the present and *future* arrangements of Buonoparte; in which, it is to be observed, he actually consents to take a part of those very territories of his own ally, the King of Prussia, which he had undertaken to defend.—The 13th article is that of the greatest interest to an English reader. By it "*the Emperor Napoleon accepts of the mediation of the Emperor of all the Russias, to negociate and conclude a definitive Treaty of Peace between France and England; however, only upon condition that this mediation shall be accepted by England in one month after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty.*" The 16th article contains an unimportant cession, on the part of the Emperor Alexander, to the King of Holland; viz. the lordship of Jever, in East Friesland. Four of the articles stipulate, that hostilities shall cease between the Russians and Turks; that the troops of the former shall be withdrawn from Moldavia, but not occupied by the troops of the Grand Signior till after ratifications of a Definitive Treaty between those powers have been exchanged; and, finally, the Emperor of Russia accepts the mediation of the Emperor of France, to negociate a peace between Russia and the Ottoman Porte.—The remaining articles establish the commercial intercourse between the different countries under Buonoparte on the same footing as before the war; regulate the exchange of prisoners to be in a mass; and fix the ceremonial between the

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"two courts of St. Petersburgh and the Thuilleries on the footing of complete equality and reciprocity!"

*From the* RUSSIAN COURT GAZETTE *of the 16th ult.*

NOTE from his IMPERIAL MAJESTY to the General of infantry, Minister of the Land Forces, Chief Commandant at St. Petersburgh, and Knight Sergei Kosmitsch Wasmitinow,

"SERGEI KOSMITSCH—The obstinate and sanguinary war between Russia and France, every step and every enterprize whereof has been marked with the unshaken fortitude and bravery of the Russian troops, has been terminated, thank God, by a peace, which was ratified on the 27th of this month (9th July); a beneficial tranquillity has been restored; the integrity and security of the Russian frontiers are secured by an increase of territory; and Russia is indebted for this *solely* to the heroic exploits, and to the unremitting exertions and zeal with which her valiant sons have undauntedly stept forward, and braved every danger, even to death itself.—I hasten to inform you of this happy event, in order that general publicity may be given to it.

ALEXANDER."

Tauroggin, 28th June, old style, 1807.

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BULLETINS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

[*Continued from page* 79.]

The *Forty-ninth Bulletin*, dated Warsaw, Jan. 8, says, "Breslau has surrendered. The capitulation has not been received at the head-quarters, neither has the inventory of the magazines of subsistence, nor of the clothing and artillery, yet come to hand. They are, however, known to be considerable.—Prince Jerome must have made his entry into the place. He is going to besiege Brieg, Schweidnitz, and Kosell. General Victor, commander of the 10th corps of the army, has marched to be lege Colberg and Dantzic, and take those places during the winter. M. de Zastrow, Aid-du-Camp to the King of Prussia, a wise and moderate man, who has signed the armistice which his master did not ratify, was, notwithstanding, on his arrival at Koningsburg, appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs. Our cavalry is not far from Koningsburg."

This Bulletin further states, that great discontent prevails in the Russian Army, on account of the Emperor not joining it; that their glory has been compromised by the bad management of their Generals. It then speaks about the affairs of Turkey, and proceeds to an account of the state of the weather, which is said to be *more temperate* than at Paris at the same season!

The *Fiftieth* and *Fifty-first* are merely local descriptions of posts and trifling affairs.

The *Fifty-second* is dated Jan. 19, at which time the French and Russian armies had not again come in contact. The only actions mentioned to have been fought are two, which were of a partial description, in Silesia, on the 29th and 30th, and a trifling affair near Colberg, in which a detachment of Mortier's division was engaged.

The *Fifty-third*, dated Jan. 22, says, "We found pretty considerable magazines of provisions at Brieg. We annex the capitulation of that fortress.

"Prince Jerome pursues his campaign in Silesia with great activity. Lieutenant-general Dervi has already surrounded Kosell, and opened the trenches. The siege of Schweidnitz, and that of Neisse, were carried on at the same time.

"General Victor, while on his way to Stettin, in his carriage, accompanied by his Aid-du-Camp and a servant, was carried off by a body of twenty-five chasseurs who were scouring the country.

"All the magazines of the army are putting in order, and furnishing with provisions. Biscuits are baked wherever there is convenience. The Emperor has ordered the establishment of large magazines, and the making up of a considerable quantity of clothing in Silesia.

The *Fifty-fourth*, dated Warsaw, Jan. 27, states, that, "Eighty-four pieces of cannon, taken from the Russians, are ranged before the Palace of the Republic at Warsaw. They are those which were taken from Generals Kaminski, Bennigsen, and Buxhoveden, in the battles of Czarnowo, Nasielsk, Pultask, and Golymin; and are the very same that the Russians drew along the streets of this city with so much ostentation, when they lately



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marched through them to meet the French. It is easy to conceive the effect which the sight of so grand a triumph must produce upon a people delighted with seeing the humiliation of enemies who have so long and so cruelly oppressed them.

"Five thousand prisoners have been sent to France, two thousand escaped in the moments of confusion, and fifteen hundred have entered among the Polish troops.

"Thus have the battles with the Russians cost them a great part of their artillery, all their baggage, and from 25,000 to 30,000 men, killed, wounded, or prisoners.

"General Kaminski, who had been represented as another Suwarrow, has just been disgraced. It is reported, that General Buxhowden is in the same situation; hence it appears, that Gen. Bennigsen now commands the army.

"Some battalions of light infantry belonging to Marshal Ney's corps, had advanced twenty leagues from their cantonments; the Russian army took the alarm, and made a movement on its right. The battalions have returned within the line of their cantonments, without sustaining any loss.

"During this period, the Prince of Ponte Corvo took possession of Elbing, and the country situated on the borders of the Baltic.

"On the 25th, at noon, the enemy's division appeared, twelve thousand strong. We soon came to blows. The 8th regiment of the line fell upon the Russians with inexpressible bravery, to repair the loss which one of its posts had experienced. The enemy were completely routed, pursued four leagues, and compelled to repass the Passarge. Dupont's division arrived just as the engagement was concluded, and could take no part in it.

"An old man, 117 years of age, has been presented to the Emperor, who has granted him a pension of fifty Napoleons, and ordered him a twelve-month's allowance in advance.

The *Fifty-fifth* states positively that the Turks have declared War against the Russians; it also gives a detailed account of the battle of the 25th, at Mohringen, between Bernadotte's division, and a corps of Russians; in which, the Russians were defeated, and driven across the little river Passarge. One of the French Regiments lost its colours, but afterwards recovered them. The loss of the French amounted to 500 men.

The *Fifty-sixth*, *Fifty-seventh*, and *Fifty-eighth*, are dated at Arensdorf, the 5th, and at Prussian Eylau, the 7th and 9th of February; they state as follows —"From the 5th to the 7th there have been, between the two armies, several obstinate battles, which terminated by the retreat of the enemy to the other side of Eylau, where our troops took up a position. On the 8th, at day break, the enemy began the attack. A dreadful cannonade took place on both sides. The Russian army, ranged in columns, was within half-cannon shot: every ball told.

"The Grand Duke of Berg, at the head of the cavalry, fell upon the hostile army. Two lines of Russian infantry were broken; two squadrons of the guards twice traversed the whole army of the enemy. This brilliant and incredible charge, which had hewn down more than 20,000 of the enemy's infantry, would have instantly decided the victory, had it not been for a wood, and some difficulties in the ground. The loss of the enemy is immense—ours is considerable. Three hundred mouths of fire vomited death, from one side and the other, for twelve hours. The victory, for a long time uncertain, was at last ours.

"The enemy retired beyond the Pregel. Marshal Augereau is wounded by a ball. Our loss amounts to 1900 killed, and 5700 wounded. Seven thousand Russians were counted on the field of battle. Thus the offensive expedition of the enemy, which had for its object to bear down upon Thorn, by turning the left wing of the Grand Army, has been of the most direful consequences to them; 12 or 15,000 prisoners, as many *hors de combat*, 18 standards, and 45 pieces of cannon, are the trophies, for which we have paid too dear, without doubt, by the blood of so many brave men.

"This expedition is concluded; the enemy beaten, and driven one hundred leagues from the Vistula. The army is about to resume its cantonments, and go into winter quarters."

The *Fifty-ninth*, *Sixtieth*, and *Sixty-*

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first, dated from Prussian Eylau and Landsberg, represent the French grand army retreating towards the Vistula, and the expediency of going into winter quarters for covering the line of that river. It also appeared that the Russians had retired behind the Pregel, "beyond which the French had no interest in pursuing them;" and "that it was fortunate for Konigsberg, that it was not among the objects of the French General to drive the Russian Army out of their position in that city."

In the *Sixty-second*, it appears that a smart affair took place on the 16th, on the upper part of the Bug, between Marshal Lannes's division (then under the orders of General Savary), and that of the Russian General Essen; when the Russians lost eight pieces of cannon, two standards, 1200 prisoners, and left the field of battle covered with dead. The division of Lefebvre defeated a Prussian corps on the 12th, the remains of which effected its retreat to Dantzic.

The *Sixty-third* and *Sixty-fourth* are both dated from Osterode, the first on the 28th ult. the latter on the 2d instant. They contain nothing of marked importance.

The *Sixty-fifth* represents the French army as partly established in cantonments upon the Passarge as far as the Omelew; while Marshal Lefebvre began to form lines of circumvallation round Dantzic.

The *Sixty-sixth* is dated Osterode, March 14. Several skirmishes had taken place. The whole of the French army was in cantonments. It occupied a line from Braunsberg to the Omulew, extending through Leibstadt, Gutstadt, Allenstein, and Neidenburg. It was provisioned chiefly by the towns of Elbing and Brunsburg, and by the produce of the fertile Island of Nogat. The Russian army was concentrated on the side of Bartenstein, and on the Alle; the Prussian division on the side of Creutzbourg.

The *Sixty-seventh* is dated Osterode, March 25. The investment of Dantzic was completed on the 20th ult. when the communication between that city and the sea was cut off. A Prussian out-post was surprised and routed, with the loss of several prisoners. In the evening, a strong corps from the garrison attempted, but unsuccessfully, to retake the post from which they had been expelled in the morning. In this effort, the Prussians lost several hundred prisoners, and some artillery.

The Message of Bonaparte, dated from Osterode the 20th ult. and laid before the Senate on the 4th instant, contains an order for calling out the conscription for 1808. The reason given in the Message is, that "All the nations round us are arming; England has again set on foot an extraordinary levy of 200,000 men. Other Powers, as well as England, are adopting the measure of extraordinary levies."

In another part of the Message it is stated, "We offered peace to England before the fourth coalition had shewn itself: *The same Peace we offer to England still.*"—It likewise states, "We are ready to conclude a peace with Russia upon the same conditions as were signed by her negociator, but which were rejected in consequence of the arts and intrigues of the English. We are ready to restore to the eight millions of the inhabitants whom we have conquered, their tranquillity, and to restore to the King of Prussia his capital."

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

CUMBERLAND.

DIED.] At Cockermouth, aged 74, Mr. Wm. Bowman, tailor. His own untutored qualifications for music obtained him the situation of parish clerk at Bridekirk, which he held nearly 40 years. Such was his capacity for the mathematics, that for many years past he was seldom seen at his shop-board without the works of Euclid, Simpson, Emmerson, and Newton. He was attended to his grave by a great number of people, the pall being supported by eight neighbouring gentlemen, and his remains borne by four tailors of his old acquaintance.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A new turnpike from Thorney to Guyhern, has been proposed at a meeting in the Isle of Ely, to communicate

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with that place and the Wisbech turnpike road on the south of the river there, by a bridge over the said river.

DEVONSHIRE.

At a meeting of the South Devon Agricultural Society, at Totness, on the 7th ult. several premiums were adjudged; and the establishment of a wool-fair in that part of the country was agreed upon; but it was generally admitted that the farmers in the West must never expect any competition for the purchase of their wool, while they continue the slovenly practice of shearing their sheep without washing them. The meeting at Totness have accordingly agreed to ridge-wash their flocks previous to shearing; and to employ a person to teach others the way of doing it. A premium of three guineas was also voted to the person giving the most satisfactory account of the advantages of washing sheep to the next meeting.

There are now living at Chumleigh, three women, whose united ages form a total of 277 years. Two of them bear the same name, but are not related to each other; the elder (Mary Collins), who completed her 93d year last December, succeeded her husband, many years ago, in the capacity of sexton of the parish, and, until within these few months, she diligently performed the duties of that office. No one was more methodical or expeditious in the digging of a grave; and at this time she regularly tolls the bell; and, during divine service, perambulates the church, to keep idle boys under proper discipline.

DURHAM.

In the course of the late assizes at Durham, the question between His Grace the Archbishop of this Province and the Corporation of York, touching the right of the former to the possession of the gates, bars, and posterns of the said city, during his Grace's fair, commonly called Lammas fair, held yearly in that city and the suburbs thereof, was tried before the Hon. Baron Wood and a Special Jury of that county, when a verdict was given for his Grace, whereby his right to the tolls, &c. is confirmed. By this verdict, and under the certificate of the Learned Judge, his Grace is entitled to costs.

ESSEX.

Harlow Wool Fair was held on Bush Common, on Wednesday, the 29th of July. The article was generally dull in sale. Mr. Burgoyne's being a choice parcel of Southdown, obtained fifty-six shillings per tod; and some few sales were made at prices proportioned to their qualities. Mr. Newman produced specimens of fine Southdown, and Southdown once crossed by a Spanish ram. The buyers were generally of opinion, that the former were superior in quality to the latter. Mr. Flower shewed a sample of Spanish Ryland, fifth cross, which, by the acknowledged superiority of its quality, convinced the company of the practicability of producing wool which might vie with the foreign Spanish. We also understand, that this breed of Merino crosses has been carried on to a large extent in the northern part of Hertfordshire.

*Married.*] At Halstead, T. R. Andrews, esq. of Great Portland-street, to Miss Scarlett, daughter of the late J. S. esq. and niece to Lady Stewart.—At Woodford, Sir J. W. S. Gardiner, bart. of Roche Court, near Fareham, Hants, to Miss Mosley, sister of Sir Oswald Mosley, bart.

HAMPSHIRE.

Early on Friday morning, Aug. 7, a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Rogers, an opulent farmer, at Chaltern. The lower part of the house caught fire, and burned with such rapidity, that Mrs. Rogers, who was bedridden, and her son, aged 18, endeavouring to save his mother, unfortunately fell victims to the devouring element. The house was totally consumed; but there being plenty of water, the extensive farmyard was saved.

*Died.*] At his seat, at Hackwood Park, in the 61st year of his age, the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Bolton, lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Southampton, and governor and vice-admiral of the Isle of Wight, &c.—At Winchester, at a very advanced age, the Rev. Thomas Pyle, many years a prebendary of that cathedral, and brother to the late Rev. Philip Pyle, of that city.—At Briddlesford, Isle of Wight, in the prime of life, Mr. William Fearnside, of Marsham-street, Westminster. To do justice to the virtues of this truly good

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man, or to describe the feelings of those who are more immediately afflicted by his death, the ordinary language of panegyric or of sorrow is wholly inadequate; the task will more properly be consigned to the heart, which, while it submits with resignation to the all-wise dispensations of Providence, laments in silence the premature loss of an affectionate husband, an exemplary father, and a steady friend. Mild and simple manners, pure and unaffected piety, an ever-active anxiety to succour the unfortunate—qualities of the possession of which he himself seemed to be unconscious—had endeared him to the domestic and friendly circle in which he moved; and those who, like the writer of this humble tribute to his memory, occasionally enjoyed the gratification of his society, will long recollect, with pleasure mingled with regret, his well-stored mind, the acuteness of his understanding, his lively imagination, and the just and manly sense which he entertained of moral and political duty. The union of these accomplishments, with a correct taste for the fine arts, matured by study and by travel, had been justly appreciated, in hours of philosophical retirement, by an illustrious statesman, with whose private and mutually disinterested friendship he was honoured, and whom he soon followed to "another and a better world!"

HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Hoddesdon, P. M'Millan, esq. late commander of the Hon. East India Company's ship Valentine.—Of a hydro-thorax, at West-Mill, near Hitchin, aged 64, Mr. James Whittingstall, miller. Amongst the variety of instances which the present war has produced, of persons raised from obscure situations to the acquisition of immense wealth, the subject of this article may afford a very striking example. Mr. J. W. was the second son of the late Mr. Henry W. who, within a few years, rented a corn-mill, at a very low rent, of John Radclyffe, esq. near Hitchin. The large meal-contracts entered into by government, roused the attention of persons of all descriptions dealing in corn; capitalists searched out the inferior traders, and Mr. H. W. became connected with one of the most considerable contractors in that department. His three elder sons, Henry, James, and William, were soon enabled to take the very extensive corn-mills at Broxbourn, near Ware; and, by unremitting industry and assiduity, they acquired a very extensive trade, and a very large capital. The eldest son, Henry, died in 1794, unmarried; the third son, William, died at Hoddesdon, near Ware, in 1808, leaving a widow, now living; the only surviving son, George, is a brewer, in a very considerable line of business, at Watford; who, with the two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, share the property of their brother Henry, amounting to upwards of 180,000l. Mr. H. W. had not the advantage of a liberal education; although possessed of great newly-acquired wealth, he was of very modest and unassuming manners, and in his deportment diffident and respectful; his wealth excited in him no self-sufficiency; he was a stranger to that overbearing disposition so frequently and so justly complained of in illiterate persons accidentally raised from low stations in life; to his relations affectionate; a good neighbour; and in all respects a worthy and respectable member of society.—At St. Alban's, aged 63, Mrs. Osman, widow of the Rev. Henry O. formerly vicar of Leighton-Bosard, in Bedfordshire, who left her a widow in very early life, with a family of daughters, whom she, much to her honour, educated in a very proper and commendable way, though possessing a very confined income.

KENT.

The following acts of Parliament relative to Kent, have received the Royal Assent. An Act for empowering the Justices of the Peace for the County of Kent, to make a fair and equal county-rate for the said County, and provide convenient Court Houses for the Assizes and General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, and other public meetings, within the said county. And an Act for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts within the town of Gravesend, and the hundreds of Tollingtrough, Dartford, Wilmington, and Axtane.

*Died.*] At Lord Frederick Campbell's seat at Coombank, Lady Dowager F. Campbell, in consequence of

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a fire breaking out in her bed-room. Her woman being alarmed at four in the morning, by a poor man going to his labour, she immediately ran to her Ladyship's bed-room, adjoining the dressing-room, and found she had not been in bed, and was missing. It is supposed she fell in a fit. Lady F. C.'s woman left her Ladyship at a quarter before twelve o'clock, in her dressing-room, in her night dress, as was her usual custom. Lady F. was found in the ruins, a shocking spectacle; her watch was also found drawn up, and stood still at half past one. Lord Frederick C. was in town at the time. The wing, containing the dressing-room, a room over and under, are entirely gutted, only the stone walls remaining. From the great exertions of the neighbouring inhabitants, with an engine from Earl Stanhope's, a party of the Royal Artillery, and an engine from their barracks, near Sevenoaks, and another from Sevenoaks town, the fire was got under, and the other parts of the house preserved.—At his house, Northgate-street, Canterbury, in the 69th year of his age, Mr. John Gallaway, sen. an ingenious and formerly eminent silk weaver, from whose looms some of the most beautiful and costly fabrics have been produced that adorn the palaces of royalty. On the abundant introduction of cottons, and consequent decline of the silk trade, he successfully invented that mixture of those materials, known by the names of Canterbury damasks, Chambery and Canterbury muslins, &c. Of a strong, though uncultivated mind, he was indefatigable in the acquirement of science, and being equally desirous of communicating what he thought good to others, he founded, in 1768, an Historical Society, at first principally among that class of ingenious mechanics with whom he was associated, but which has been since extended and strenuously supported by his mental knowledge and personal abilities.—At Orston, near Bingham, the Rev. T. Guilford, Curate of Whatton, and the consolidated churches of Orston, Thoroton, and Scarrington.—After a long illness, in the 60th year of his age, Mr. Totty Mayo, a reputable bookseller and printer, of Newbury.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

There are few persons who have ever visited Lincoln, that will not feel regret at the information, that it has been at length finally determined to remove from that noble pile, the cathedral, the two spires which surmount St. Hugh's and St. Mary's towers. About four years ago this measure was suggested, on the ground that the strength of the towers was insufficient to the weight of the spires: but the object of the *levellers* was at that time frustrated, by the towers being put into a state of repair fully equal to the support of the burthen upon them.—A new and more successful plea is now advanced; and the spires are to be taken down, because, forsooth, they are *not old enough!* It is alledged that they are of a date more modern than the cathedral, and that the grandeur of the whole is diminished by the association. This, surely, is a matter of taste; and we will venture to say, that nine-tenths of those persons in the diocese who are entitled to exercise an opinion on the subject, think that the spires are far from being an eye-sore. Already, however, they are partly stripped of their lead, and in less than a month, it is supposed those great ornaments, which for centuries the traveller has regarded with admiration (as whilst yet twenty miles from Lincoln they served him for a land-mark across the heath), will be entirely removed.

*Died.*] Lately, in a cart, near Lincoln, a poor man named Peter Clarke, late of Toft Newton, near Market Raisin. He was apprehended as a vagrant at Market Harborough, in Leicestershire, and passed thence towards his place of settlement, by way of Stainford. An inquest was held on the body, at Lincoln; and by the evidence it appeared, that he was placed on a horse at Aswardby, near Sleaford, to be conveyed to Branston, five miles from Lincoln; but he was too ill to ride all the way on the horse, and was taken part of the road in a cart. At Branston he drank a glass of elder-wine, and was placed in another cart, in which he soon after expired. The Jury gave a verdict, *Died by the Visitation of God, accelerated by negligence.* The Magistrates at Lincoln intend to

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make further enquiry into the conduct of some people, and have ordered a summons for the constable of Aswardby.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

*Died.*] At Ford, aged 85, Robert Sanderson, who was orderly serjeant to General Wolfe at the memorable attack on Quebec, and the person represented in the print as supporting the British General after he had received his mortal wound.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Laneham, Thomas Atkin, labourer, aged 80 years. His father died in March, 1779, aged 80; and his being the first death that has happened in the family since that time, completes a period of 28 years and 3 months. This family is remarkable for longevity, and there is now living at North Muskham, Wm. Atkin (brother to the above Thomas Atkin) and his wife, whose ages together make 167 years, he being 83, and she 84, and have been married 60 years. Our correspondent writes, that he saw him, his son, grandson, and great grandson, chopping posts and rails for his Grace the Duke of Newcastle. We believe but few Dukes, or any other men, can boast of having their work done by four generations all together.

SHROPSHIRE.

The beautiful and romantic cottage of —— Crewe, esq. at Muxon, Shropshire, was lately consumed by lightning; the library and furniture, by timely assistance, were preserved.

*Married.*] At Ellesmere, Mr. John Hughes, an old bachelor of 85 years of age, who has been bellman of the same place upwards of 60 years; to Mrs. Anna Dulson of the same place, a widow aged 82.—The groom's man was 78; the bride's maid 75; making a total of 320 years. The *novelty* of the scene brought together a vast concourse of people; the church-yard was crowded while the ceremony was performed, and the happy couple was met at the church door by three violin players, playing "Come haste to the Wedding:" they conducted them through the streets amidst hundreds of spectators to the Black Lion Inn, Scotland-street, where fifty persons sat down to a plentiful dinner given by the bridegroom, and thirty-six to tea, where the day was spent with the greatest mirth and good humour, and the whole concluded with a ball at night, which was opened by the bride and bride's-maid.

SURREY.

*Married.*] At Addiscombe Place, near Croydon, the Hon. J. W. Grimston, only son of Lord Grimston, to the Right Hon. Lady C. Jenkinson, only daughter of the Earl of Liverpool.

*Died.*] At his house at Egham, aged 69, Robert Pickwoad, esq. deputy of Vintry ward, London, and treasurer of the Society of Patrons of the Anniversary of the Charity Schools in London and the suburbs; to whom the public are indebted for the idea of bringing the charity-children to St. Paul's cathedral, and placing them in the striking point of view, in which they are annually exhibited under the grand dome of that stupendous edifice.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

In excavating the new canal, near the Redcliffe-house, Bristol, the workmen discovered a number of oak trees, about fifteen feet below the surface. Some of them are as much as three feet in diameter; on being exposed to the atmosphere, the outside peels off and moulders away, but the heart is so firm and sound, that several have been manufactured into spokes and tables, which in appearance are not unlike faint-coloured mahogany.

On the 5th inst. was holden, in the exhibition-yard of the Bath and West of England Society, for the encouragement of agriculture, arts, manufactures, and commerce, the first public mart of that society, for the sale of improved British clothing wool. A very considerable quantity of such wool was sent from various parts of the West of England, some of which was sold at fair prices; and though, on account of the stagnation of trade, occasioned by the peculiar juncture of public affairs, a part was left unsold under the care of the secretary, it is highly probable, this mart, whether to be annual or otherwise, as shall be determined, will increase in its importance. After the hours of public business, many gentlemen from the counties of Norfolk, Surrey, Wilts, and Gloucester, as well as Somerset,



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dined together, Sir J. C. Hippisley, Bart. in the chair. After dinner, much interesting discussion took place, warmly promoted by the worthy chairman, and "a committee of staple regulation" was appointed to manage the future proceedings.

At Bridgewater sessions, the long-contested appeal to the poor-rate of Stoke-lane excited great interest, whether certain coal-mines within that parish ought to be rated to the poor. (A case in point of practice had been previously reserved for the opinion of the King's-Bench, and was last term determined most decidedly in favour of the appellants.) After a further hearing of at least six hours, during which the learned counsel for the respondents resisted every point that ingenuity could devise, and the counsel for the appellants ably supported the appeal, the question was at last determined in favour of the appellants; whereby the coal-mines were deemed liable to pay rates to the poor; and the magistrates amended the rate accordingly.

*Died.*] At Bristol Hot Wells, the Rev. Dr. Berkley, Dean of Tuam, and son of the late celebrated Bishop of Cloyne.—At Bath, aged 47, the Hon. Juliana Hartopp-Wigley, the very amiable wife of Edward Hartopp-Wigley, esq. of Little Dalby, Leicestershire, and daughter of George, fourth Lord Carberry, who married Juliana, third daughter of Baptist, fourth Earl of Gainsborough. Her ladyship fell a martyr to the measles, which she caught through an uninterrmitted attendance on the sick bed of a deservedly favourite son, who survives to lament the loss of a most affectionate mother. Her remains were interred in the family-vault at Dalby.

WALES.

An act, enabling his Majesty to vest the sands of Traethmawr, dividing the counties of Merioneth and Carnarvon, in William Alexander Madocks, esq. M. P. has received the royal assent. Also an act to continue and amend two acts, of the fifth and twenty-sixth years of his present Majesty, for repairing several roads leading from Llandilo to Lampeter, and other places, in the county of Carmarthen.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

JULY 22, 1807, to AUGUST 18, 1807, inclusive.

[*Extracted from the London Gazette*]—*The Solicitors' Names are between Parenthesis.*

ABSOLEM W. Leicester street, straw hat manufacturer, (Wild, Warwick-square)

Butcher H. Hythe, Kent, sadler, (Berry and Co. Walbrook).

Chrisp W. Cokspur-street, Charing-cross, perfumer, (Smith, Furnival's-Inn).

Castle G. Sculcoates, Yorkshire, builder, (Ellis, Cursitor-street).

Cassel W. L. Thames Ditton, Surrey, carpenter. (Simpson and Co. King's-Bench Walks, Temple).

Codd W. Cateaton-street, merchant, (Gregory and Co. Maiden-lane, Wood-street).

Carter M. Mere, Wiltshire, linen-draper.

Davenport W. Almondbury, Yorkshire, innkeeper, (Battye, Chancery lane).

Fetherston P. and Hodgson J. jun. Christ-church, Surrey, distillers, (Webb, St. Thomas-street, Southwark).

Filcock T. Macclesfield, Cheshire, grocer, (Hall, Macclesfield).

Gear S. Kingston-upon Hull, cabinet-maker, (Ellis, Cursitor-street).

Grover R. Town Malling, Kent, grocer, (Sadlow, Monument-yard).

Giles D. Birmingham, currier, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry).

Groucock, T. Drayton-in Hales, Salop, mercer, (Baxter and Co. Furnival's-Inn).

Goodhew, J. Leeds, Kent, butcher, (Watts, Symond's-Inn).

Hollyoake J. Brixton-row, Surrey, (Taylor, Took's-court, Cursitor street).

Hughes T. Bennett-street, St James's, victualler, (Langley, Plumbtree-street, Bloomsbury).

Hoddinot B. Bruton, Somersetshire, linen-draper, (Mitchell, Union-court, Broad-st.).

Howell E. Liverpool, cotton-merchant, (Glenn, Garlick-hill)

Hawkins S. Plymouth-dock, baker, (Williams, Bedford-row).

Hoad W. Fareham, Hants, butcher, (Tarrant and Co Chancery-lane).

Jackson J. Newington-causeway, Surrey, brush-maker, (Alcock and Co. York-street, Southwark).

Lewis W. Bristol, hosier, (Blandford and Co. Temple).

Lees W. Liverpool, merchant, (Atkinson, Chancery-lane).

Lund B. Spofforth, Yorkshire, flax-dresser, (Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings).

Lloyd S. Paddington, grocer, (Sudlow, Monument-yard).

Macklin M. Southampton, silversmith, (Allen, Clifford's-Inn).

Mitchell J. Union-str. Whitechapel, leather-seller, (Hughes,

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Bear-yard, Lincoln's-Inn-fields). Mordue T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper, (Meggison, Hatton-garden). Mann J. Warwick, grocer, (Smart and Co. Staple-Inn). Martinuant P. St. James-street, warehouseman, (Willet and Co. Finsbury-square). Meadley R. Kingston-upon-Hull, patten-maker, (Sykes, New-Inn). Mackean A. Winchester-street, merchant, (Rivington, Fenchurch-buildings).

Nesbit T. High-street, Southwark, chinaman, Twynam and Co. Temple). Nelson C. Brixton, Surrey, coal-merchant, (James, Gray's-Inn-place).

Philipps J. Star Brewhouse, Wapping, (Batchelor and Co. Serjeant's-Inn). Peacock J. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, (Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings). Parkes W. Derby, coal-merchant, (Baxter and Co. Furnival's-Inn).

Roxburgh J. Winchester-street, insurance-broker, merchant, (Hillyard, Copthall-court).

Statham S. and E. and Garton H. Nottingham, hosiers, (Macdougall and Co. Lincoln's-Inn.)

Wilmott D. White-Cross-street, dealer in spirits, (Wilson, Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate-street). Watkin J. Sculcoates, Yorkshire, rope-maker, (Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings). Wood J. Burnley, Lancaster, apothecary, (Hurd, Temple). Worthington S. Manchester, innkeeper, (Jackson, Hare-court, Temple). Ward T. Oxford-market, tallow-chandler, (Fletcher and Co., Hyde-street, Bloomsbury). Walmesley R. Haborgham Eaves, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer, (Hurd, Temple). Ward J. Stockton, shipowner, (Rowntree and Co. Stockton). Williams W. Oxford-street, linen-draper, (Dobie and Co. Crane-court, Fleet-street).

DIVIDENDS.

Atkinson J. Birmingham, Aug. 24. Ashcough G. East Whitton, Yorkshire, Aug. 24. Atkinson J. Aldermanbury, jun. Dec. 2.

Birt W. Blackman-street, Southwark, Aug. 18. Blunt G. and Monat J. Little Carter-lane, Doctors'-commons, Aug. 18. Buxton T. Leicester, Aug. 24. Buxton T. and Buxton T. B. Leicester, Aug. 24 Bullock S. Manchester, Aug. 27. Barker W. Newark-upon-Trent, Aug. 27. Bloxam W. New-road, St. George's in the East, Aug. 28. Blatchford P. Lifton, Devonshire, Aug. 31. Barton T. Liverpool, Sep. 7. Bennett J sen Barley; and Bennett J. Dewsbury, Yorkshire, Sept 8. Bishop W. Yealand Convers; and Bishop J. J. Leighton-hall, Lancashire, Sept. 8. Burton J and Hirst J. Manchester, Sept. 9 Cantrell W Burton-upon-Trent, Aug. 26. Cape T. Lincoln, Aug. 27. Carrington J Manchester, Sept. 5. Colville J. Cheapside, Sept. 5. Clegg J. Criffin-street, Shadwell, Sep. 19. Crundall J. Clapham-road, Nov 7.

Daily T. Chichester, Aug. 24 and 27. Dove J. Newmarket, Sept. 26. Daniels J. E. Coleman-street, Oct. 24.

Esdaile J. jun. Queen-street, Aug. 11. Evill W. Bath, Aug. 21.

Foelich F.B. and Merry, J. Birmingham, Sept. 11.

Goold A. Birmingham, Aug. 31: Gooch T. and Jackman J. Exeter, Sept. 3.

Hunt B. Brithelmstone, Aug. 3. Hill J. Salford, Somersetshire, Aug. 15. Huntington S. Chester, Aug. 26. Horrocks S. Pendleton, Lancashire, Aug. 28. Heyes J. Wigan, Lancashire, Aug. 31. Harding A. Bristol, Sept. 16. Howland T. Thame, Oxfordshire, Nov. 7. Hartridge W. Cheapside, Nov. 14.

Jowett J. Manchester, Sept. 2. Jackson J T. Washway, Lambeth, Sept. 12.

Kilby C. Watford, Herts, Sept. 8.

Leonard C. Westbromwich, Staffordshire, Aug. 24. Lambert W. B. Manchester, Sept. 1. Long W. Stonehouse, Plymouth, Sept. 8. Lomas H. L. Throgmorton-street, Sept. 12.

Macpherson W. Malden-lane, Aug. 15. Mortimer W. Wivenhoe, Essex, Aug. 20. Nicholson M. Howden, Yorkshire, Aug. 31.

Ormond G. Manchester, Aug. 29.

Parsons T. Marchmont-place, Russell-square, Aug. 8. Pow J. Worcester, Aug. 24. Pugh A. Chatham, Aug. 25. Purbrick W. Gloucester, Sept. 15.

Rudhall J. and Hobson W. Birmingham, Aug. 26. Ridley T. Bow-lane, Sept. 15. Richards A. Oxford-street, Sept. 26.

Smith J. C. Bowling green-lane, Clerkenwell, Aug 8. Stone W. High-street, Southwark, Aug. 18. Shipton J. Yoxall, Staffordshire, Aug. 25. Smith R. Ashborne, Derbyshire, Sept. 7. Sherman J. R. Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, Sept. 12. Strother A. Tokenhouse-yard, Sept. 19. Siser J. Manningtree, Essex, Sept. 24. Stevenson A. Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Oct. 24 Sedgewick M. Darlington, Durham, Nov. 14. Smith W. Aldermanbury, Dec. 2 Smith W. and Atkinson J. Aldermanbury, Dec. 2.

Travers B. Queen street, Cheapside, Aug. 11. Tuton J. and Wareing J. Leeds, Aug. 17. Tarn W. Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham, Sept. 7.

Vimcombe W. Bath, Aug. 15.

Weaver W Red Lion, Grays-Inn-lane, Aug. 22. Walker W. Chancery lane, Aug 25 Wood T. Ross, Herefordshire; Walters J Sturminster-Newton, Dorsetshire, Sept. 10.

Yates S Wood-street, Aug 1 and Sept. 12. Yorke T. Devonshire-street, Sept. 5.



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# MONTHLY REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE.

*London, 20th August*, 1807.

SINCE our last Report two large fleets have safely arrived, namely, the Leeward Island fleet, consisting of about sixty sail of vessels, heavily laden, under convoy of a ship of war; and the Oporto fleet, accompanied by a sloop of war. The latter consisted of about forty sail, whereof twenty or thereabouts have come to London. The wines brought by this fleet are truly excellent, and make ample amends for the thin, green wine lately imported from Oporto.

On the first arrival of the Leeward Island fleet, we feared that its sugars had come to a very bad market; we were, however, agreeably disappointed on finding that they were bought up with avidity by the sugar refiners as soon as landed. We cannot say the same of the large quantity of cotton brought home by this fleet; its sale is very dull, owing, we conceive, to the present deplorable state of the Manchester manufactures. The rum goes off as usual, briskly; but the coffee proves a very heavy article; in fact, to the wholesale grocers alone the West-India merchants are indebted for the disposal of any part of their stock of coffee, for they cannot re-export it, without encountering a certain and a serious loss.

Vessels continue to arrive daily at the various ports from Monte Video; they are seldom heavily laden, nor indeed can it be expected that the cargoes of vessels from South America should be of much consequence, until the expedition sent out to Buenos Ayres shall have met with that portion of success which it is the wish of every commercial man it should meet with.

We refrained from making any observation, last month, upon the then recent breach between England and America, hoping that, by this time, we should have the pleasure to announce the renewal of that intercourse which from every consideration, whether political or moral, will appear almost absolutely necessary to the welfare and character of the two countries. Still, however, things hang in an unpleasing suspence; and the voice of an American rabble appears to have more influence over the rulers of that country than the interests of themselves and countrymen. By the following article, which we copy *verbatim* from a New York paper, it will appear, that the sentiments of commercial and thinking men in that part of the globe are not very different from our own:—

"Let it be considered what effect a breach with England would produce on America. In the first place, it is the British market which takes off almost the whole of the richest produce of America—its cotton. Suppose a non-importation act were followed, as it certainly would be, by an exclusion of American produce from the British market, what would become of the Southern planter? Go to another market! No!—A mound is thrown across the ocean by the navy of Britain: there is not a corner of the world to which our merchants could trade; and not only the American merchants would be undone, but the farmers would have their produce left upon their hands, and, for want of a vent for the surplus of it, they would soon suffer distress from the privation of many of the first comforts of life. The merchant would be bankrupt—the farmer would be bankrupt—and the mechanic, having no one to employ him, would languish in misery and want; while, in every part of the world, England would open a market for herself for her manufactures: then which can do the other most harm?"

This paragraph needs no comment; we trust it will meet the eye of the American ruler, and have the desired effect.

A dyer, in the West of England, has discovered a process by which a most beautiful scarlet dye is extracted from the lac lake obtained from the opuntia or scarlet pear; this dye, it is said, is fully equal or superior to that of cochineal, and will, through the medium of our own commerce, furnish a substitute of equal value, independent of our enemies.

The hop trade throughout the kingdom is very heavy.

The East-India Company will put up, at their present March sale, Privilege indigo 1431 chests, after the indigo declared for 25th instant. Prompt 11th December, 1807. At the September sale, China raw silk 320 bales, Bengal ditto 1133 bales, Organzine 158 bales. Privilege and private trade, Bengal raw silk 1487 bales, more or less; on Wednesday, October 20th, 1807. Prompt, Friday, January 22d, 1808.

A Jamaica and India fleet will be arrived before this report meets the public eye; both of which fleets we shall say something in our next.

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*London, 20th August*, 1807.

## CURRENT PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

| | l. | s. | d. | | l. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Pot-ash ...cwt. | 2 | 15 | 0 | to | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| —— Pearl..... | 3 | 5 | 0 | — | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Barilla ..... | 2 | 4 | 0 | — | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| Brandy, Coniac ....gall. | 1 | 1 | 0 | — | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| —— Spanish ..... | 0 | 18 | 0 | — | 0 | 19 | 6 |
| Camphire, refined ....lb. | 0 | 4 | 8 | — | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| —— unrefined ....cwt. | 16 | 10 | 0 | —20 | | 5 | 0 |
| Cochineal, garbled....lb. | 1 | 2 | 0 | — | 1 | 11 | 6 |
| —— East India ..... | 0 | 3 | 0 | — | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Coffee, fine .....cwt. | 6 | 10 | 0 | — | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| —— ordinary ..... | 4 | 15 | 0 | — | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Cotton-wool, Surinam lb. | 0 | 1 | 9 | — | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| —— Jamaica ..... | 0 | 1 | 4½ | — | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| —— Smyrna ..... | 0 | 1 | 7½ | — | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| —— East-India ..... | 0 | 1 | 3 | — | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Currants, Zant .....cwt. | 4 | 0 | 0 | — | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| Deals, Dantz .....piece | 1 | 16 | 0 | — | 1 | 19 | 0 |
| —— Petersburgh } H. | | | | | | | |
| —— Stockholm } | | | | | | | |
| Elephants' Teeth .....51 | | 0 | 0 | —36 | | 0 | 0 |
| ——— Scrivell ....20 | | 0 | 0 | —26 | | 0 | 0 |
| Flax, Riga .....ton | 69 | 0 | 0 | —70 | | 0 | 0 |
| —— Petersburgh .... | 72 | 0 | 0 | —73 | | 0 | 0 |
| Galls, Turkey .....cwt. | 5 | 5 | 0 | — | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| Geneva, Hollands ....gal. | 1 | 0 | 0 | — | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| —— English..... | 0 | 8 | 3 | — | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Gum Arabic, Turkey cwt. | 6 | 0 | 0 | —11 | | 15 | 0 |
| —— Sandrach .....7 | | 5 | 0 | — | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Tragacanth .... | 18 | 0 | 0 | —20 | | 10 | 0 |
| Gum Seneca ..... | 5 | 5 | 0 | — | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Hemp, Riga .....ton | 66 | 0 | 0 | — | | | |
| —— Petersburgh .... | 65 | 0 | 0 | —66 | | 0 | 0 |
| Indigo, Caracca .....lb. | 0 | 11 | 3 | — | 0 | 12 | 9 |
| —— East-India ..... | 0 | 4 | 0 | — | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Iron, British bars ...ton | 16 | 0 | 0 | —17 | | 10 | 0 |
| ——Swedish ..... | 25 | 0 | 0 | —26 | | 0 | 0 |
| ——Norway ..... | 24 | 0 | 0 | —25 | | 0 | 0 |
| ——Archangel ..... | 25 | 0 | 0 | —26 | | 0 | 0 |
| Lead in pigs ....,.fod. | 33 | 0 | 0 | — | | | |
| —— red ..... ton | 32 | 0 | 0 | —33 | | 0 | 0 |
| —— white..... | 50 | 0 | 0 | —51 | | 0 | 0 |

| | l. | s. | d. | | l. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Logwood Chips ....ton | 14 | 5 | 0 | —15 | | 10 | 0 |
| Madder, Dutch crop cwt. | 4 | 5 | 0 | — | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Mahogany .....ft. | 0 | 1 | 2 | — | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Oak plank, Dantz. last | 11 | 0 | 0 | —12 | | 0 | 0 |
| —— American, none | | | | | | | |
| Oil, Lucca 25-gal. jar | 16 | 0 | 0 | —16 | | 15 | 0 |
| —— spermaceti ton | 72 | 0 | 0 | —75 | | 0 | 0 |
| —— whale ..... | 25 | 0 | 0 | —27 | | 0 | 0 |
| —— Florence ½ chest | 2 | 15 | 0 | — | 2 | 18 | 0 |
| Pitch, Stockholm ..cwt. | 0 | 14 | 6 | — | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Quicksilver .....lb. | 0 | 3 | 5 | — | 0 | 3 | 6½ |
| Raisins, bloom ....cwt. | 3 | 10 | 0 | — | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Rice, Carolina ..... | 1 | 5 | 6 | — | | | |
| —— East-India, none | | | | | | | |
| Rum, Jamaica ....gal. | 0 | 3 | 3 | — | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| —— Leeward I. ..... | 0 | 2 | 9 | — | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| Saltpetre, East-Ind. cwt. | 2 | 14 | 0 | — | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Shellach ..... | 5 | 5 | 0 | —10 | | 0 | 0 |
| Silk, Thrown Italian lb. | 1 | 11 | 0 | — | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Silk, Raw ditto ..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | 1 | 12 | 6 |
| —— China ..... | 1 | 16 | 0 | — | 1 | 19 | 0 |
| —— Beng. .....novi | 0 | 12 | 0 | — | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| —— Organzine ..... | 1 | 9 | 0 | — | 1 | 18 | 0 |
| Tallow, English ...cwt. | 3 | 0 | 6 | — | | | |
| —— Russia, white ....2 | | 16 | 0 | — | 2 | 17 | 0 |
| —— ———yellow ....3 | | 0 | 0 | — | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Tar, Stockholm ....bar | 1 | 11 | 0 | — | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Tin in blocks ....cwt. | 6 | 6 | 0 | — | | | |
| Tobacco, Maryl. ....lb. | 0 | 0 | 5½ | — | 0 | 1 | 1½ |
| —— Virginia ..... | 0 | 0 | 4 | — | 0 | 0 | 9½ |
| Wax, Guinea .....cwt. | 7 | 0 | 0 | —10 | | 10 | 0 |
| Whale-fins .....ton | 15 | 10 | 0 | —25 | | 0 | 0 |
| Wine, Red port ..pipe | 86 | 0 | 0 | —94 | | 0 | 0 |
| —— Lisbon ..... | 88 | 0 | 0 | —90 | | 0 | 0 |
| —— Madeira ..... | 98 | 0 | 0 | —130 | | 0 | 0 |
| —— Vidonia ..... | 72 | 0 | 0 | — | 76 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Calcavella ..... | 84 | 0 | 0 | — | 95 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Sherry ....butt | 84 | 0 | 0 | —105 | | 0 | 0 |
| —— Mountain.....72 | | 0 | 0 | — | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Claret ....hogs. | 86 | 0 | 0 | — | 94 | 0 | 0 |
| Yarn, Mohair .....lb. | 0 | 4 | 3 | — | 0 | 8 | 1 |

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

| | July 31 | Aug. 4 | Aug. 11 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam - - | 36 4 | 36 3 | 36 3 |
| Ditto at sight - - | 35 6 | 35 8 | 35 8 |
| Rotterdam, c. f. - | 11 7 | 11 7 | 11 7 |
| Hamburgh - - | 34 8 | 34 8 | 34 8 |
| Altona - - - - | 34 9 | 34 9 | 34 9 |
| Paris - - - - | 24 8 | 24 8 | 24 8 |
| Ditto 2 us. - - | 24 12 | 24 12 | 24 12 |
| Bourdeaux - - | 24 12 | 24 12 | 24 12 |
| Cadiz - - - - | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ |
| Madrid - - - - | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ |

| | July 31 | Aug. 4 | Aug. 11 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bilboa - - - | 38 | 38 | 38½ |
| Leghorn - - - | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Naples - - - | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| Genoa - - - | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ |
| Venice, *N.C.* - - | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| Lisbon - - - | 64 | 64½ | 64½ |
| Oporto - - - | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| Dublin - - - | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| Cork - - - | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |

Agio on the Bank of Holland 5½ per cent.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portugal Gold, Coin and Bars - - - - - - - - - per oz. | £4 | 0 | 0 |
| New Dollars - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Silver in Bars, standard - - - - - - - - - - - - | 0 | 5 | 6 |

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## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE harvest of white corn will be entirely finished in South Britain by the end of the month; and in the North, should the present fine weather continue, much will be done in the early part of next month. The crops in the North are generally of great promise. In the South, wheat is a very large crop, both in corn and straw, and the quality of the finest we have seen for some seasons. Oats and barley are also abundant, and fine crops; but the beans will not probably amount to more than half a crop. Pease still worse, in many parts scarcely any upon the land. Turnips, potatoes, and seeds, all materially affected by the continued dry weather; yet, on some soils, they will be good fair crops. Hops have suffered severely from blight; but it is supposed the duty will amount to nearly £80,000.

The accounts from Ireland are most satisfactory; and on the continent, there is great abundance of all the fruits of the earth; that the present seems a year of universal plenty.

Lean stock hold their prices, whilst the fat rather decline, both on account of shortness of keep and of the heat of the weather. Good stores of every kind are very ready sale. Ireland continues to supply us with cattle to a considerable amount.

Smithfield—Beef, 4s. to 5s. 4d.—mutton, 3s 6d. to 5s.—lamb, 4s. to 6s.—veal, 3s. 6d. to 6s.—pork, 4s. to 6s.—Bacon, 6s. to 6s. 4d.—Irish, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.—Fat, 3s. 5d.

*Middlesex, August* 25.

## AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended Aug. 15, 1807.

| INLAND COUNTIES. | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Middsx. | 78 | 2 | 49 | 7 | 39 | 4 | 54 | 10 |
| Surrey | 80 | 4 | 46 | 8 | 40 | 0 | 34 | 0 |
| Hertford | 74 | 8 | 43 | 0 | 39 | 9 | 27 | 6 |
| Bedford | 74 | 1 | 54 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 28 | 1 |
| Huntin. | 69 | 10 | ——— | | 38 | 6 | 26 | 0 |
| Northa. | 72 | 4 | ——— | | 39 | 9 | 29 | 10 |
| Rutland | 78 | 6 | ——— | | 45 | 0 | ——— | |
| Leicest. | 71 | 0 | 45 | 2 | 39 | 4 | 29 | 9 |
| Notting. | 78 | 4 | 46 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 31 | 6 |
| Derby | 80 | 0 | ——— | | ——— | | 29 | 10 |
| Stafford | 74 | 3 | ——— | | 41 | 5 | 30 | 10 |
| Salop | 73 | 7 | 53 | 10 | 43 | 8 | 31 | 11 |
| Herefor | 71 | 4 | 44 | 8 | 39 | 10 | 31 | 11 |
| Wor'st. | 75 | 5 | ——— | | 38 | 0 | 36 | 0 |
| Warwic | 79 | 4 | ——— | | 41 | 0 | 35 | 3 |
| Wilts | 73 | 2 | ——— | | 40 | 0 | 33 | 0 |
| Berks | 79 | 2 | 52 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 33 | 9 |
| Oxford | 74 | 4 | ——— | | 35 | 2 | 32 | 2 |
| Bucks | 74 | 5 | ——— | | 37 | 4 | 30 | 6 |
| Brecon | 67 | 2 | 44 | 9 | 34 | 4 | 24 | 0 |
| Montgo. | 70 | 9 | ——— | | ——— | | 30 | 1 |
| Radnor. | 68 | 10 | ——— | | 33 | 8 | 26 | 2 |

| MARITIME COUNTIES. | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d | s. | d. | s. | d | s. | d. |
| Essex ..... | 76 | 6 | 45 | 0 | 43 | 6 | 30 | 6 |
| Kent ..... | 73 | 3 | 47 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 32 | 0 |
| Sussex ..... | 71 | 0 | ——— | | ——— | | 33 | 6 |
| Suffolk ..... | 70 | 6 | 41 | 4 | 36 | 1 | 29 | 10 |
| Cambridge .... | 71 | 1 | 42 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 22 | 9 |
| Norfolk ..... | 66 | 11 | ——— | | 34 | 6 | 31 | 2 |
| Lincoln ..... | 72 | 7 | 49 | 0 | 43 | 7 | 28 | 2 |
| York ..... | 73 | 0 | ——— | | 35 | 10 | 28 | 7 |
| Durham ..... | 86 | 11 | ——— | | ——— | | 35 | 9 |
| Northumberland | 72 | 9 | 48 | 2 | 38 | 8 | 33 | 8 |
| Cumberland .. | 80 | 7 | 63 | 7 | 43 | 2 | 33 | 8 |
| Westmorland .. | 87 | 4 | 62 | 8 | 45 | 4 | 32 | 9 |
| Lancaster .... | 77 | 6 | ——— | | 36 | 6 | 29 | 5 |
| Chester ..... | 69 | 11 | ——— | | ——— | | 28 | 9 |
| Flint ..... | 73 | 3 | ——— | | 42 | 5 | ——— | |
| Denbigh .... | 81 | 5 | ——— | | 41 | 7 | 32 | 0 |
| Anglesea ..... | ——— | | ——— | | ——— | | ——— | |
| Carnarvon .... | 74 | 4 | ——— | | 38 | 0 | 23 | 4 |
| Merioneth .... | 78 | 5 | ——— | | 42 | 0 | 28 | 0 |
| Cardigan ..... | 76 | 8 | ——— | | ——— | | 19 | 2 |
| Pembroke .... | 65 | 0 | ——— | | 35 | 8 | ——— | |
| Carmarthen.... | 69 | 0 | ——— | | 34 | 2 | ——— | |
| Glamorgan .... | 86 | 2 | ——— | | 42 | 8 | 26 | 8 |
| Gloucester .... | 78 | 5 | ——— | | 36 | 4 | 34 | 7 |
| Somerset ..... | 81 | 5 | ——— | | 37 | 2 | 23 | 2 |
| Monmouth .... | 75 | 4 | ——— | | ——— | | ——— | |
| Devon ..... | 81 | 5 | ——— | | 40 | 1 | 31 | 7 |
| Cornwall ..... | 85 | 2 | ——— | | 40 | 11 | 24 | 10 |
| Dorset ..... | 79 | 4 | ——— | | 39 | 4 | ——— | |
| Hants ..... | 74 | 10 | ——— | | 35 | 0 | 31 | 0 |

*Average of England and Wales.*

Wheat 75s. 5d.; Rye 48s. 9d.; Barley 39s. 0d.; Oats 30s. 0d.; Beans 48s. 11d.; Pease 54s. 10d.; Oatmeal 44s. 7d.

## BILL of MORTALITY, from JULY 25, to AUG. 25, 1807.

| CHRISTENED. | | | BURIED. | | | Between | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males 1002 | 1959 | | Males, 826 | 1612 | | | 2 and 5 - 107 | | 60 and 70 | 124 |
| Females 957 | | | Females, 786 | | | | 5 and 10 - 72 | | 70 and 80 | 88 |
| Whereof have died under two years old | | 584 | | | | | 10 and 20 - 66 | | 80 and 90 - | 21 |
| | | | | | | | 20 and 30 - 91 | | 90 and 100 - | 3 |
| | | | | | | | 30 and 40 - 122 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 40 and 50 - 136 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 50 and 60 - 118 | | | |

[3s.9d.

Peck Loaf, 3s.11d. 3s.11d. 3s.11d. 3s.10d.

Salt, 20s. per bushel, 4½ per lb.

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| D. | H. | Baro. | T. out | T. in | H. | C. | Wind. | Weather, &c. Rain 0.36 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 7 | 0.03 | 65 .5 | 62 | 5 | 4 | N 1 | chiefly cloudy |
| | 2 | 30 08 | 62 | 5 | 4 | 5 | NNW 1 | wind NE at eve : fine |
| 2 | 7 | 30 16 | 57 | 61 | 52 | 1 | N 1 | wind w |
| | 2 | 0 12 | 70 | 64 | 47 | 2 | WSW 1 | cloudy eve |
| 3 | | 0.08 | 57 5 | 62.5 | 52 | 5 | WSW 1 | |
| | 2 | 30.12 | 63 | 64 | 51 | 1 | WSW 2 | |
| 4 | 7 | 30 15 | 57.5 | 62 | 54 | 4 | WSW 1 | more cloudy : little wet |
| | 2 | 30.18 | 65 5 | 64 | 50 | 5 | WSW 1 | fine |
| 5 | 7 | 30.23 | 56 | 62 | 47 | 4 | N 1 | less cloudy at times |
| N | 2 | 0 19 | 68.5 | 65 | 58 | 4 | N 1 | |
| 6 | 7 | 30 13 | 57 5 | 62 5 | 58 | 4 | ENE 1 | |
| | 2 | 30 17 | 68 | 65 | 56 | 3 | E 1 | clear eve |
| 7 | 7 | 30 25 | 53 | 59 | 52 | 0 | ENE 1 | |
| | 2 | 0.29 | 64 | 62 | 48 | 4 | ENE 1 | clear |
| 8 | 7 | 30.44 | 52 5 | 58 5 | 52 | 1 | E 1 | hazy |
| | 2 | 30 45 | 68 | 62.5 | 48 | 1 | E 1 | |
| 9 | 7 | 30 45 | 56 | 59.5 | 51 | 1 | E 0 | hazy |
| | 2 | 30.40 | 72 | 64 | 46 | 2 | N 1 | wind w. calm and cloudless |
| 10 | 7 | 30.30 | 61 5 | 63 5 | 52 | 0 | W 1 | hazy |
| | 2 | 0 21 | 77 | 67 | 44 | 1 | W 1 | wind ssw. |
| 11 | 7 | 30.00 | 64.5 | 66.5 | 56 | 3 | E 2 | cloudy . little wet . fine |
| | 2 | 29.89 | 76 | 70 | 52 | 3 | E 2 | thunder showers . wind w. |
| 12 | 7 | 29 98 | 65 | 67 5 | 56 | 4 | S 2 | more cloudy . fine |
| | 2 | 30 04 | 75 | 70 | 51 | 3 | SSW 2 | much lightning |
| 13 | 7 | 30 09 | 66.5 | 69 | 56 | 3 | SSW 0 | hazy . thick upward . wind and fine |
| | 2 | 30 10 | 74 | 70 | 50 | 3 | S 2 | |
| 14 | | 30 18 | 62 5 | 68 | 54 | 5 | SSW 2 | little wet at times |
| | 2 | 30 15 | 68 5 | 69 | 54 | 5 | SW 2 | little rain at times |
| 15 | 7 | 30.07 | 63 | 67 5 | 60 | 5 | SW 1 | little rain : fine |
| | 2 | 0 05 | 71 | 69 | 53 | 3 | WNW 1 | hazy . little rain . fine |
| 16 | 7 | 30.09 | 61 | 66 | 57 | 5 | W 1 | chiefly fine |
| | 2 | 30.12 | 71 | 68.5 | 54 | 3 | W 1 | little rain and chiefly cloudy : fine |
| 17 | 7 | 30.20 | 60 | 66 | 57 | h | W 1 | little wet : fine |
| | 2 | 30.19 | 71.5 | 68 5 | 53 | 2 | WSW 1 | |
| 18 | 7 | 30.24 | 63 | 67 5 | 56 | 2 | W 1 | |
| | 2 | 30.27 | 72 5 | 69 | 45 | 3 | WNW 1 | hazy night |
| 19 | 7 | 30.29 | 59.5 | 65 | 53 | 1 | NW 1 | |
| F | 2 | 30.22 | 75 | 69 | 50 | 2 | SW 2 | thick upward at night |
| 20 | 7 | 30 11 | 64.5 | 66.5 | 56 | 4 | SW 2 | less cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.08 | 76.5 | 70.5 | 50 | 3 | SW 2 | little wet at times . thick upward at night |
| 21 | 7 | 30 10 | 61 5 | 67.5 | 54 | 3 | SW 1 | |
| | 2 | 30.09 | 77 | 70.5 | 47 | 1 | WSW 1 | hazy upward |
| 22 | 7 | 30.01 | 65 | 68 | 56 | 2 | E 1 | |
| | 2 | 29.93 | 82 5 | 73 | 48 | 2 | E 2 | Thermometer 84 : cloudy |
| 23 | 7 | 29.85 | 69 | 71.5 | 54 | 5 | S 1 | little wet . fine |
| | 2 | 29 88 | 76 | 73 | 48 | 4 | S 2 | less cloudy : little wet at times |
| 24 | 7 | 29 83 | 65.5 | 70 | 54 | 3 | S 2 | gentle showers |
| | 2 | 29.83 | 70 | 72.5 | 53 | 3 | SSW 3 | shower . less wind |
| 25 | 7 | 30.03 | 61 | 67.5 | 54 | 4 | WSW 1 | less cloudy at times |
| | 2 | 30.03 | 70 | 69 | 50 | 4 | SW 2 | less cloudy . clear night |
| 26 | 7 | 29.94 | 66 | 68 5 | 53 | 2 | S 1 | cloudy : little rain |
| | 2 | 29.94 | 67.5 | 69 | 52 | 5 | SW 1 | little wet . fine |
| 27 | 7 | 30.09 | 60 | 66 | 55 | 2 | SW 1 | |
| | 2 | 30.10 | 72 | 68 | 47 | 2 | S 2 | |
| 28 | 7 | 30.16 | 58.5 | 65 | 54 | 3 | SW 1 | hazy |
| | 2 | 30.17 | 74 5 | 69 | 45 | 3 | SW 1 | |
| 29 | 7 | 29 99 | 65 | 68 | 51 | 3 | SW 1 | |
| | 2 | 29.94 | 75 | 70 5 | 46 | 3 | S 2 | hazy . cloudy . gentle rain : chiefly fair |
| 30 | 7 | 29 76 | 64 5 | 69 | 59 | 5 | SSW 1 | little wet . chiefly fine |
| | 2 | 29 74 | 70 5 | 69 5 | 50 | 5 | W 2 | |
| 31 | 7 | 29 87 | 63 | 67 | 57 | 5 | SSE 1 | little rain at times |
| | 2 | 29 75 | 69 | 9 .5 | 55 | 5 | SSE 1 | much gentle rain . fine |

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# PRICE OF STOCKS, from JULY 27, to AUGUST 24, 1807, both inclusive.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | 229 | 61⅜ ¾ | 62⅛ | | 80⅛ | 95⅛ | | 17 11-16ths | | ⅛ dis. | | 61½ | | 93¼ | | | 1s. pm. | | 20 7 |
| 28 | 230 | 61½ ⅞ | 62½ | | 8 | 95⅛ | | 17 11-16ths | | ⅛ dis. | | | | | | | 1s. pm | 1s. pm | 20 7 |
| 29 | | 61¾ 62 | 62⅝ | | 80 | 95½ | | 17 11-16ths | ⅛ | ¼ dis. | | 61⅜ | 7 9-16ths | 9 ¼ | | 178½ | | 3s. pm | 21 11 |
| 30 | 231 | 62 ⅛ | 62¾ | | 80¾ | 95⅝ | | 17¾ | | Par | | 62 | 7 9-16ths | 93¼ | | 178 | 3s pm. | 2s. pm | 21 11 |
| 31 | | 61⅞ 62 | 62¼ | | 80⅛ | 95½ | | 17 13-16ths | | ⅛ dis. | 3pm | 61⅞ | | | | | 2s. pm. | | 21 11 |
| Aug | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | 62 ⅛ | 62¾ | | 80¾ | 95⅝ | | 17 13-16ths | | ⅛ dis. | | 61½ | 7⅛ | | | | 4s. pm | 3s. pm | 21 11 |
| 3 | | 61¾ 62 | 62¾ | | 80⅛ | 95⅛ | | 17 13-16ths | | ⅛ dis. | | | | | | | 4s. pm. | 3s. pm | 21 11 |
| 4 | 231¾ | 61¾ ⅞ | 62⅛ | | 80¾ | 95½ | | 17 13-16ths | | ⅛ dis. | | | 7⅛ | | | 175 | 4s. pm. | 3s. pm | 21 11 |
| 5 | | 61⅝ ¾ | 62⅛ | | 80⅛ | 95⅝ | | 17¾ | | ⅛ dis. | | 61½ | | | | | 4s. pm. | 2s. pm | 21 11 |
| 6 | | 61⅝ ⅞ | 62⅝ | | 80⅛ | 95⅝ | | 17 13-16th | | ¾ dis. | | 61½ | 7 9-16ths | | | 174 | | 2s. pm | 21 11 |
| 7 | | 61¼ ⅜ | 62⅛ | | 80¼ | 95 | 99⅝ | 17 11-16ths | | 1¼ dis. | | 61¼ | | | | 174 | 4s pm | 3s. pm | 21 11 |
| 8 | | 61¼ ⅜ | 62⅛ | | 80¼ | 95 | | 17¾ | | 1¼ dis. | | | | 94 | | | 5s. pm | 3s pm | 21 11 |
| 10 | | 61⅞ 63⅛ | 63⅛ | | 81⅛ | 96⅛ | | 18⅛ | | 2s. pm. | | | | | | | 5s. pm. | 2s. pm | 21 11 |
| 11 | 233 | 62⅝ 63 | 63⅛ | | 81¼ | 96 | | 18 1-16th | | 1¾ | | | 7⅛ | | | | 5s. pm. | 2s. pm | 21 11 |
| 12 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | 235¼ | 62¾ 63 | 63⅛ | | 81⅛ | 96⅛ | | 18 1-16th | | 1 | | | 7⅛ | | | 179 | | 2s. pm | |
| 14 | | 62⅝ ⅞ | 63⅛ | | 81⅛ | 96⅛ | | 18 | | ¾ | | 62½ | | | | | | 1s. pm | |
| 15 | | 62 ⅛ | 63 | | 81¼ | 96 | | 17 15-16ths | | Par | | | | | | | | 1s. pm | |
| 17 | | 62⅛ ¼ | 63 | | 81 | 96 | | 17 15-16ths | | Par | | 62½ | 7⅛ | | | | | 1s. pm | |
| 18 | 2 1¼ | 62⅛ ¼ | 63 | | 81 | 96 | | 17 15-16ths | | ¼ dis. | | | 7⅛ | | | 178½ | Par. | Par | |
| 19 | | 62⅛ ¼ | 63 | | 81 | 96 | 100⅛ | 17 15-16ths | | Par | | 62½ | | | | | 2 dis. | Par | |
| 20 | | 62⅛ ⅜ | 63⅛ | | 81⅛ | 96⅛ | 100⅛ | 18 1-16th | | ¼ pm. | | | | | | | Par | 1s pm | |
| 21 | | 62⅜ ½ | 63¼ | | 81⅛ | 96¼ | | 18 1-16th | | ¼ pm. | | | 7⅛ | | | | Par. | 1s. pm | |
| 22 | | 62 ¼ | 62⅞ | | 81⅛ | 96 | | 18 | | ¼ dis | | | 7⅛ | | | | 2s. pm. | | |
| 24 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

N.B. In the 3 per Cent Consols the *highest* and *lowest* Price of each day is given; in the other Stocks the *highest* only.

EDWARD FORTUNE, STOCK-BROKER, No. 13, Cornhill.

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Hopwood sculp.

Sir. J. B. Warren Bart. K.C.B.

Published by H.D. Symonds Oct.r 1.1807.

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THE
# UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

N° XLVI.—Vol. VIII.] *For* SEPTEMBER, 1807. [New Series.

"We shall never envy the honours which wit and learning obtain in any other cause, if we can be numbered among the writers who have given ardour to virtue, and confidence to truth."—Dr. Johnson.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### *Rear-admiral Sir* John Borlase Warren, *Bart. K. B. &c.*

It has been the practice in every age to hold up the actions and character of the worthies of the country to the admiration and imitation of others. It has been said, with respect to pourtraying the life of those who are no more, "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum;*" with the substitution of the word *verum for bonum*, the maxim would be more consonant to the object and views of history: and such a reserve adhered to in the depicting of contemporary characters would render their histories, whether short or long, less fulsome, as being less adulatory and more useful, as having the good of the country and not the praise of the individual for the motive. Men eminent in the arts and sciences, whether wielding a spear or holding a pencil, are entitled to the notice of the country for saving or adorning it. Such persons, indeed, have no occasion, no more than they have the desire, to write their own lives. The eye of fame will discover them, and will raise the trumpet to its mouth; nor ought the diffidence of the parties themselves, nor the gross flattery we sometimes see poured on the presumptuous and undeserving, stop its commendable and wide spreading sound.

War is considered as the first of arts. It is by war that countries are often gained; and, we fear, it is by this cruel art that we are called upon to preserve our own. The warrior then by the course of things, or, as many insist upon it, by the conduct of a few men, is necessarily made a prominent character in the history of the present times. In turning our eyes towards the picture of modern Europe we naturally fix them on military men; and the Cobourgs, and the Pichgrues, the Melases, and the Dessaixes offer themselves to our notice, our wonder, and our grief. The measures of one of our reputed great men have awakened a belligerent spirit in our enemy, which might long have lain quiet. These measures, while they flattered the pride and exalted the fortunes of a few, have brought a danger on the whole. In watching the fortune of an empire, whether in its progression to splendour or to decay, we cannot but notice how much the devotion or ambition of a few persons contributes to its prosperity or ruin. Never was this truth so illustrated as in our own country. Even after the wound occasioned by the American war and the pertinacity of Lord North to his mischievous opinions, the nation recovered a vigour beyond any thing ever witnessed by its oldest inhabitant. The trade flourished by its extension; the stocks rose by their credit, insomuch that an eloquent minister promised the listening senate to bring the three per cents. to par in a short time; and to place the commercial and political glory of Great Britain on a basis never to be shaken. In a very little while after this flattering boast, the affairs of a neighbouring state gave rise to questions and considerations at home, which affected the personal pride and feelings of this modern Cicero, more than they concerned the honour and safety of his country, and which under his eloquence and influence kindled a war which, by its continuance, has at



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length involved the prosperity and safety of the empire.

It is here, however, both useless and unseasonable to discuss the necessity or expediency of the war, either in its commencement in 1793, or in the renewal of it in 1803. The enemy flushed with successive victories threatens us with extinction of liberty. The genius of Britain represents to its sons the value of the object to be defended, and the extent of the power to be resisted in its preservation. The regular military are powerfully arrayed, the citizens at large ready to arm for the important occasion: but, before all, the Navy of England, high in discipline, and animated by its wonted courage and unexampled success, is ever on the alert to frustrate the design of the enemy before he approaches our shores, thereby depriving him of that chance in the conflict wherein Bellona has so remarkably favoured him.

It has been the fashion to say, that France has long threatened us with invasion, but not having executed her purpose hitherto, we have nothing to fear. The sense, however, which the government entertains of our danger is manifested by its recent conduct towards a neutral power, being constrained to declare that the plea of justice must yield to that of policy and necessity. We must then prepare for a struggle, a terrible struggle! The contest is for the unlimited sovereignty of Europe on the one hand, on the other for obtaining security by considerable cessions or sacrifices. The whole world appears interested in the result. Our appeal is not made to the civilians of Europe. It does not rest with the Grotiuses, the Puffendorfs, and the Vattels, we have carried it beyond their jurisdiction. Neither the code of the *Jus Gentium*, nor the practice founded upon the opinions of mankind are here consulted, but the resolution is formed of resorting to every expedient which self preservation can devise

Our defenders want no stimulus, they stand not in need of such examples. If they doubt of the skill or strength of the hands which may be destined to guide the helm of the state, let them be told that a great crisis awakens new energies; that great events bring new and great men to notice; that the substitution of a system of economy in the room of a baneful extravagance will be loudly called for, and that the sums which have been lavished on the less deserving will be applied to a better purpose.

Let us then not conceal the difficulty of our situation. The solemn declaration that *the country is in danger* will be enough to make the hardy warrior leave those *Capuan* repasts with which our country abounds, and which the venal and time serving prints announce and expatiate upon with more pomp and complacency than would be required in detailing a signal victory.

The hero of this short memoir is neither indolent nor epicurean. Like Cyrus, he can quit without reluctance, at his country's call, the comforts he is entitled to on land for the privations he must necessarily endure when at sea The admiral is descended from the Earls of Warenne, who traced their origin up to the Plantagenets. The family in Cheshire is of the same stock, being of Norman extraction. His more immediate ancestor was John Burlacy, of St Newbrine, in Cornwall, being one branch of the Burlacys. Another was Dr. Borlase, the historian of that county; while a third included Humphrey Borlase, created Lord Borlase by King James II. after his abdication. The one we allude to removed into Buckinghamshire, where it obtained considerable estates. Sir William Borlase founded a charity school for boys at Great Marlow, in consideration of his son being elected the representative of that place. The trustees for this charity are the inhabitants of Marlow, subject to the approval of the head of the Warren family. Great Marlow sends twenty boys, Little Marlow and Medmanham two each. This last mentioned place has been rendered remarkable for containing the abbey, in which the late celebrated John Wilkes and Lord le Despencer were

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two of its *pious* monks. Sir John derives the name of Borlase from his great grandmother, who was the daughter and heiress of Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. of Bockmore, lieutenant-colonel of Lord Vere's regiment, so famous in the war of the palatinate for the protection of the King of Bohemia, and which afterwards served under the Prince of Orange in the Low Countries.

We are told that Sir John can shew the boots and spurs of his ancestor the first Earl of Warenne, as well as his sword, upon the hilt of which, he is said to have put his hand on being interrogated by his jealous sovereign how he acquired his large estate? "By this I acquired it," answered he, "and by this I will maintain it." An ancestor of our hero was distinguished in his time by the appellation of Beau Warren. He was a man of eccentric taste in his table as well as in his dress.

Sir John was put to school by his uncle, the Rev. Mr. Warren, of Stratton Audley, to Mr. Princeps, at Bicester, in Oxfordshire, from whom he was removed to Winchester, where he had been but a short time matriculated when he testified so strong a passion for the sea, that his friends did not think it wise to endeavour further to restrain it. Lord Ferrers, upon being made acquainted with young Warren's determination, carried him on board the Alderney sloop of war, Captain O'Hara. In this ship he made his first voyage to the North Seas, for the protection of the fisheries. Thence he was appointed to the Marlborough, under the immediate patronage of Lord Howe. After about four years service, he was urged by his friends to resume those studies which he had prematurely abandoned. He was entered of Emanuel College, Cambridge; and, having taken his degree of Master of Arts, left the university to make a tour on the continent.

Upon his succeeding to the estates of Little Marlow and Medmanham, he returned home, and entered into the fashionable dissipation of the times. His fortune, we believe was hurt, but not materially, by play. From this amusement he turned to one less dangerous, and more compatible with the profession he had adopted. He fitted up a yacht on the Severn, and purchased Lundy Island in that river, for the convenience of a port and refreshments for his crew.

Having mentioned the foible to which, like many other young men of fashion, he had inclined, it is incumbent on us to relate two noble actions which have particularly distinguished him for his munificence. Meeting with Frederick, grandson of Theodore, King of Corsica, in company with Mr. Turner, afterwards Sir John Dryden, then an officer in the guards, and learning that he was as destitute of the fortune as of the other attributes of a royal descendant, he purchased a commission for him in a marching regiment, and obtained him a recommendation to the commander in chief in America, where he fell in action, a lieutenant. On the urgent necessity for encreasing our force during the war with the colonies, Sir John visited the Fleet and King's-bench prisons, where he released, by his own fortune alone, all the navy officers confined for debt.

Sir John sat for Marlow twice; and, upon his first election, had but six votes against him, in such popular esteem was he held at that place. While he was a member of the house of commons, his zeal for the service occasioned him to go on board the Venus, then Captain (afterwards admiral) Williams. He next served in the Apollo, Captain Pownall, and in this ship completed his service, and was appointed fourth lieutenant of the Nonsuch, 64 guns, Commodore Griffith, and was in the engagement with Lord Howe against Comte D'Estaing.

Early in the year 1779, lieutenant Warren was appointed first of the Victory, with Sir Charles Hardy's flag on board, as commander in chief of the western squadron, and in this situation he had the favour and instruction of that excellent seaman Admiral Kempenfelt. In the same year, he was advanced to the rank of commander, and had the Helena sloop of war, lately captured from the



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French. In 1781, he was made post, and had the command of the Ariadne.

Soon after he had attained the rank of post captain, he had an engagement with a French frigate L'Aigle of 44 guns and 400 men. The action lasted near an hour, when the frigate hauled her wind from the Ariadne (of only 20 guns), and by superior sailing made St. Malpes. The admiralty now gave him the command of the Winchelsea frigate, 32 guns, attached to the fleet of Sir John Lockart Ross, in the North Seas. The last service Captain Warren performed before the peace of 1783, was that of watching the Dutch fleet off the Texel, where he took three privateers.

The American war being at an end, Sir John had an opportunity of enjoying that society in which he was so deservedly esteemed. He married the youngest daughter of General Sir John Clavering, K. B. whose lady was a daughter of Earl Delawarr. He made two cruises in the interval of peace, one as a volunteer in a squadron of evolution, composed of six ships of the line and three frigates, under Commodore Leveson Gower. About this time he was appointed a groom of the bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, with whom he served on board the Valiant of 74 guns.

Upon the rupture with France in 1793, he sailed from Spithead in the Flora of 36 guns, accompanied by another frigate, as convoy to the Lisbon and Oporto ships. Admiral Cosby, with five sail of the line, covered this service. While the convoy was preparing to return, Sir John Warren chased a frigate into L'Orient, and captured L'Affamée, French privateer on his way back to Lisbon. He arrived with the Druid and Fury sloop in the Downs during the month of October, having safely convoyed a hundred sail of merchantmen. In the next year he was employed in an arduous service; a squadron of frigates was placed under Admiral M'Bride's flag for convoying a body of the British troops, with the view of assisting the Royalist army in Brittany, under the French Generals L'Escure, Charette, &c. Many French officers of distinction embarked in the Flora, along with the Earl of Moira; Generals Crosby, Hunter, &c. Four thousand men were landed in the island of Guernsey, where continuing two months, without being able to execute the first design, they were disembarked at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight. The admiral removed his flag to the Cumberland 74 guns, and sent the Flora with three other ships of war on a cruise off the French coast. Under these orders Sir John Warren drove two of the enemy's cruisers into port, and captured a Republican corvette brig of 18 guns and 100 men.

Intelligence being received that a squadron of French frigates from Cancale Bay had made prizes of many of our merchantmen in the mouth of the Channel, Sir John was dispatched in the Flora, as commodore, with the Arethusa, Concorde, La Nymphe, and the Melampus. The French were powerful and swift sailing frigates; one of them, however, the Carmagnole, had run ashore during a chase and bilged. On the 23d of April, 1794, the four ships of the enemy, with La Pomone at their head, left the Bay, in hopes of intercepting the trade from Cork. An engagement ensued that lasted three hours; the glorious result of which was, the capture of La Pomone and two other of those fine frigates; the third La Resolue escaped into Morlaix. Sir John Warren's narrative of the brilliant affair gave universal satisfaction, and his Majesty soon after created him a Knight of the Bath. At the end of the same year, the commodore was dispatched with a stronger squadron, with which he drove a French ship of 40 guns, La Felicité, on the Penmark Rocks.

A plan having been formed in the British cabinet, at the representation of some emigrant officers with the design of co-operating with the Chouans of the Vendée, Commodore Warren, from his knowledge of the French coast, received orders to hoist his broad pendant in La Pomone, and command the naval department. Fifty transports having

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three thousand emigrant troops on board, under the orders of M. de Puysaye and the Comte D'Hervilly, sailed from the Isle of Wight, when, after a tedious passage of more than a fortnight, and narrowly escaping Rear-admiral Villaret Joyeuse with the whole of the French fleet before they had joined the western squadron under Lord Bridport, they anchored in the Bay of Quiberon, on the 4th of July, 1795. As the naval commander had been apprised by a chasse marée of the near approach of the noble lord with the fleet, he began to disembark the troops that night and the next day, on the morning of which, Sir John Warren detached a part of his line of battle ships to join the fleet of Lord Bridport. They did not come up with him until the action off L'Orient, on the 23d of the same month, which contributed to add to the naval glory of the country. This expedition has been represented in a light which has greatly impugned the sagacity and the humanity of the cabinet of Great Britain. Its final and fatal termination was certainly the cause of our losing the confidence of the remainder of our emigrant friends. The whole emigrant force was landed at the village of Saint Genes without the loss of a man, so well was this part of the business performed: but a dismal tragedy was about to commence. Sir John was employed several days in landing arms and ammunition for sixteen thousand Royalists, who were represented by the chiefs of that army as ready to join the standard against the Republicans. The peninsula of Quiberon is a very strong position, and an attack on it was projected by the generals without delay. The whole force advanced towards the fort, and as it was invested by D'Hervilly with two thousand emigrant troops on the other side, it quickly fell into the hands of the Royalists, and the garrison of six hundred men having surrendered, were sent prisoners to England. The Royalist force penetrated as far as Vannes, Auray, Pentivi, and to within three leagues of L'Orient, but now it began to be apprized of its imminent danger. The republican General Hoche was collecting two columns of the choicest of his republican troops, of eight thousand men each, from Nantz and other parts of the Vendée, to which were added the seamen and marines of the defeated fleet, which Lord Bridport had driven into L'Orient. In this dangerous position, the Royalist general made a gallant attempt to turn the right flank of Hoche's army, which had posted itself on the favourable heights of Sainte Barbe. The commodore did all he could to second this design, by landing another body of Chouans, supported by two hundred marines on the other flank; the attack on the Republicans, however, failed, the assailants were repulsed, and a great part of them ran over to the enemy. The commodore seeing the Royalists broken, retreating, and vigourously pursued, brought up his launches as close as possible to the beach, and as each of them carried an eighteen or 24-pounder, the fire from them so much galled the flank of the enemy's column, that the Royalists rallied and made a good retreat into the fort. This position was maintained for more than three weeks by the Royalists; but desertion and despair seized the garrison, while the Republican troops flushed with hopes and strengthened by numbers menaced their adversaries with speedy destruction. The Comte de Sombreuil, with a courage and resolution deserving a better fate, after covering the retreat of the beaten Royalists, threw himself into the fort and was taken in it, although strongly solicited to embark with other officers and Royalist inhabitants, which were brought off by the boats of the squadron. On our part nothing that skill could effect was wanting to ensure success, nor was there less valour displayed by several of the Royalist generals; but the Comte de Puysaye, who had been fixed on for the chief command, was thought deficient in talent, and even equivocal in principle, having been adjutant-general to Wimpffen, who, though an adversary to the convention in the time of Marat and Robespierre, was

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nevertheless no friend to royalty. The melancholy conclusion of this project drew a considerable obloquy on its first projectors; and the disgraceful death of its best supporters, (for they were shot as traitors) tarnished the reputation and even the integrity of the British character.

The measures did unquestionably appear to be ill concerted; for the British squadron was, when too late, joined by several transports, with between three or four thousand troops, as well as by the Jason frigate, with his Royal Highness the Comte D'Artois and Duc de Bourbon on board. The presence of these personages might have given more countenance and life to the attempt; but their arriving only in time to witness the tragical catastrophe of their adherents and abettors, put a damp upon their hopes of ever being reinstated in their ancient dignities.

After this laborious but unprofitable service, Sir John Warren was occupied by immediate orders from the Admiralty to watch the French coast, and keep the harbour of Falmouth and that interesting part of the channel free from an enemy. He took the Etoile and four merchantmen out of a convoy going for provisions for the Brest fleet; and, on account of the protection he afforded the trade and commerce of England, the committee of merchant seamen for the encouragement of the capture of the enemy's privateers, presented him with a sword of a hundred guineas value. It was ascertained that the commodore had captured, destroyed, recaptured, and detained above two hundred ships, by means of the different commands put into his hands of frigates, fleets, &c. In 1797, Sir John was appointed to the Canada; his ship was one of those ordered to watch the motions of the French fleet at Brest, then on the eve of sailing. Being off the Bec de Chevre when two frigates were coming out of L'Iroise passage, he occasioned them to run foul of each other, by which one was greatly damaged. On the 11th of October, 1798, having the command of a strong squadron, he discovered the fleet of French ships, under the orders of Mons. Bompard, which had been fitted out with the design of aiding the rebellion in Ireland, having Mr. Wolfe Tone with them. He captured the Hoche of 80 guns, and three frigates, all full of troops, thereby frustrating the most dangerous attempt upon the sister kingdom. For this signal service, the thanks of both houses of parliament were voted the commodore; who was soon after raised to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue. In 1801, the admiral was sent to the Mediterranean after Admiral Gantheaume: but the peace of 1802 put an end to the exploits of this enterprising officer. The war however, had deprived him of a beloved son, a captain in the Guards, who fell on service in the inhospitable clime of Egypt.

He was sent on an embassy to Russia, where he is said to have evinced considerable diplomatic knowledge. After this he was promoted to be rear-admiral of the white. Since the renewal of the war, the admiral has not been less active; he has made some captures, and was sent in quest of Jerome Bonnparte in the West Indies, but without success. Sir John Warren was member for Nottingham in the last parliament.

To conclude the character of this excellent officer, of whose various services a volume might be written, suffice it to say, that, as he entered the navy by choice at an early age, so has he ever been eager to add to its glory. It has been a subject of surprise to many, that this veteran seaman has not been required to take a signal part in the active operations at present on foot.

Of his private character it is amiable and moral, nor was it ever hazarded but in the intimacy with the late Lord Lyttelton, Capt. O'Burne, and their party. He writes an excellent letter, and though apparently of a reserved carriage, he is not difficult of access. He is obeyed by his ship's crew, from his suavity of manner and the reasonableness of his orders more than from any other motive. The admiral is now in his 57th year, and enjoys good health.

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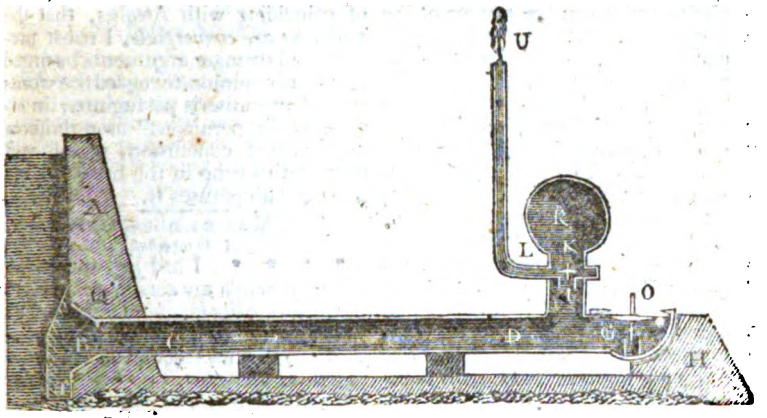


SECTION *of the* HYDRAULIC RAM *of* M. MONTGOLFIER, *from the Bulletin de la Societe d'Encouragement, communicated by Mr. Stansbury.*

M. MONTGOLFIER observes, that it is often required to raise water to considerable heights, and we cannot employ the power of men or horses on account of the expensiveness; he has therefore had recourse to a peculiar application of the power which is afforded by nature in falls of water, to raise a part of that water to any height that may be required. His principal aim being a saving of expence, he has endeavoured to adopt the most simple construction in his power, and has therefore abandoned the whole system of wheels and pumps on which so many persons have laboured ineffectually. The following description will shew the simplicity of his contrivance, the ingenuity of which has perhaps never been surpassed.—A represents the abutment, or dam, retaining the running water to force it to pass by the cone B. through the long tunnel or cylinder of iron or copper C. D. which is well fastened to the masonry or wall, and rests firmly on blocks the whole length The height of the water above the cone B. is supposed to be four feet, and the length of the tunnel is not stated; at the extremity D. is adapted a piece of iron or copper called the ram-head; there are two orifices, one at G which is closed by the rising of the valve G.; the other I. which is closed by the valve K. descending; over the last is placed an air-vessel R. having a hole on one side, through which passes the conducting pipe L.U. the lower extremity of which reaches nearly to the bottom of the bell or air-vessel R.; the piece of wood on which the machine rests, is continued under the head, and is there supported itself by solid masonry erected at H. in order to give the greatest degree of firmness to the whole. The action of the machine is thus described: the valve G. being open, the water which fills the cylinder B C.D.O. runs with increasing rapidity through the orifice O. and disperses itself on all sides. It is found that a certain point of velocity the impression of the current raises the valve G. and closes the opening O. instantly the cylinder of water is arrested in its course; but the impetus it had acquired exerts itself by a pressure against the sides of the tunnel B.C.D.O. and these being very strong the force applies itself to raising the valve K. and pressing a certain portion of water into the air-vessel R.; this force being thus exhausted, the pressure which raised the valve G exists no longer, and it again descends by its own weight, leaving the orifice O. free as at first; when the water again begins to run, and the same operation is repeated; this does not require long to perform, frequently not more than *half a second*, sometimes three seconds, according to the dimensions of the machine. It has already been observed, that the arrested impetus of the current forces a portion of water into the air-vessel: by the repetition of this action the air becomes compressed,

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by its re-action on the surface of the water in the bill, obliges it to rise in the pipe L.U. to the greatest height that can be required; for example, 1280 feet; in this case the pressure will be equal to forty times that of the atmosphere; the air will therefore be reduced to a fortieth of its ordinary volume, and consequently the valve K. cannot be raised but by a counter force of more than that exerted on its upper surface; it follows then that in proportion to the height the water is carried at U. must be the increase of the head or fall at A. This experiment of 1280 feet has been tried, and was crowned with complete success, which shews that this invention is applicable to all possible cases of ascencion.

## Reply to Attalus.

I WAS not a little surprised at the censure which your correspondent Attalus, from Liverpool *(see Universal Mag. for May, p. 410)* has attempted to establish against the consistency of that fine passage in Sallust, which so masterly delineates the characters of Cato and Cæsar: in the first part, says your corresspondent, they obtain *different ends by different means*; but in the latter, the positions are convertible. This I am unable to comprehend; and in order to afford him a fair opportunity of ascertaining whether or not this circumstance be attributable to the hebetation of my faculties, you will allow me, Sir, to transcribe the text:

"Magnitudo animi par; item gloria: sed alia alii. Cæsar beneficiis ac munificientia *magnus habebatur*; integritate vitæ Cato. Ille *mansuetudine* et misericordia *clarus factus*; huic *severitas* dignitatem adderat. Cæsar, dando, sublevando, ignoscendo; Cato, nihil largiundo; *gloriam* adeptus est."

The sole consequence of the qualities ascribed to each is *glory*; this will be readily perceived by attending to those words which I discriminated from the rest. Cato practises the sterner virtues; Cæsar, the milder: the latter could not therefore exchange situations, as Attalus affirms, with Cato, in the subjoined clause; nor could Cato have founded his reputation on relieving the miserable, without a dereliction from those virtues that are more peculiarly his *fort*.—In lieu then of coinciding with Attalus, that the *positions are convertible*, I must persist, until stronger arguments be urged against my opinion, to regard the words "In altero miseris perfugium; in altero, malis pernicies," as a uniform and spirited conclusion, which will ever find its echo in the breast of any scholar who peruses it. DUIDIUS.

## The Man of Sensibility.

*A Fragment.*

* * * * I had just turned the gateway, when my ears were arrested by the following eloquent apostrophe:

"Thou shalt live, poor trifler; I will not needlessly shed thy innocent blood! Whatever exists demands the reverence and forbearance of man—and thou shalt experience mine. I will nourish thee with my own blood! Oh Sensibility! how extatic are thy transports! with what a flood of rapture is my heart overwhelmed, now that I resolve to spare this harmless creature's life! Let me gaze upon thee once again! Helpless, unoffending being! Come! return again to my bosom, and enjoy thy former bliss."

Moved at the feeling with which these last words were uttered, I turned round to behold the speaker!—I started back with astonishment!

It was a beggar! squalid, and disgusting. Covered with rags and filth, he seemed to be the very refuse of human nature! At his side lay his wallet, filled with bones and offal: his beard was long and dirty: and his whole appearance tended to excite disgust. "Can it be possible," I exclaimed to myself, "that this hideous being possesses a heart so overflowing with tenderness and philanthropy? But let me not be deceived. I will homage humanity wherever I find it—whether in the monarch or the beggar."

I advanced towards him; my heart palpitated with indescribable emotions! I felt a reciprocity of sentiment, and seemed to share in those feelings he had lately uttered. I even viewed him as something sacred.

"Friend!" I exclaimed, "I have listened with delight to the emanation of feeling which has just proceeded from you. Amiable man! how rich must you be in the delights of sensibility. What is it that you are thus resolved to shelter and nurture in your bosom, thou man of feeling?"

"A louse, an' please your worship!!!"

"A louse!!!" I vociferated and sprang back into the kennel.

"Yes, your honour—a crab-louse."

"Hell and damnation," I muttered, and walked away.

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POPULAR ERRORS:—*the Day of Judgment; the future State of the Jews, &c.*

"Next to divine revelation, reason and analogy are the only means of uniting the contending parties. With these principles only in view, we have probably struck out a new mode of reconciling Jewish and Christian expositors."—*Vide the New Sanhedrin, and Causes and Consequences of the French Emperor's Conduct towards the Jews. Lately published, price 3s 6d.*

SIR,

AS you permitted me in my first Essay upon the *Prophetic Indication of the Present Times*, to endeavour "to disabuse the human mind of pretended mysteries," I hasten, with your leave, to combat some antient prejudices, derived from scripture misconceived, relative to the Christian millenium, and its concomitant circumstances.

I think, Sir, with many judicious and learned individuals, who begin to examine Scripture for themselves, waving some of the opinions of former commentators, that the Jews, though restored, will never become a separate independent nation. The contrary opinion, though sanctioned by the assent of ages, is, like many others, inconsistent with scripture or reason. The fact is, Christians in general have entertained such romantic ideas of the millenium, that they will scarcely receive or acknowledge the blessing when it comes; and also, because of their rooted prejudices against the instruments who will most probably introduce it; and particularly in consequence of the wrong idea attached to what they have called the *Restoration of the Jews*.

"The millenium, or happy state of the world," says a philosophical divine, "will commence when the Jews shall be restored to their own country." But here, if, instead of the world at large, we understand the Christian world, or Christendom, our expectations would fall within the bounds of probability. The phrases, *all the world, the whole world*, as used in the New Testament, Luke ii. 1. John xxi. 28. are known to have a very narrow and limited sense. Country also, as applied to the Jews, should likewise be corrected. Any country may be their's where the comforts of life are secured to them. The saying, *Patria est, ubicunque est bene*; viz. "Wherever we are well used, that is our country," has been proverbial for ages.

Dr. Priestley, in his sermon "The Present State of Europe compared with the Antient Prophecies," says, "the restoration of all men shall follow that of the Jews." Here the term *all men* cannot be taken in a general, but in a particular sense. Instead of all men upon earth, this restoration can only concern the *all* who are connected with the Jews: all who partake in their degradation, and are therefore fit subjects for restoration, it seems are to be restored much about the same time with the former, probably because both circumstances are necessarily connected. If we take our ideas from reason and the nature of things, and no longer suffer ourselves to be imposed upon by this or that writer's authority, we may now justly put the question, if the Israelites in France and Germany are not almost all restored to the exercise and enjoyment of their civil and religious rights? Could the possession of Jerusalem itself confer any greater happiness upon them on this side the grave, than what they may henceforth enjoy at Francfort, at London, or at Paris? Is it in the power of names to make any essential alteration in the nature of things?

If any persons have thought so little of the restoration of the Jews, as not to know it when it commenced, they probably imagined that, first of all, Christ was to come *personally* upon the earth!

The coming of Christ, Dr. Priestley observed, "will be a very joyful event to the Jewish nation:" and if we may credit the Addresses, Odes, Hymns, &c. delivered in the Sanhedrin, we must allow, that 100,000 of them have hailed their present political restoration as an event truly joyful. As to the vulgar idea of the personal coming of Christ, adopted by the antient millenarians and some enthusiasts, Dr. Priestley demurs in his assent to it. He says, "the Jewish nation will be convinced, *perhaps* by the personal appearance of Christ among them, that he is their promised Messiah." Commentators in



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general have not only erred in supposing the necessity of Christ's personal appearance to judge the world, but they have failed in a proper distinction of the act of judgment itself. What is emphatically called the judgment of the world by the saints, in 1 Cor. ii. 2 & 3, and the revelation of the Lord from Heaven with his mighty angels, in flaming fire, 2 Thess. i. 8. the judgment of the dead, small and great, &c. &c. in Revelations xx. 8. xi. 18, are very different from that of judging individuals in matters of their own salvation or condemnation. This consists in the law accusing or excusing, Romans ii. 14, 15, in the testimony of a *good*, or the terrors of an *evil* conscience, and the continuance of their effects after this life. This judgment is coeval and concomitant with the crime that produces it. The first judgment regards individuals; the last, kingdoms and nations. The first is peculiar to every age and condition of men; the last is confined to one particular age, under national circumstances peculiar to that age alone. The first, of the *word*, is at all times exercised against transgressors every where who oppose the law of Christ; the second, of the *sword*, is only to be used in Christendom against the apostate nations and kingdoms leagued in the cause of Antichrist. There is not therefore the least necessity for the last judgment to be executed by Christ in person; because this judgment can be effected as properly by the members as by the head, by agents empowered as well as by the principal. Do not all sovereigns, without exception, cause the office of judge to be executed by persons delegated for that purpose? May not the disinterested spirit and the pure doctrine of the apostles revive, and rest upon their successors? In this sense it is possible they may sit, as it were, upon thrones, elevated in moral dignity above their fellows; and thus "the saints, or worthies, shall judge the world, and even angels," 1 Cor. vi. 2, 3. Dr. Priestley observes, in his Sermon, p. 4, "It is remarkable, that in the original prophecy of Daniel, the administration of the kingdom of Heaven is not said to be wholly confined to *one person*, but to be extended to *many*, Dan. vii. 18." And hence it may continue during a long succession of ages. But what is this kingdom, under which the world, viz. the *Christian world*, is to be restored? Is it properly a spiritual kingdom? No, it is a temporal kingdom, as to place, and only spiritual in comparison with the gross darkness and corruption that have attended all the former kingdoms under the influence and power of Antichrist.

Agreeably to these sentiments, Dr. Priestley observes, "that this will be a proper kingdom, though a kingdom of righteousness, the object of which will be the happiness of the subjects of it; which is further evident from the other kingdoms that are to be overthrown, in order to make way for it; for had it been that *purely spiritual kingdom* which some suppose, he asks, "What occasion was there for the destruction of the other kingdoms, since they would not have interfered with it, but might have subsisted at the same time?"

With respect to the day of judgment, and the setting up of this kingdom, both phrases of the same meaning in the prophetical writings, we are not to understand by the former, a natural day; it is a period which may continue many years, even many centuries.

According to the learned Joseph Mede, "the ancient Jewish Rabbins justly thought the day or years of judgment would precede the millenium, and consist in the temporal judgments and punishments executed upon the kings and nations who had long blasphemed the true God and his religion, and held his people in bondage."

In the book of Wisdom the day of judgment is properly called *the time of visitation*. Thus, ch. iii. v. 8, "In the time of visitation they shall shine, and run to and fro like sparks among stubble; they shall judge the nations, and have dominion over the people, and *their Lord* shall reign for ever and ever." This too corresponds with Daniel, "Many shall run to and fro; many shall be purified and made white."

With respect to the restoration of all men, our heads have been so much perplexed by commentators about the local Jerusalem, the place of that name in Palestine, that our interest

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in what has been said of it has been considerably weakened, and mostly by the sameness of the manner in which these things continue to be said. I know that Scripture and reason will bear me out in the assertion, that the New Jerusalem is not properly a city, but a state. The prophecies cannot, nor will not, unequivocally apply to any city or place of that name, particularly in Palestine. It is the seat of the church of God, and its supporters, kings or queens, nursing fathers and nursing mothers, the true worshippers of the Father, wherever it or they may be found. Though in the latter days it seems that this Jerusalem was to be set for a stone of stumbling and a rock of offence even to princes.

In a national sense, is not this the stone which Daniel saw cut out of the mountain, not made with hands, that broke in pieces the iron, the brass, and the clay, of all the former kingdoms, and itself became a great mountain or power, and filled the whole earth? Hence too, in other parts of the prophetic writings, we hear of a league, an alliance, a confederacy, and a siege against the heavenly Jerusalem, Zechariah, ch. xii. all of which are to be broken before the political and moral restitution of all things can take place.

Now, so far from expecting what alone is practicable and possible, we have been principally taught to look for the conversion of the Jews from what have been called their errors, to corrupt Christianity, to the belief of the Athanasian creed! Would it not be much more reasonable, to expect the re-conversion of the majority of the Christian sects to some of the grand but simple truths, first derived from, and still inculcated in, the Jewish Scriptures? Therefore, as the coming of Christ in the destruction of the Old Jerusalem was to deliver the Christians from the Jews, the object of restoring the New Jerusalem has been to deliver the Jews from the Christians.

Further, in taking the restoration of Jerusalem in a literal sense, many of us have imagined, that the Jews would be likewise restored as a nation, separate, superior, and highly distinguished above all others! Of course a material temple has also been imagined; probably a building of stone, but of greater splendour and magnificence.

It is true that a temple is described in Esdras, and the Revelations, by such precious stones as jasper, sapphire, emeralds, &c.; but may not all these figures correspond with the different virtues and valuable gifts which distinguish the various members of the true temple or church, differing as one star differs from another in glory? Away then with all the edifices of art. What are they in comparison with this house not made with hands!

Again, as there shall be no archiepiscopal temple in the church of God —So that there may be no longer Greek nor Jew, Barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free, Coloss. iii. 11. in the restitution of all things, even the nation that seemed so long as having engrossed the peculiar favours of Heaven, shall also pass away. The Jews shall never again be a separate nation, and of course superior to their younger brethren; but as a nation, it seems clear, they shall pass away, or rather mingle with the Gentiles. This is fairly to be inferred from our Lord's declaration, when he spoke of the destruction of Jerusalem and their material temple, in Matt. xxiv. and hinted at the re-edification of that temple, and that city of God, which shall never be destroyed.

"Verily I say unto you, this generation, or progeny, though dispersed among the four winds of Heaven, shall not pass away till all be fulfilled."

Now what is the plain and unequivocal inference from this declaration? Why, that when all these things are fulfilled, this generation (γενος) shall pass away. The difficulty is to account for this passing away, as to its manner or mode. How can it be effected? I answer, that when the Jewish nation ceases to be distinguished from the rest of mankind by odious appellations: if it ceases to be stigmatized by a name of reproach; and if it should be received within the common pale, and be amalgamated with the rest of the nations; it may then indeed be said to have passed away, or rather to have been absorbed



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in the great mass of the hitherto contending community.

Some people, who confine the whole of our Lord's predictions in Matthew and Luke to the destruction of Jerusalem, must have paid but little attention to Matt. xxiv. 3. and Luke xxi. 9. Dr. Priestley, however, admits the probability "that several circumstances in our Saviour's prophecy relate to the great and more distant period of the millenium, and the restitution of all things." The learned Mr. Edward King also makes the predictions in Matt. xxiv. relate to three events: first, the destruction of Jerusalem; the second, the coming of our Lord to judge and rule the nations; and lastly, the final destruction of the habitable earth, or rather, he should have said, the destruction of the Antichristian kings and governments of the earth, Rev. xviii. 3. xix. 18. a circumstance which commentators of Mr. King's character, always confound with the general day of judgment, to which it has no kind of affinity, but in name.

On the part of the Jews also there are prejudices that must be done away. They cannot, at least they ought not, continue to despise and undervalue all other nations, after the principal causes of offence are removed. This is scarcely credible. Perhaps they will be satisfied with the liberty of speaking their sentiments freely, from which danger and stubborn prejudice have hitherto prevented them; of course we are still in a great measure strangers to their real sentiments of Christian conduct and principles. We know the late Mr. David Levi expressed his anger pretty freely upon the idea of Richard Brothers, *a lieutenant of a man of war*, setting himself up for their temporal Messiah. A great and victorious admiral or general, perhaps, might have been tolerable. David Levi also complained of our allegorical method of interpreting the Old Testament, and forcing Christ, as it were, into every verse and chapter.

Many strong prejudices are, indeed, still to be removed from Christians, who will not yet admit of the civil and moral restoration of the Jews; will not acknowledge this great work because it is not done in their own way: like the brother in the Prodigal Son, Luke xv. they now grudge to see shoes put upon the feet of the returning prodigal, a ring upon his finger, and the best robe upon his shoulders, and only perhaps because it has first begun in France! Reasoning only from prejudices and borrowed opinions, they have all along persuaded themselves, that time was coming, when, instead of being *opened*, all Jewish synagogues were to be *shut up*; while the Jews, converted from the simplicity of their more scriptural creed to the complexity of traditional opinions, would leave their own, to embrace some other, but which the multiplicity of Christian sects have not yet been able to agree.

It seems, these imitative commentators never imagined that the glory and perfection of the Christian religion would finally lead to the discovery, that a uniformity in faith and religious opinion was never intended; but that charity only, toleration, or rather justice, in its most extensive sense, is truly adapted to cover and prevent a multitude of sins.

Yours, &c.

ANTI-MERCATOR.

P. S.—I presume the most rigid and orthodox critic must acknowledge, that neither the vulgar idea of the last judgment, nor that of the general conflagration, have any scriptural authority. The day of judgment was always used in a national sense by the Jewish prophets, and afterwards by the Rabbins. Bishop Newton even acknowledges, that the phrase *second death* is borrowed from them alone. I infer, therefore, that as it is peculiar to the Revelations, it has nothing to do with the common indispensable doctrines of Christianity. The same may be affirmed of the *first resurrection*, from which a second, though generally inferred, is never mentioned in that book. Not being corroborated by any other part of Scripture, it is consequently no general doctrine, but peculiar to the prophetical theory. On the contrary, our Lord's doctrine of *the* resurrection knows nothing of *first* or *second*: I am, saith he, *the* resurrection and *the* life, John xi. 24. The resurrection in the Revelation, like that of Ezekiel's *dry bones*, ch. xxxvii. is peculiar to the national

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circumstances to which it belongs. Even the judgment of the dead small and great, in Rev. xx. 12. is not that of individuals in the final audit of man, Matt. xxv. but that of temporal chastisement and calamity inflicted *upon the nations gathered together to battle:* the spiritual condemnation of the individual transgressor, the wicked servant, is only pronounced by the Lord of that servant. That of national chastisement is declared in the word of God, and executed by his agents, such as Cyrus. I am induced to make these remarks upon the *instrumentality* of national punishments, from some candid objections that appeared in the *State of Public Affairs*, in p. 154 of your last, which I presume are fairly met in Chap. VIII. p. 152 of the New Sanhedrin; and Causes and Consequences of the French Emperor's Conduct towards the Jews.

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BLASPHEMY OF MILTON AND MR. TODD'S NOTE.

SIR,

SINCE the insertion of my letter at page 28 of your Magazine for July, a friend of mine pointed out to me the following observation made by Mr. Todd, in his edition of Milton, upon the the passage in question.

"Evil into the mind of God or man, &c"

'*God* here must signify angel, as it 'frequently does in this poem. For '"God cannot be tempted with evil," 'as St. James says (i. 13.) of the su'preme being. And Milton had just 'before (as Mr. Thyer also observes) 'used the term *God* in the same mean'ing.

"Deigns none to ease thy load and taste thy sweet nor *God* nor man?"

But Mr. Editor, this appears to me a forced and unwarrantable explanation. Is it probable that Milton would suffer himself thus laxly to use the name of the deity, or that he would be impious enough to make no discriminating difference of appellation between the Creator and his angels? If such were the case, a door would be opened to every species of licentious interpretation. Besides, Johnson gives no such meaning to the word *God* in his dictionary; and had Milton, as is asserted by Mr. Todd, frequently adopted this commutation of persons, there can be no doubt that our great lexicographer, who was intimately acquainted with Milton, would have noticed it. Again, the passage from the immediately preceding lines does not at all corroborate this signification. Eve is relating her dream to Adam, in which she is conducted to the interdicted tree of knowledge: the heavenly shape, there placed, apostrophises the fruit, and asks, will neither God nor man, i. e. Will no one from the highest to the lowest of the creation deign to touch thee, or to eat? then I will. There is no reason to suppose that Milton meant any other than the deity here, more especially when we consider that the dream itself is the work of Satan, who would seek every opportunity of depreciating his foe. With regard to the passage quoted in my former letter to you, I cannot but suspect that Milton has some reference to some peculiar religious tenet established in his own mind. Mr. Todd's explanation appears to me absurd. Your's, &c.

*Oxford, Sept. 4, 1807.* M.

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*On the* EDUCATION *of the* POOR.

*By Mr* BURDON.

THE education of the poor having lately been the subject of much discussion in the House of Commons, in consequence of Mr. Whitbread's bill, it seems to me, that on it, as on most other subjects which are discussed in that House, a great deal was said to very little purpose; and therefore neither the discussion nor the decision, is likely to be of much service to the public; for while one party maintained that education alone would remove all the grievances of the poor, the other affirmed, that it would do much harm to the rich. I believe that both were in the wrong, for though education can neither remove poverty, nor the evils by which it is attended, there can ultimately no danger arise to the general interests of society, from the most extensive diffusion of useful knowledge, though such a state of things might affect those enormous monopolies of property, which so far from being a benefit, are a real detriment to society. I will, therefore, Mr. Editor, take the liberty of explaining more fully my sentiments on this subject, which is of considerable importance to the rising generation,

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though it may not much interfere with the present. And to define with precision the terms employed in this dispute, let us inquire, what is education? and who are the poor? Education is that instruction which teaches men their true interests, or those things which are useful to them in the station wherein they are placed. The poor are those which are chiefly supported by their daily labour; and of these there must be different gradations, according to the different prices of their labour, and the different degrees of their industry. The next thing to be enquired is, what education is most proper for the poor? and about this there are different opinions. To me it seems, that reading, writing, and the common rules of arithmetic, are indispensably requisite even for the poorest, and that those books are most proper for their perusal, if such are to be found, which teach them in plain and simple language to reason —yes, to reason, (for they are reasonable creatures) on their relative situation in society, and the means by which they may best promote their own comfort, and best perform their duties to their superiors and to each other.

Now in this instruction there are no degrees, the same must be taught to all, and more than this need not be taught to any; what those among them, who by their superior talents can teach themselves, and so improve their condition as to rise to a higher rank in society, does not interfere with this general rule; but it is an argument in its favour, because it shews, that without the degree of instruction proportioned to their rank, their talents might have lain dormant. The next question is, how long the children of the poor ought to be educated? I answer, till they have acquired the knowledge which their station requires; and that time will vary according to the difference of their capacities, and of their teachers; but in no instance ought it to be less than five years, that is, from the age of five to ten, though in some it may be longer. The last and most important question remains to be considered, and that is, by whom, or at whose expense ought the children of the poor to be educated? to this I must answer, that it is to be wished that they were all in a condition to pay for the education of their own children; but till they are, the poorest should be educated by private subscription, and by no other means, and for this weighty reason, that no government will ever educate the children of the poor as they ought; they will never suffer them to be taught to reason, either on themselves or those around them; they will compel them to be taught to read a book which they can never understand, and which, therefore, can never have any influence on their conduct: but as to the real ground and nature of their interest and their duty, they will by such an education remain as ignorant as the savages of New Holland. An education which teaches even the lowest of the people to respect themselves as men, and to endeavour by sobriety, industry, and continence, to obtain those comforts which distinguish the life of civilized men, from that of wandering savages, must be useful to themselves and to society; but there are times when even such an education cannot relieve the condition of the poor, or raise them from abject poverty to cleanliness and comfort: for in a state in which the means of subsistence are not adequate to the support of its population, there will be vice and misery beyond the power of education to counteract; but when the evil begins to subside, and population is in some degree reduced to its level, then the benefit of education will be felt, and if it continues to maintain its ground it will in a great measure prevent the return of a similar calamity, by teaching the people to acquire their due weight in society, and prevent their falling again into the state of squalid poverty: and this is the great and only benefit which education can bestow, for without it does this, it does little either for the public or for individuals; it may make the poor to be merely useful slaves, but it does not improve their condition as men, nor advance them in the scale of rational beings, without which, it is a vain pretence and a useless possession. It affords no security against popular excesses arising from popular ignorance, that is, ignorance of their true interest,

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and leaves the rich at the mercy of the mob, or the mob at the mercy of the military; whereas, an education that tends to civilize the people, by teaching them to reason and reflect on whatever they are concerned, will for ever prevent them from being slaves or dupes, and prevent also their superiors from attempting measures against the general good, when they know that their conduct will be canvassed and condemned by an enlightened public, and that all their endeavours to raise a mob on their side by any watch-word of a party, will be fruitless and unsuccessful: an education which shall preserve the people from the blind excesses of religious zeal and the no less dangerous blindness of savage ignorance, is the only education which is worth giving them, which shall teach them their rights (for they have rights), and their duties as men, independent of any sectarian principles of religion; and for this purpose it would be well that a small epitome of morality should be compiled for the use of schools, and even of grown persons, containing the most liberal and useful maxims of morality, selected from moral writers, beginning with the Old and New Testament, in which many valuable precepts are to be found, though they are mixed with such an alloy of baser matter as to be of little use when the whole is taken together without any choice or selection; for though much of the Jewish and Christian morality is eminently useful, there is much in both the religions so exclusively limited to each, that it can never be of general utility; and moreover, so much of them is both above and contrary to reason, that they restrain the free exercise of that faculty, so as to affect it in the same way that a paralytic affection acts upon the body; and I do affirm, that without men, even in the lowest situation of life, are allowed the free exercise of their reason on all subjects which concern them as men and citizens, they can never be considered as such, but will and must be treated like the beasts of the field, who are merely restrained and managed by force or cunning. An education of the nature which I have here proposed, viz. an education which shall teach the mind, may not for a great length of time find its way among the poor, but till it does, I maintain that little good will be derived either to themselves or others, from mere reading and writing, or repeating by rote the passages of a book which has puzzled even learned divines to comprehend. To all this I expect to hear it replied—that it is impossible, ridiculous, and dangerous, and many other such pleasant epithets as are generally bestowed on those opinions which venture to reprove established customs, or inveterate monopolies; but it is my maxim on all subjects to endeavour to go to the bottom, rather than merely to skim the surface, and as truth will always bear to be both examined and practised, I have no doubt concerning the final result of what I have here proposed.

*Hartford, near Morpeth,*
*August 15th,* 1807.

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## Extracts *from* Ælian's Various History. *By Dr.* Toulmin.

[*Continued from page* 14.]

### No. 48.—*Of Timotheus and others, whose virtue was not beneficial to themselves.*

THE Athenians at first bestowed the highest praises on Timotheus, but when he failed in his designs, neither his own former fortitude, nor the merits of his ancestors, were of any advantage to him. Themistocles derived no advantage to himself from the naval fight at Salamis, nor from his embassy to Sparta; in the execution of which he artfully concealed the rebuilding the fortifications of Athens: for he was obliged to fly not from Athens only, but from all Greece. The victory at Platæa was of no service to Pausanias, the Lacedæmonian; but by his plots at Byzantium and his Persian disease, he stained the glory of his former actions. The reputation of Phocion's goodness was of little use to him; for though he had reached the age of seventy five, without doing the least injury to the Athenians through that long period, being suspected of a design to deliver Pinæum to Antipater, he was condemned to death.

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No. 49.—*Of Clinias and Achilles, and their application of Music to calm Anger.*

Clinias, a man of virtuous manners, who had embraced the Pythagorean philosophy, if at any time he was moved to anger, and perceived passion rising in his bosom, immediately before it burst out and shewed how he was affected, took up his harp and played upon it. To those who asked him the reason, he pleasantly replied, "That I may compose myself." Achilles, in the Illiad, I observe, by recalling to memory, and singing to the harp, the exploits of his ancestors, soothed his wrath. Being fond of music, the harp was the first thing, from the spoils of an enemy, on which he laid hold.

No. 50.—*Cleomenes' sentiment concerning Homer and Hesiod.*

Cleomenes, in the style of his country, laconically said, "That Homer was the poet of the Lacedæmonians, for he sang of the art of war: but Hesiod of the Helotes, for agriculture was the subject of his verse."

No. 51.—*Of a Person who died with cheerfulness, in prospect of seeing celebrated persons, who were deceased.*

Cerdicas, a citizen of Megalopolis, as he was dying, said to his family, that "on calm consideration, it was an agreeable thing to him to resign life: for he hoped that he should meet with and join Pythagoras the philosopher, Hecateus the historian, Olympus, the musician, and Homer the poet." As he was thus expressing himself, the tradition is, he breathed his last.

No. 52.—*Of Plato.*

Plato, the son of Ariston, first applied himself to poetry, and wrote in heroic measure; he afterwards, in disgust, burnt his poems; for, on comparing them with Homer, he perceived their inferiority. He then courted the tragic muse, and composed a tragedy of four fables; he had delivered it to the actors, and was becoming a candidate for public applause, when, before the celebration of the Bacchanalia, hearing Socrates, and captivated as with a Siren's voice, he not only gave up the contest for fame on the stage, and left off writing tragedies, but devoted himself to philosophy.

No. 53.—*That the Wicked sometimes cannot obtain rest even in death, and of Pausanias.*

Death itself is not always gain to the wicked, since they do not secure rest by it; for either they do not obtain the rights of the sepulchre, or if they be buried, they miss of the last honours and the common harbour for all. The Lacedæmonians, Epitimides tells us, not only starved to death Pausanias, when he favoured the king of the Medes, but cast his dead body out of their coasts.

No. 54.—*The Old Ceüs dyes his Hair.*

An old man, whose name was Ceüs, went to Lacedæmon; being in other respects of a proud spirit, he was ashamed of his old age; he endeavoured, therefore, to conceal his grey locks, by dying them. When he came into the presence of the Lacedæmonians, with his head thus disguised, he explained the reasons of his journey: Archidamus, the king of the Lacedæmonians, rose up and said, "What can this man offer that is sound, who not only has a lie in his heart, but shows deceit on his head." And he rejected his proposals; concluding on the character of Ceüs from what he saw.

No. 55.—*An Aphorism of Lysander, or Philip, on perjury.*

Youth are to be overreached by dice, men by oaths. Some have ascribed this saying to Lysander; others to Philip of Macedon: to whomsoever it belongs, it is not, in my opinion, agreeable to rectitude. Is it not wonderful, if I do not assent to the sayings of Lysander: he was a tyrant. My disposition appears from this; that I am displeased with this maxim.

No. 56.—*The punishment of Macareus' cruelty, by the Gods.*

Macareus, an inhabitant of Mitylené, a priest of Bacchus, was to appearance a mild and gentle man, but was really the most impious of men. A stranger came and deposited with him a quantity of gold; Macareus opened the ground in a recess of the temple, and digging a hole, hid the gold. In a course of time, the stranger returned

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and demanded the gold; Macareus, leading him into the inner part of the temple, killed him; and digging up the gold, buried the stranger in the place of it. As this was done without the knowledge of men, he supposed it was hidden from the Gods; but the event did not answer this apprehension. In a few days the triennial feast of the deity returned. As he was offering sacrifices to Bacchus, and his two boys left at home in the house, were imitating the sacerdotal office of their father, they advanced to the paternal altar, the sacrifices yet burning: the younger offered his neck, the elder meeting with a knife carelessly thrown aside, slew his brother, as a victim. The servants of the house, observing it, cried out. The mother hearing the noise, ran out, and seeing one son dead and the other holding the bloody knife, and seizing a half-burnt firebrand, killed her surviving son. The news reached Macareus; he, leaving the expiation unfinished, flew into the house in violent haste and passion, and with a thyrsis* which he had in his hand, slew his wife. These daring atrocities were in every one's mouth. Macareus was apprehended, and being put to the torture, confessed his deeds in the recesses of the temple; and under the punishment, he breathed his last. The man who had been iniquitously murdered, received public honours, and was buried by the order of the God. Macareus thus met with his deserved fate, in the loss of his own life, and in the deaths of his wife and children.

No. 57.—*On the perishable nature of all things, and of the world itself.*

It is not surprising if man, through the necessity of his nature, which is transient and mortal, decays; when we see that rivers are dried up, and are informed that the highest mountains shrink away. Sailors tell us, that Ætna is much less than it was formerly; and that Parnassus and Pierian Olympus are likewise diminished. They also who profess to study the nature of all things, say that the world itself will perish.

No. 58.—*The conduct of Pisistratus to his citizens.*

When Pisistratus was in the government, he sent for all who were walking idly in the market-place, and enquired why they were loitering there, and said, "If any man's ploughing ox is dead, let him go, take one of mine and set to work: if any one wants seed, he shall be supplied from me." For he feared that idleness would be a snare to them.

No. 59.—*Of truth and beneficence.*

Pythagoras said, "that the Gods had bestowed on men two most excellent gifts; to speak the truth, and to perform beneficent deeds:" and he added; that each resembled the divine works.

No. 60.—*Of Theramenes.*

When Theramenes resided in a certain house, on going out of it, immediately his foot slid and he fell down: the Athenians flocked around from all quarters and congratulated his unexpected safety. He, to the amazement of all, answered, "Oh, Jupiter! for what event hast thou preserved me?" Not long after he was seized by the Thirty Tyrants, and compelled to drink hemlock.

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REMARKS *on the* BERMUDA ISLANDS, *and particularly on the* ISLAND ST. GEORGE. *(From the Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturale.)*

I EMBARKED at Bourdeaux the 5th February, 1806, for the United States: the object of my voyage was to forward to the imperial administration of forests and waters, a great quantity of grains and plants of forest trees, which might be naturalized in France, and thrive in the uncultivated lands where our indigenous trees would not grow. On the 23d of March, the American vessel in which I had taken my passage was *amariné* by the Leander, an English vessel of war, commanded by Capt. Witheby, who suspecting it to be freighted by French merchants, sent it to Halifax, the chief English station in Nova Scotia, in order that the admiralty judge there might decide whether it should be detained or not. I alone of all the passengers had orders to go on board the Leander, where I remained during the forty three days that the cruise lasted. This vexatious

* A Javelin wrapped round with ivy, used in the feasts of Bacchus.



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circumstance, which kept me near six hundred leagues from Charlestown, gave me however, an opportunity of seeing the Bermuda Islands, where the Leander put in on the 7th of April to lay in a store of water. They remained there eight days, and I obtained from the captain, who treated me with great politeness, permission to go on shore several times; and I availed myself of this permission to make those observations which form the basis of the present communication

The number of islands which form the Archipelago of the Bermudas is very considerable, and the inhabitants say that they are as many as there are days in the year. The largest are not, according to their account, more than twelve or thirteen miles in length. The smallest look like the points of rocks just appearing above the surface of the water: the whole occupying a space of about thirty-five miles in length, by about twenty-five in breadth. Towards the north, banks of rocks, not very low beneath the water cover a surface of near forty miles, and render the approach dangerous to vessels.

These islands, though not so elevated as the Azores, present at a distance nearly the same appearance, offering to the sight lofty and extensive hills covered with a sombre verdure. They are not surrounded by a flat and sandy shore like the coast of the Floridas, but bordered by high rocks, against which the waves of the ocean break and foam.

That near which the English vessels anchored is called St. George. It is also the name of the chief establishment. Hamilton is another Island about fifteen miles distant; and these are the only towns that are to be found in the Bermudas. There are no junctions of houses which may be regarded as villages.

The island of St. George, the only one that I visited, is situated to the north of the Archipelago. It is the second in size, being about nine miles long, by three miles broad in some places, and only a quarter of a mile in others. The streight which separates its southern coast from the island of St. David, forms the port, the entrance of which is greatly contracted by the point of another island. It is bordered with contiguous rocks of a blackish colour, whose height varies from five to twenty-five feet. As a whole it looks like a long hill, the inequalities of which, form so many little vallies. On the heights the soil is arid and sandy, permitting sometimes the rocks to be visible; on the lower spots, on the contrary, the earth is brown, argillaceous, slightly moist, and the vigour of the vegetation announces the extreme fertility of the land.

Three fourths of the island are covered with wood; the rest is partly cultivated; except when it is so arid that it is not susceptible of it.

The plants natural to the country are not numerous; and though my journeys in the island were rapidly performed, I may venture to assert that the number of species does not exceed one hundred and fifty. Among these plants are found many of the old continent, which do not appear to have been transported thither; such are *verbascum thapsus*, *anagallis arvensis*, *mucurialis annua*, *leontodon taraxacum*, *plantago major*, *urtica urens*, *gentiana nana*, *oxalis acetosella*, &c. With regard to the other plants, I had not opportunity of examining many of them; but I collected the grains of all those which had been preserved since the last year, among others, those of a shrub whose aromatic leaves have a strong resemblance to sage, whence it is called *sagesbush* by the inhabitants; a pretty species of *verbena*, and of a small *medicago*, each foot of which occupies about one inch of ground: this last is the most common plant of the country. It is to be seen every where, and forms almost the sole verdure of the place; for the surface is not, as in Europe and the United States, covered principally with cow grass, and this family of plants is at Bermudas by far too scarce.

The *juniperus bermudiana*, called by the inhabitants *cedar*, is the only forest tree in the islands; all of them are covered with it, and hence that gloomy and sombre aspect which they present at a distance. It grows in all soils, and under every sort of exposure; but in the vallies its vegetation is more vigorous than on the

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tops of the hills, and the primordial branches grow to a much greater height. Its elevation does not exceed forty or fifty feet, and its diameter is from one foot to fifteen inches. Though the branches have a tendency to approach the trunk, those of the old trees come in contact with each other, which may give some idea of the distance at which they are placed.

These trees are not cut regularly; they fell one in any place when they think that it is fit for the intended use, and they leave to nature the care of renewing their ravages, and certainly to this negligence may be attributed the high price of this wood.

The period when I was at Bermuda was the flowering season. The female individuals might be known at the distance of fifteen or twenty paces, by the deeper colour of their foliage. The grains are ripe towards the end of October; but they fall in the course of the winter, and spite of my researches I perceived only a few upon the trees. I should have been very anxious to gather them; for I doubt not that this tree would be a great acquisition both for the island of Corsica, and for some parts of our southern departments which border upon the Mediterranean. They make a syrup of these grains, which is reputed useful in certain pulmonary complaints.

The *juniperus bermudiana* is very much esteemed for the quality of its wood; the grain is fine and close, and more charged with resinous particles than the *juniperus virginiana*. As in this last species the sap is not more than five or six lines in thickness in a tree of twelve or fourteen inches in diameter, this wood is employed to make sloops, and in all times this has been the principal branch of industry among the Bermudians. These vessels are esteemed on account of their long duration. It is said, however, that they are more likely to split if they touch upon any thing, than one made of oak. Some months since six cutters, from 120 to 140 tons each, were built at the Bermudas by order of the English government.

The *juniperus bermudiana* constitutes the sole wealth of the inhabitants; and they estimate the fortune of an individual by the number of trees which he possesses.

I have been assured that there are no indigenous quadrupeds in this country. The only birds which I saw in the woods, are *loxia cardinalis* and the blue bird *motacilla sialis*, which, as is known, belong to the continent of North America.

Every year in the months of March and April, the *cachalot* approaches very near the coasts; some of the inhabitants, but particularly the free men of colour, give themselves up to this fishery.

The most common shells here belong to the genus *turbo*, *donax*, *mytilus*. Those of the last species are very abundant, and not above five or six lines in length.

Agriculture, which is now almost annihilated at the Bermudas, was formerly very flourishing. The proof of this may be had by looking at the registers of the custom-house, which make mention of the quantity of sugars and wines exported annually from the colony. The present inhabitants employ the small number of negroes which they possess to cultivate pulse and maize, and to raise poultry. They have also very little cattle, and I did not see in this island above a dozen cows, who appeared to bite with difficulty the species of *mendicago* of which I have spoken. There are places in the country that might produce better pasturage, but they are all planted with *juniperus*. Provisions of all sorts are so scarce and so dear, that vessels of war which come perpetually to Bermuda, can procure nothing there but onions and potatoes.

There is but one sort of stone in this island, which is found every where at the depth of a few feet. When it first comes from the quarry it is very white, and so tender, that it may be reduced to powder by one's fingers: after it has been exposed to the air, it becomes a deep grey, and acquires a sufficient hardiness. Viewed through a lens it appeared to me to be composed of a very fine sand and shells. There are two quarries worked near the town, in each of which are employed eight or ten negroes or mulattoes, who gain from a piastre to one and a half per day.



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The labour is easy: the stones, when detached from the mass are sawed in flat pieces of about two feet in length and six or eight inches thick.

Neither in the island St. George, nor hardly in any of the others, is there to be seen either springs or streams, and experience has proved, that pits cannot be dug for it; hence they use only rain water, which, from the precautions they use, suffices not only for the consumption of the inhabitants, but also for supplying ships of war, who put into Bermuda only for that purpose.

About one hundred paces from the edge of the sea are constructed upon an inclined plane, two immense terrasses of a triangular form, intended for the reception of the rain water which runs into cisterns, near which they roll the empty casks and fill them with pumps.

These terrasses are constructed in masonry, surrounded by a wall, and though they occupy each a space of 450 or 500 fathoms, they are not always adequate to the supplying all the vessels. The distance of the government cisterns from the town is about a mile. The road that leads to it is about eight or ten feet broad, and shadowed with *juniperus*. Vessels of war of the first and second size not being able to enter the port, they anchor on the coast, and are conducted by a pilot to the distance of one or two miles from the cisterns.

The town of St. George does not contain more than from 250 to 300 houses. It is divided into twelve streets, which are very narrow and not paved; and only one of which is capable of admitting a carriage: the houses, only half of which have a story above the ground floor, are for the most part covered with yellow plaister of Paris. All of them are constructed of stone, and covered with tiles fastened together at their extremities, with a gutter round the roof to receive the rain water; this roof, which is painted white, reflects the rays of the sun in a manner very painful to the eyes.

Many houses have little gardens, the walls of which are covered with Indian fig trees, *cactus opuntia*. Nothing but the most common plants are cultivated in them. I have seen, however, in some of them the *carica papaya*, the *melia azedarach*, the *banyan tree*, and the *geranium roseum*, and *zonale*. Very few people are to be met in the streets, and the inhabitants appear to be extremely indolent. There are not above five or six merchants in the town, who sell, very dear, spices, iron ware, and drapery. The Americans bring into the country planks, maize, meal, butter, and some other provisions, for which they pay ready money.

The population is estimated at about eight or nine thousand. I do not know the proportion between the whites and the negroes who, it is said, are the most numerous. The lower classes are accused of watching for ships during a tempest, that they may pillage those which have the misfortune of striking on the shore: and the Bermudian corsairs have always been esteemed formidable.

These islands are said to be very healthy; and this need not be doubted, from their situation and internal conformation.

FRANCIS ANDRE MICHAUX.

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*On the* MANNERS *of the* GREEKS, ARABS, *and* TURKS. *By* M. CHATEAUBRIANT.

M. DE CHATEAUBRIANT has lately published some details upon the manners of the Greeks, the Arabs, and the Turks; details which are of so interesting a nature, that we are happy in having an opportunity of presenting them to our readers.

In visiting Greece, Palestine, Egypt, and Barbary, I had not, says M. Chateaubriant, the least design of writing my travels. I merely wished to avail myself of the language of the ancients to cure my own ignorance. Having been occupied for some years in preparing a work, which is intended to serve as proof to the *Genie du Christianisme*, I thought it was incumbent upon me to visit those spots where I had placed my characters. I could have but little confidence in what I wrote, until I could say, like Ulysses, "I have seen the manners and the countries, I have endeavoured to paint them to you exactly as they appeared to me."

Before parting for the Levant, I studied very minutely all authors,

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both ancient and modern, who treat of Greece and Judea. These notes, and those which I have collected on the places themselves, are the materials which I have amassed for my work; but among the things which I have seen, there are some that are perfectly useless to me. Every thing, for example, relative to the customs of the modern inhabitants, cannot find a place in my work, because the scene of it is placed in ancient times. I have therefore separated every thing that is not immediately connected with my plan, but which may yet be found interesting in a literary point of view. These particulars I propose giving to the public; but I beg that they will constantly remember, that it is not a regular voyage which I am detailing, but only a few scattered observations and general recollections.

I embarked at Trieste, the 1st Aug. 1806. We sailed rapidly out of the Adriatic Sea. On the 8th we discovered Skerie (Corfou) and Buthrotum, which recalled to my mind two of the finest scenes in the Odyssey and the Æneid. We saw the rock of Ithaca. Gladly would I have landed to visit the garden of Laertes, the cabin of Eumeus, and even the place where the dog of Ulysses died with joy at seeing his master again.

We passed the islands of Zantha and Cephalonia; and on the 10th, in the morning, the mountains of Elide began to appear in the northern horizon. On the 11th we cast anchor before Modon, the ancient *Mothon*, near Pylos. I saluted the shores of Greece, and the long boat of the vessel carried me close to the walls of Modon. I continued my journey by land.

In the Peloponnesus I saw only a country a prey to those debauched Tartars, who delight in destroying, not only the monuments of civilization and the arts, but the harvests even, the trees, and whole generations. Would it be believed, that there are in the world tyrants so mad, and so savage, as to oppose every kind of amelioration, even in things of the utmost importance. A bridge moulders away, they never rebuild it; a man repairs his house, they oppress him. I have seen Greek captains expose themselves to the hazard of shipwreck, from torn sails, rather than have them mended; so much they fear to be suspected of wealth and industry.

From Modon I went to Coron, situated in the Messenian gulf. I crossed this gulf; I entered Arcadia by one of the Hermæums of mount Lyceus; I passed by Megalopolis, the work of Epaminondas, and the country of Philopemen; I arrived at Tripolizza, a new town in the valley of Tegeus, at the foot of Menalus. I returned again to visit Sparta, Taygetus, and the valley of Laconia. From thence I took the road of Argos along the mountains: I contemplated all that remains of the city of the king of kings: I stopped at Mycena and at Corinth. In passing the isthmus by the Geranian mountains, I saw an Aga wound a Greek with a musket shot, and give him afterwards fifty blows with a stick to cure it.

I descended from Megara and Eleutis: I stayed some time at Athens; and bidding at length an eternal adieu to the country of the Muses, and of great men, I embarked at Cape Sunium for the island of Zea.

Zea is the ancient Ceos, celebrated among the Greeks by the old men who there put themselves to death; by Aristæus, whose bees Virgil has sung; by the birth of Simonides and of Bacchylides. The gauze of Ceos became celebrated among the Roman poets, who compared it to *woven wind*. I passed from Zea to Tinos, from Tinos to Chios, and from Chios to Smyrna. I resolved to proceed by land to the plain of Troy. I advanced as far as Pergamos; I traversed the ruins of the palace of Eumenes and Attalus; and I sought in vain for the tomb of Galen. When I wished to continue my route, my guide refused to go any further, upon pretext, that the passes of Ida were infested with thieves: I was obliged, therefore, to take the road for Constantinople. As the principal object of my voyage was to visit the holy places, I enquired when I arrived at Pera, if there was not some vessel in the port for the coast of Syria. I was lucky enough to find one ready for sailing, and loaded with Greek pilgrims for Jaffa. I settled with the captain; and we soon set sail for Jerusalem, under the

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standard of the cross flying at the masts of our vessel.

There were on board this ship nearly two hundred passengers, men, women, children, and old men. There were as many mats ranged in order along the two sides of the deck. A slip of paper pasted against the side of the vessel, indicated the name of the proprietor of the mat. Each pilgrim had suspended from his bolster, his staff, his chaplet, and a small cross. The chamber of the captain was occupied by the *papas*, the conductors of the troop. At the entrance of this chamber they had contrived two sorts of antichambers: I had the honour of lodging in one of these black holes, about six feet square, with my two servants; a family occupied, opposite to me, the other apartment. In this sort of republic, every one managed according to his liking; the women took care of the children: the men smoked, or prepared the dinner; the *papas* talked together. On all sides were heard the sounds of guitars, violins, and lyres. They sung, they danced, they laughed, they prayed; all were joyous. They exclaimed to me, *Jerusalem!* pointing towards the south; and I replied, *Jerusalem!* In fact, were it not for fear, we should have been the happiest people in the world; but, at the least wind, the sailors furled the sails, the pilgrims cried out, *Christos! Kirie eleison!* The storm once passed, we resumed our boldness.

In other respects, I did not perceive that disorder of which travellers have spoken: we were, on the contrary, very decent, and very correct. Every evening, after our departure, two *papas* said prayers, at which every one assisted with great earnestness. They blessed the vessel, a ceremony which was renewed after every storm. The singing of the Greek church has considerable sweetness, but not much gravity. I observed one thing very singular: a child began a verse of a psalm in a shrill tone, and kept it up in a single note, whilst a *papa* sang the same verse in a different air, and *en canon*, that is, beginning the verse when the child had already passed the middle. They have also an admirable *Kirie eleison*, which is a note held by different voices, the one grave, the other sharp, executing *andante* and *mezza voce*, the octave, the fifths, and the thirds. The effect of this *Kirie* is surprizing for its solemnity and majesty. It is doubtless a relic of the ancient singing of the primitive church. I suspect the other psalmody to be that modern singing introduced into the Greek ritual, towards the fourth century, and of which St. Augustine had abundant reason to complain.

The day after our departure the fever attacked me again, with great violence; and I was obliged to remain upon my mat. We crossed rapidly the sea of Marmora, and the streight of the Dardanelles (the ancient Propontis and Hellespont). We passed before the peninsula of Cyzicum, and the mouth of Œgos-Potamos. We almost touched the promontories of Sestos and Abydos. Alexander and his army, Xerxes and his fleet, the Athenians and the Spartans, Hero and Leander, could not cure me of the violent head-ache under which I laboured: but when on the 21st of September, about six o'clock in the morning, they told me that they were about to double the castle of the Dardanelles, the fever could not resist the recollections of Troy. I dragged myself upon deck: my first looks were directed towards a high promontory, crowned by nine mills; it was cape Sigeum. At the foot of the cape, I saw two *tumuli*, the tombs of Achilles and Patroclus. The mouth of the Simois was to the left of the new castle of Asia; further behind us, towards the Hellespont, appeared cape Rhetium, and the tomb of Ajax. In the bottom, the chain of mount Ida reared itself, the declivities of which, from the spot where I was, appeared soft and gentle. Tenedos was before the prow of the vessel: *Est in conspectu Tenedos.* Glory must surely be a reality, since it thus powerfully attacks the heart of a mere observer.

On the 22d we entered the Archipelago. We saw Lesbos, Chios, Samos, celebrated for its fertility and its tyrants, and, above all, as the birth-place of Pythagoras. But every thing which the poets have said of this island, is surpassed by the beautiful episode of Telemachus. We coasted the shores of Asia, where appeared

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Doride, and that soft Ionia, which gave both pleasures and great men to Greece. There the Meander wound along; there Ephesus, Miletus, Halicarnassus, Gnidus, reared themselves. I saluted the country of Homer, Apelles, Herodotus, Thales, Anaxagoras, and Aspasia: but I perceived neither the temple of Ephesus, nor the tomb of Mausoleus, nor the Venus of Gnidus. All around was a desert; and, but for the labours of Pocock, Wood, Spon, and Choiseul, I should have been unable to recognize the promontory of Mycale under its modern appellation, and divested of its glory. After having put in at Rhodes, we discovered at last the coasts of Palestine. I did not feel that sort of anxiety which I experienced when I beheld the first mountains of Greece: but the sight of the cradle of the Israelites, and of the country of the Christians, filled me with fear and reverence. I was about to alight upon the land of prodigies, among the sources of the most astonishing poesy, in the places, speaking even temperately, where the most wonderful event happened, that ever changed the face of the world—I mean the birth of the Messiah.

We cast anchor before Jaffa, about half a league from the shore, the town being to the S. E. and the *minaret* of the mosque to the east ¼ south-west. I mention here the points of the compass with exactitude, for a very important reason: the Latin vessels generally anchor further off; and then they are upon a bank of rocks, which cut the cables; while the Greek vessels, in approaching nearer to the land, find themselves upon a much less dangerous bottom, between the wet-dock (darse) of Jaffa and the bank of rocks.

Caiques came from all parts to carry the pilgrims on shore. I immediately recognised in the masters of these vessels, a different clothing, a different countenance, a different language, in fact, the Arab race, and the inhabitants of the frontier of the desert.

I sent my Greek servant to inform the Fathers of the Holy Land of the arrival of a Latin pilgrim. I soon saw a boat approaching, in which I perceived three monks, who, perceiving by my dress that I was a Frank, made signs to me with their hands. These fathers came on board; and though they were Spaniards, and spoke but a very indifferent Italian, yet we shook each other by the hand as if we were countrymen. I descended with them into the long boat; we entered the port by an aperture dug between the rocks, and dangerous even for a caique. The Arabs of the shore advanced into the water as high as their middle, in order to take us on their shoulders. A curious scene took place: my domestic was dressed in a sort of white riding coat, and white being the colour of distinction among the Arabs, they supposed that my servant was the *sheick*. They seized hold of him, and carried him in triumph in spite of his protestations, whilst I, thanks to my blue dress, saved myself obscurely on the back of a tattered mendicant.

We repaired to the residence of the fathers, a simple house of wood, built upon the port, and enjoying a beautiful view of the sea. My hosts conducted me at first to the chapel, which I found illuminated, and where they thanked God for having sent them a brother; interesting institutions! whence the traveller finds friends and help in the most barbarous countries: institutions which I have already praised, but which will never be sufficiently admired!

The monks introduced me next into a cell, where I found a table, a good bed, ink and paper, fresh water, and white linen. In order to feel the comfort of all this, let any one debark from a Greek vessel loaded with two hundred pilgrims. At eight o'clock in the evening we passed to the refectory: they said the *benedicite* by the *de profundis*; a remembrance of death which Christianity mingles with every act of life, to render them more grave, as the ancients did at their banquets, to render their pleasures more poignant. They served me at a small table, neat, and by itself, with poultry, fish, and excellent fruit, such as pomegranates, grapes, and dates in their prime; and I might drink either Cyprus wine or Levant coffee. Whilst I was thus loaded with benefits, the fathers eat contentedly a little fish, without either salt or oil: they were gay with modesty, and familiar with politeness. No useless questions, no frivolous curiosity. All their enquiries

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were directed towards my journey, and on the means necessary to be observed, that I might finish it in safety: "for," said they to me, "we are answerable now to your country for your safety." They had already sent an express to the *sheick* of the Arabs of the mountain of Judea, and another to the *Pere Procureur* of Rama. "We receive you," said father Francois Munoz, "with a heart *limpide e bianco*." It was not necessary for this Spanish monk to assure me of the sincerity of his sentiments: I should have read it easily in the pious frankness of his countenance and of his looks.

This Christian and charitable reception in a country where Christianity and charity took their rise, this apostolic hospitality in a place where the first of the apostles preached the evangelist, touched me to the very heart: I remembered that other missionaries had received me with the same cordiality in the deserts of America. The monks of the Holy Land have so much the greater merit, that in shewing to the pilgrims of Jerusalem the charity of Jesus Christ, they have preserved for them the cross which was planted on these very shores. This father, with the heart *limpide e bianco*, assured me also, that he found the life which he had now led for fifty years a *vero paradiso*. Would you know what this paradise is? Every day some insult, to be threatened with a stick, with chains, and with death. Some time since these monks washed the linen of the altar: the water, impregnated with starch, in running out of their convent had whitened a stone. A Turk passed along, saw this stone, and went and told the *cadi* that the fathers had repaired their house: the *cadi* repairs to the spot, declares that the stone, which was black, is now white, and, without hearing the monks, he compels them to pay him a considerable sum. The very evening of my arrival at Jaffa, the *Pere Procureur* of the convent had been threatened with the cord by a servant of the aga, in the presence of the aga himself. He contented himself with peaceably rubbing up his mustachios, without deigning to speak a favourable word to the *dog*. Such is the *vero paradiso* of these monks, who, according to some travellers, are a sort of petty sovereigns in the Holy Land, and enjoy the greatest honours.

[*To be continued.*]

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*An Account of the Commerce of France with Africa, and the Islands of France and Bourbon.*

THE Europeans have not always appeared as corsairs upon the shores of Africa: towards the end of the fourteenth century, the Normans and Britons had several establishments upon its western coasts, between Cape Verd and Guinea; they even penetrated into the interior of the country, by means of the rivers Senegal and Gambia; and having afterwards proceeded a short journey by land, they re-embarked their European merchandizes upon the Niger, and sold them throughout the provinces of Nigritia, the rich kingdom of Tombut, and that of Melli. These merchandizes principally consisted of linen cloth, knives, spirituous liquors, salt, and glass-beads; in return for which were given skins, ivory, gums, ostrich feathers, ambergris, and gold dust. The fatal wars during the reign of Charles VI. gradually diminished the French expeditions to Africa; so that by the fifteenth century, of all their establishments, there only remained to the French that of the island of St. Louis. The discovery of America having effected a change in the ancient commercial system, some Dieppe and Rouen merchants formed themselves into a body, under the name of the Cape Verd Company, which, in 1621, began to traffic with the western coasts of Africa, forming at the same period a settlement upon the river Senegal; which, however, they resigned in 1664, in favour of the New West India Company. The latter obtained at this epoch, amongst its other grants, the exclusive privilege of trading to the coasts of Africa lying between Cape Blanco and the Cape of Good Hope, an extent of 1500 leagues. The patent of this company having been cancelled in 1672, Colbert offered a premium of 10 francs for every slave brought by French privateers from the coast of Africa to the American colonies: but soon the monopolizing plan was renewed; for, in 1673, a Senegal Company was formed,

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to which 13 francs per head were allowed for slaves. The African commerce, at this period, was divided into two parts; namely, the commerce with Senegal, and that with Guinea. The former comprises the traffic carried on between the rivers Senegal and Gambia. The right of trading thither was vested in a company, called the Senegal Company, in 1685. The charter of this company was renewed at three subsequent periods, namely, in 1696, 1704, and 1718; but in 1719 it was sold to the great India Company, which enjoyed its privileges till 1743, when it was forced to abandon the western coasts of Africa. The commerce with Guinea is that exercised between the river Sierra Leone inclusively, and the Cape of Good Hope. The exclusive privilege of trading to these parts was given, in 1685, to a company which undertook to furnish the American colonies with 1000 negroes annually; but failing in the fulfilment of this contract, it was obliged, in 1701, to yield its patent to a new association, which undertook to provide 3000 negroes annually, on conditions of enjoying the privileges of the former company, with an additional one of receiving a moiety of the duties laid upon West India produce brought into France. The affairs of this company throve better than did those of the former, without however benefiting the French colonies of America; this arose from the liberty which was given to the company during the war of succession, of providing the Spanish colonies with blacks. The patent of this company (as the Guinea Company) ought in justice to have expired in 1705; but, under the title of the Assiento Company, it was prolonged to the peace of Utrecht in 1713. Finally, during the first year of the reign of Louis XV. (1716) the trade to Guinea became free, and thus it has continued to the present time. The French merchants in general profited from the circumstance of the East India Company's abandoning the Senegal trade, in 1743, and enjoyed a free trade thither till 1772, when a hot-headed individual persuaded some credulous persons, that nothing was easier than to reach Bambouk by routes till then unknown; this delusion was secounded by a weak minister, who granted exclusive privileges, and considerable sums of money, for the carrying on of this chimerical scheme, which it is almost needless to add totally failed. Two years afterwards the direction of the monopoly passed into better hands, who confined the traffic to the purchase of slaves only. Some years subsequent to the peace of 1783, the Senegal Company obtained a prolongation of its patent (dated November, 1786,) to July, 1796, its territorial limits being fixed from Cape Blanco to Cape Verd, and the articles of traffic stated to be slaves, gum, ivory, wax, and camwood; with this proviso, that the company should bear the expences of its civil and military establishments, and moreover send annually 400 slaves to Cayenne. In fine, the whole commerce with Africa was pronounced free, by a decree of the National Assembly, in January, 1791. As to the traffic in slaves upon the eastern coasts of Africa, as well near Mozambique as Madagascar; the French privateers have only frequented these parts *habitually* since the middle of the present century, when the colonies of the isles of France and Bourbon were established. The blacks of these coasts serve to augment the culture and population of the aforesaid isles; nevertheless, since 1783, the French traders carry a vast number of slaves from Mozambique to St. Domingo; and there receive a remuneration of 40 francs per ton upon the measurement of their vessels. At the end of the reign of Louis XIV, or rather during the first years of that of Louis XV, the imports into France from the western coasts of Africa, amounted to the sum of 500,000 francs, in gums, elephants' teeth, and skins, the slaves were in number 2000, at the price of 1000 francs each, rendering a sum total of 2,000,000 francs. At the same period the total amount of the exports for Africa was 650,000 francs. At the epoch of the revolution, France sent to the western coasts of Africa goods to the value of 18,000,000 francs, out of which, foreign articles amounted to 10,000 000, and those of the growth or manufacture of France to 8,000,000 francs. The merchandizes of these parts of Africa brought into France at the period of the revolution, amounted in



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value to 140,000 francs; and the slaves sent to the colonies, in number to 30,000, at the value of 1300 francs each, making a total of 39,000,000 francs. In treating of the commerce of Africa it will be perceived, that there is an affinity between it and that of the islands of France and Bourbon: we shall therefore proceed to say something of the latter. These colonies, which are situate in the Indian Ocean, 3 or 400 miles distant from Madagascar, were almost unknown at the conclusion of Louis the XIVth's reign, and in fact had no political existence before 1735, when Bourdonnaie was appointed governor of them. The first inhabitants of those islands were some Frenchmen, who had escaped from the massacre to which many of their countrymen were doomed by the natives of Madagascar. At the epoch of the revolution the exports of France for the isles of France and Bourbon amounted to 4,600,000 francs, and the imports of France from these colonies, at the same period, to 2,700,000 francs. These imports consisted entirely of Bourbon coffee, for notwithstanding the efforts of M. Poivre (who superintended the cultivation of the two isles from 1770 to 1773) to raise spices, cloves, and nutmegs, not a single cargo of these valuable articles has hitherto been brought thence to France. There is a commerce carried on, as already stated, between the two islands and the eastern coasts of Africa, as also in the Asiatic seas, to which latter, however, the late East India Company gave a considerable check; but at present the two islands not only enjoy the privilege of free trade with India, but have at length seen the project originally formed by Bourdonnaie carried into execution, namely, the Isle of France formed into a rendezvous for all vessels trading to Asia. By a decree of the month of May, 1787, all foreign vessels are allowed to enter Port Louis in the said island, without paying any duty.

How far the commerce of France with Africa may be benefited by *our* noble resolution to abstain from the detestable traffic in human flesh, we will not pretend to determine; but we have every reason to suppose from the miserable state of the French colonies in America, that the humane, meritorious, and excellent designs of our legislature, in abolishing the slave trade, will not be counteracted through the means of French traders.

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SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

SIR,

AS the science and study of Natural Philosophy is at the present day universally held in high estimation, and as the professed object of your most valuable Miscellany is to convey through its medium instruction and amusement, I hope these considerations will be a sufficient excuse for having troubled you at present. The following curious phenomenon, it is presumed, will not be unacceptable to most part of your readers.—

On Monday, the twenty-fourth of August last, the day was extremely hot, and attended by intermitting thunder and lightning, which sometimes ceased for the space of half an hour, till, towards night, it became incessant, and peal after peal succeeded each other with such astonishing rapidity, that the reverberations of the preceding one were generally interrupted by the sudden clap of that immediately succeeding. Whilst the lightning darted forth in a thousand different forms, I observed one appearance more particular than the rest, which was a perpendicular column of flame, that seemed to form a communication between the earth and clouds, in the form of an *Ignis Pyramidalis*, at the same time the lightning burst forth as if discharged from a piece of large ordnance, and soon after it descended diagonally from a chasm in the clouds, illuminating the whole sensible horizon. From Sheffield to the S. W. along the high moors towards Buxton, the thunder and lightning were tremendous, attended by incessant rain; and near Calver, a village S. W. from this town, about half way from here to Buxton, about eight o'clock at night, a very heavy shower of hail fell, which continued for some time, and very much surprized the country people to see lightning and hail, two such extremes, both make their appearance together, evincing at once an elementary discord, as if to stamp the character of uncertainty on nature, and still to leave man ignorant

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and bewildered in attempting to account for the incomprehensible works of divine providence. Now, as we are taught to believe that hail is drops of falling rain, congealed and crystallized by the action of cold in the atmosphere, and changed into a glassy substance, white and hard, varying in figure according to the size or shape of the particles of water of which it is composed, how is it possible that such a process could take place at a time when the heat was so great as to cause so much thunder and lightning? Philosophers inform us, that in the higher regions of the atmosphere the air is rarified immensely by the continual action of the sun's rays, so that vapours from the earth being much more dense and heavy than that lighter air, can never rise to that height to be there condensed into rain, and it is evident that where there is no rain there can be no hail; and in the lower regions near the earth, where the air is rendered hot by the reflection and refraction of the sun's rays, so as to collect the electric fluid in such quantities, as to create so much thunder and lightning, how is it possible there can be any cold to freeze the particles of water so as to produce hail? and then the intermediate space between the two former must have the sun's rays darting directly through it, which must cause a considerable degree of heat, and thereby partially prevent the freezing from taking place, and if it did not totally prevent it, it is reasonable to suppose, that though it might congeal, and actually be changed into hail, yet, by falling through the ambient medium, where the electric fluid is gathering and discharging itself in the form of thunder and lightning, that it would again assume its aqueous form, and not descend to us in the form of hail, dry and hard, as if the attenuating heat of the ambient air had made no more impression on it than the cold air of winter would have done.

The appearance of hail with thunder and lightning seemed very extraordinary to me, and struck me very forcibly; and being desirous to know, if possible, the cause of such a singular phenomenon, I shall be particularly happy, if any among your philosophical readers will undertake to account for it; and if they can clear up these seeming irregularities and incongruities in nature, on any of the known principles of philosophy, they will much oblige your humble servant,

T. S.

*Sheffield, Sept. 7, 1807.*

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*On the* GERMAN *and* ENGLISH LANGUAGES, *and their* MUTUAL AFFINITIES. *By the Rev.* JOSEPH TOWNSEND.

NO nation, in the present day, has either applied with greater ardour to the acquisition of knowledge, or made greater advances in the sciences than the Germans. They have arrived at excellence in every branch of literature, and are worthy of applause for their successful efforts. Their medical professors have long since taken the lead in Europe. They have many laborious chemists, and to them we are indebted for our Herschel, the most distinguished optician and astronomer that any age or country has produced. They are as remarkable for works of imagination as for those of deep reflection and severe investigation. No poets have taken more lofty flights than theirs have done, nor have any novelists acquired greater celebrity than those of Germany may justly claim.

Till of late, whatever they published was in Latin, the common language of the learned; but now they confine themselves in all their communications to the German, with which few English scholars are acquainted.

Even they among our countrymen, who are most distinguished for literature, and pay attention to languages; even they who are conversant with French, Italian, Spanish, seem to despair of learning German. Little do they suspect, that all the Teutonic languages are radically one; and that the German must be considered as essentially the same with English, disguised only by its uncouth habiliments. These being skilfully removed, the features of resemblance cannot fail to be discerned even by those who have paid the least attention to these subjects.

The Germans multiply their consonants, and are fond of the *Sexquepedalia verba*. With them a single



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compound occupies so much space as to appear like one connected sentence, whilst the English, anxious to express much in little time, abbreviate their terms and abound with such as, in the lapse of ages, have become monosyllabic.

This multiplicity of compounds, however, is not the greatest obstacle to the acquisition of German. The greatest perplexity arises commonly from ignorance of those laws, which govern the mutations of language; laws, to which all nations yield obedience, and which in every country have been unremittingly producing dialects, or converting dialects into distinct and several languages, such as ultimately retain little resemblance to each other.

This precisely has been and still continues to be the operating cause of dissimilitude between the English and the German. They are descended from the same stock: they are nearly related, although in speech they seem barbarians to each other. In disposition they resemble; they have the same love for science, and the same indefatigable industry in pursuit of it. They are equals in mental powers and exertions; for, whilst they excel other nations in the number and variety of their literary productions, neither of them can claim superiority over the other. This appears by such works as have, from time to time, been translated from the German.

But, although many valuable publications have been selected from the rest, and rendered accessible to the English reader, many others equally valuable are locked up from him and concealed in a language which he does not understand, and has little inclination to acquire.

For this reason, I shall endeavour to facilitate its acquisition, by removing those difficulties which have a tendency to quench the ardour of enquiry.

It is not my intention to compose a Grammar for the use of students. This has been done already by able linguists. The rules of Grammar are not my object in this dissertation. Mine is a more laborious undertaking, more out of the beaten track, a work in which I can derive little assistance from those who have gone before me.

In all languages letters of the same organ are apt to glide into each other's place; and every nation, in its derivative expressions, substitute without scruple one consonant for another, provided only there subsist organic affinity between them. This privilege is assumed by the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and English, and not less freely by the German.

Grammarians have paid particular attention to this in Greek, and it is only by similar attention that the learner can understand the changes which take place in the conjugation of its verbs. Without this, all is confusion, and the Greek verbs must appear anomalous in the extreme, a burthen to the memory. With this, such changes no longer appear capricious, the reason for them becomes obvious, and the acquisition of the verbs in all their inflections will be rendered easy.

Our grammarians say, that in Greek the commutable consonants are P. B. F.; K. C. Ch.; T. D. Th.

In the first series M should have been added, because, to mention only the word grammar, M takes the place of π and φ as in γραφω, γεγραπται γεγραμμενος.

Till within these few years even genteel people paid little attention to orthography, and felt no shame for their ignorance in this respect. At a more remote period, the feudal lords were obliged to *sign* and *seal* their deeds drawn up by scriveners, because they could not write their names.

At the present day most people learn to write and read: yet this does not sufficiently preserve orthography, because the pronunciation varies in every county, and all men are disposed to write precisely as they speak. But, if in adjoining counties the pronunciation varies, how great must be the dissonance in distant provinces which have little or no communication with each other!

Let us then begin our vocabulary of German and of English, with such words as either merely change their vowels in these kindred languages; or retaining their vowels, make some little change in their consonants, dif-

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ferent however from the changes already noticed in letters of the same organ. Among these will be introduced such expressions as perfectly agree in German and in English; and those, in which the principal difference consists in the prepositions *Be* and *Ge*, both common in these languages.

VOCABULARY.

Aal, *Eel*
Aehre, *Ear*
Aetzen, *to eat*
Allein, *alone*
Almosen, *Alms*
An, *in*
Asches, *Ashes*
Baare, *a Barrow, or Bier*
Bär, *a Bear*
Baitze, *bait*
Baum, *Beam*
Bedeken, *to deck*
Beere *a Berry*
Befahren, *to fear*
Befehden, *to defy*
Befeilen, *to file*
Befinden, *to find*
Beflügelt, *fledged*
Befreyen, *to free*
Befühlen, *to feel*
Begaben, *to give*
Begehren, *to beg*
Beginnen, *to begin*
Begraben, *to bury*
Behacken, *to hack*
Behandeln, *to handle*
Behangen, *to hang*
Behauen, *to hew*
Behause, *to house*
Behuff, *behoof*
Bejahen, *to say yea, to affirm*
Beil, *a Bill-hook*
Bein, *Bone*
Beladen, *to lade*
Belangen, *to belong*
Belecken, *to lick*
Bellen, *to bellow, to bawl*
Benamen, Benennen } *to name*
Berauben, *to rob*
Bereuen, *to rue*
Bersten, *to burst*
Beschämen, *to shame*
Bescheinen, *to shine*
Bescheeren, *to shear*
Beschliesen, *to close*
Beschmieren, *to smear*
Beschrieben, *to describe*
Beschrien, *to decry*
Beschreyen, *to cry for*
Beschuhen, *to Shoe*
Beschweren, *to swear*
Besehen, *to see*
Besengen, *to singe*
Besiegeln, *to seal*
Besingen, *to sing*
Besoolen, *to sole*
Besprechen, *to speak*
Beständig, *constant*
Bestätigen, *to state*
Beste, *best*
Bestehen, *to consist*
Bestehlen, *to steal*
Bestie, *a Beast*
Bestreuen, *to strew*
Betruben, *to trouble*
Beute, *booty*
Bewahren, *to warn*
Bewegen, *to wag*
Beysammen, *to assemble*
Beiseit, *aside*
Beystehen, *to stand by*
Biene, a *Bee*
Bier, *Beer*
Binden, *to bind*
Blasen, *to blast*
Blau, *blue*
Bleichen, *to bleach*
Blenden, *to blind*
Blume, *bloom*
Bohne, *a Bean*
Bohren, *to bore*
Boot, *a Boat*
Bord, *border*
Brennen, *to burn*
Bringen, *to bring*
Brodt, *Bread*
Bruch, *Breech*
Brusno, *Breast*
Bube, *a Boy*
Buche, *Beech*
Buch, *Book*
Bürde, *burden*
Busch, *Bush*
Damm, *a Dam*
Dampf, *damp*
Dauren, *to dure*
Dehnen, *to extend*
Diele, *a Deal*
Dorren, *to dry*
Dürffen, *to dare*
Dünge, *Dung*
Eber, *a Boar*
Ehrenlohn, *earning*
Ein, *one*
Einfalt, *simplicity*
Eiss, *Ice*
Enden, *to end*
Erbin, *an Heir*
Ernst, *earnest*
Erste, *first*
Es, *this*
Esche, *an Ash*
Esel, *Ass*
Essig, *acid*
Eule, *Owl*
Fallen, *to fall*
Falsch, *false*
Fang, *Fang*
Faust, *Fist*
Fehlen, *to fail*
Feige, *a Fig*
Feile, *a File*
Fein, *fine*
Feind, *Fiend*
Feist, *Fat*
Feld, *Field*
Fern, *far*
Feast, Fest } *firm*
Fett, *Fat*
Feur, *Fire*
Finden, *to find*
Finger, *Finger*
Fisch, *Fish*
Flach, *flat*
Flegel, *flail*
Fleisch, *Flesh*
Fliegen, *to fly*
Fliehen, *to flee*
Fliessen, *to flow*
Floh, *a Flea*
Flues, *Flux*
Fohle, *a Foal*
Form, *form*
Forst, *Forest*
Freund, *Friend*
Frey, *free*
Frisch, *fresh*
Frosch, *Frog*
Frost, *Frost*
Frucht, *Fruit*
Fuchs, *Fox*
Fühlen, *to feel*
Füllen, *to fill*
Fünf, *five*
Für, *for, fore*
Gast, *Guest*
Gebähren, *to bear*
Gebohren, *born*
Gebuhrt, *birth*
Gebärtet, *bearded*
Geblüt, *Blood*
Gebracht, *brought*
Gebrannt, *burnt*
Gebrochen, *broken*
Gefalten, *to fold*
Geflügel, *a Fowl*
Gefühl, *the feeling*
Gehäufft, *heaped*
Gehen, *to go*
Gehörlos, *deaf*
Geist, *Ghost*
Gerad, *right*
Gesund, *sound*
Gewinnen, *to gain*
Glantz, *glance*
Glas, *Glass*
Gleich, *like*
Glück, *luck*
Gluen, *to glow*
Gottlos, *ungodly*
Gran, *Grain*
Gras, *Grass*
Gran, *grey*
Grün, *green*
Grund, *Ground*
Gurt, *Girt*
Gut, *good*
Haar, *Hair*
Haacken, *to hack*
Hag, *Hedge*
Hahn, *Hen*
Halm, *Halm*
Hammer, *Hammer*
Hand, *Hand*
Handschuh, *Glove*
Hangen, *to hang*
Harn, *Urine*
Haube, *a Hood*
Hauen, *to hew*
Haus, *House*
Heft, *Haft*
Heilen, *to heal*
Heim, *Home*
Heiser, *hoarse*
Heitzen, *to heat*
Helen, *to hele*
Helffte, *half*
Helm, *helm*
Henckel, *handle*
Her, Hier } *here*
Herde, *herd*
Hinde, *hind*
Hindern, *to hinder*
Höhe, Hoheit
Hohl, *a hole*
Hopfen, *Hops*
Horchen, *to hearken*
Hören, *to hear*
Hugel, *Hill*
Hund, *Hound*
Hunger, *Hunger*
Hüpfen, *to hop*
Hürde, *hurdle*
Hut, *Hat*
Hütte, *Hut*
Jahr, *Year*
Ich, *I*
Irren, *to err*
Jugend, *Youth*
Jung, *young*
Kennen, *to ken*
Kern, *Corn*
Klumpse, *clump*
Knie, *Knee*

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Knopf, Knote } *a Knot*
König, *King*
Kratzen, *to scratch*
Kuss, *Kiss*
Laden, *to lade*
Lahm, *lame*
Lang, *long*
Lappe, *Flap*
Lappet, *Lap*
Latte, *Slate*
Lauge, Lie, } *Lixivium*
Lecken, *to lick*
Lehren, *to learn*
Leim, *Lime*
Leinen, *Linen*
Leiste, a *List limit*
Lenden, *loins*
Lermen, *alarm*
Lesen, *Lesson*
Liegen, *to lie*
Lippe, *Lip*
Lose, *loose, free, wicked*
Lot, *Lead*
Lügen, *to lie*
Lumpe, *lump*
Lunge, *Lungs*
Mager, *meagre*
Mahl, a *Meal*
Mahl, a *Mole*
Mahlen, *to mill, mull*
Mahlen, *to mould, Model*
Mahnen, *to admonish*
Manch, *many*
Mangen, *Mangle*
Mann, *Man*
Mappe, *Map*
Marsch, a *march*
Mast, a *Mast*
Maul Ese, a *Mule*
Meer, a *Meer*
Maus, a *Mouse*
Mein, *mine*
Melcken, *to milk*
Mengen, *mingle*
Mercken, *to mark*
Messen, *to measure*
Mich, *Me*
Mild, *mild*
Mine, a *Mine*
Mine, *the mien*
Mode, *mode*
Model, *Model*
Morgen, *Morning*
Moss, *must*
Nahren, *nourish*
Nahme *name*
Nase, *Nose*
Nein, *none*
Netz, a *Net*
Neu, *new*
Neun, *nine*
Nicht, *not*
Niemand, *no Man*
Niesen, *sneeze*
Nun, *now*
Oder *or*
Oel, *Oil*
Oft, *oft*
Ohr, *Ear*
Ohren finger, *little-finger*
Ordnen, *to order*
Ost, *East*
Paar, a *pair*
Packen, *to pack*
Pein, *pain*
Pfahl a *Pole*
Pfand, a *pawn*
Pfenning, *Penny*
Pflantzen, *to plant*
Pflaume, a *Plumb*
Post, *Post*
Pfuhl, *ool*
Pfund, a *Pound*
Pille, a *Pill*
Pinsel, a *Pencil*
Plan, a *Plain*
Plumpe, a *Pump*
Plündern, *to plunder*
Pomp, *pomp*
Post, *Post*
Preis, *price*
Preisen, *to praise*
Pressen, *to press*
Puder, *Powder*
Puls, *Pulse*
Punct, *Point*
Raam, *Cream*
Rand, *Kind*
Rar, *rare*
Rasen, *to rage*
Raspel, a *Rasp*
Rauben, *to rob*
Raum, *Loom*
Rechnen, *to reckon*
Recken, *to wrack*
Reede, a *Road*
Regen, *Rain*
Regnen, *to rain*
Reiben, *to rub*
Reich, *rich*
Reichen, *to reach*
Rein, *rinced*
Rennen, *to run*
Rente, *Rent*
Ross, *Horse*
Rost, *rust*
Rösten, *to roast*
Reuen, *to rue*
Ruhen, *to rest*
Rund, *round*
Saen, *to sow*
Sang, *Song*
Sau, a *Sow*
Saur, *sour*
Scham, *shame*
Schanden, *to scandalize*
Scheinen, *to shine*
Schelten, *to scold*
Scheuen, *to shy*
Schlappe, a *Slap*
Schlau, *sly*
Schlehe, a *Sloe*
Schleim, *Slime*
Schleichen, *slouch, sleek, and stick*
Schleuse, a *Sluice*
Schliessen, *to close*
Schlinge, a *Sling*
Schlitzen, *to slit*
Schloss, *Inclosure*
Schlottern, *slattern*
Schluss, *conclusion*
Schmarren, *to marr*
Schmerts, *smart*
Schmieren, *to smear*
Schmutz, *smut*
Schmoren, *simmer*
Schnappen, *snap*
Schnarchen, *snore*
Schnautz, *snout*
Schnee, *Snow*
Schöpffen, *to scoup*
Schrapen, *to scrape*
Schrein, a *Shrine*
Schrey, *cry*
Schule, *School*
Schüren, *to scour*
Schwach, *weak*
Schwalbe, *swallow*
Schwein, *Swine*
Schwester, *Sister*
Schwimmen, *swim*
Schwitzen, *to sweat*
Schwulst, *swelling*
Schlav, *Slave*
Schribent, *Scribe*
Seckel, a *Sack*
Seegein, *to sail*
Seele, *Soul*
Sehen, *to see*
Sehr, *sore, very*
Sencken, *to sink*
Senden, *to send*
Siehe, *see*
Sincken, *to sink*
Singen, *to sing*
Sinn, *since*
Sinnlich, *sensual*
Sitzen, *to sit*
So, *so*
Sohn, *Son*
Solcher, *such*
Soldner, *Soldier*
Sole, a *Sole*
Sollen, *shall*
Sommer, *Summer*
Sonderbar, *asunder*
Sonne, *Sun*
Spahen, *to spy*
Spalten, *to split*
Spanner, *to span*
Sparen, *to spare*
Sparre, a *spar*
Speiche, *spoke*
Speyen, *to spit, spew*
Spiegeln, *speculate*
Spiess, a *Spike*
Spindel, *spindle*
Spinnen, *to spin*
Spital, *Hospital*
Sporen, *to spur*
Spotten, *to sport*
Sprache, *speak*
Springen, *to spring*
Spritzen, *to spirt*
Staat, *State*
Staar, *Starling*
Stahl, *Steel*
Stall, a *Stall*
Stallen, *to stale*
Stamm, *Stem*
Stank, *stink*
Starckmehl, *Starch*
Stattlich, *stately*
Staurren, *to stun*
Stehen, *to stand*
Stehlen, *to steal*
Steiff, *stiff*
Stein, *Stone*
Stemmen, *to stem*
Stern, *Star*
Steuern, *to steer*
Stich, *sticking*
Stier, a *Steer*
Stillen, *to still*
Stillstand, a *Trace*
Stincken, *to stink*
Stock, a *Stick*
Stopfen, *to stop*
Stören, *to stir*
Stossel, a *Tossel*
Stossen, *to toss*
Stracks, *streight*
Straffen, *to strap, stripe*
Stranden, *to strang*
Strang, *string*
Strecken, *to stretch*
Streit, a *Strait*
Streu, *Straw*
Streuen, *to strew*
Strom, *Stream*
Stumpf, a *Stump*
Stück, a *Stick*
Stuhl, a *Stool*
Sturmen, *to storm*
Summe, *Sum*
Sumpf, a *Sump*
Sund, a *Sound*
Sunde, a *Sin*
Sundigen, *to sin*
Taumeln, *to tumble*
Termin, *Term*
Tonns, a *Ton*

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Torff, *Turf*
Trau, } *Troth*
Trene, }
Treu, *faithful*
Trenloss, *perfidious*
Trollen, *to roll*
Trupp, a *Troop*
Trüben, *to trouble*
Trummer *a Tumbler*
Tumult, *Tumult*
Ühr, *Hour*
Ur, *origin*
Waare, *Ware*
Wacht, *Watch*
Waden, *to wade*
Wagen, *Waggon*
Wahl, *the Will*
Wähnen, *to ween*
Währen, *to ware*
Wald, a *wild, wold*
Wall, a *Wall*
Wallfisch, *a Whale*
Waltzen, *to wallow*
Wa cken, *to wink*
Wandern, *to wander*
Wann, *when*
Wanne, *a Vane*
Wannen, *to ventilate, to winnow*
Wannen, *whence*
Wappen, *Weapons*
Warmen, *to warm*
Warnen, *to warn*
Waschen, *wash*
Wehe, *woe*
Wehren, *to warn*
Weinen, *to whine*
Weise, *wise*
Weitzen, *Wheat*
Welcher, *which*
Wenden, *to wind*
Wie, *how*
Wild, *wild*
Wille, *will*
Wincken, *wink*
Winckel, *twinkling*
Winter, *Winter*
Wircken, *work*
Wirren, *worry*
Wol, *well*
Wolcke, *Welkin*
Wolff, *Wolf*
Wollen, *to will*
Wolle, *Wool*
Wunde, *wound*
Wander, *wonder*
Wünschen, *wish*
Wurm, *Worm*
Zeichen, *a Sign*
Zehren, *to cheer*
Zirchel, *Circle*
Zucker, *Sugar*
Zuheilen, *to heal*
Zurichten, *to right*
Zusammen, *to assemble*
Zusehen, *to see*

In the first class of commutable consonants B P F V M W, we have the subsequent examples:—

Abends, *Evening*
Aff, *Ape*
Auf, *Up*
Belieben, *to enliven*
Benne, *a Wain*
Berch, *a Perch*
Beschamen, *to shame*
Biber, *a Beaver*
Birn, *a Pear*
Eben, *even*
Ephen, *Ivy*
Fieber, *fever*
Flechten, *to plight*
Geben, *to give*
Glauben, *to believe*
Graben, *to grave*
Heben, *to have*
Habicht, *a Hawk*
Hafen, *Haven*
Halb, *half*
Hanff, *Hemp*
Harffe, *Harp*
Haffen, *to heap*
Heben, *to heave*
Helffen, *to help*
Knabe, *Knave*
Lamm, *Lamb*
Laub, a *Leaf*
Leben, *to live, life*
Leber, *Liver*
Lefze, *Lip*
Liebe, *love*
Nabe, *Nave*
Nabel, *Navel*
Ob, *if*
Oben, *upon*
Ober, *over*
Offnen, *to open*
Ofen, *Oven*
Pfeffer, *Pepper*
Pfeiffen, *to pipe*
Pfahl, a *Pole*
Pfand, a *Pawn*
Pflügen, *to plough*
Pöbel, *People*
Polster, *a Bolster*
Probe, *Proof*
Reiffen, *to ripen*
Reiff, *Rime, or Hoar-frost*
Rübe, *Rape*
Salbe, *Salve*
Schaben, *to shave*
Schaf, a *Sheep*
Schafer, *Shepherd*
Scharff, *sharp*
Schauffel, *Shovel*
Schiff, *Ship*
Schlaff, *sleep*
Schlafflos, *sleepless*
Schlummern, *slumber*
Schupf, a *Cuff*
Seiffe, *Soap*
Selber, *self*
Sieb, *Sieve*
Sieben, *to sift*
Sieben, *seven*
Silber, *Silver*
Streben, *to strive*
Swelffen, *to strip*
Stube, *stove, stew*
Stuffe, *step*
Stumm, *Dumb*
Tafel, *Table*
Trube, } *trouble*
Trübsal, }
Vatef, *Father*
Übel, *evil*
Uber, *over*
Uebet, *after*
Uberdiss, *over, this, besides*
Ubergehen, *to go by*
Überflus, *Surplus*
Uberladen, *to overlade*

The compounds of *Über* are more than two hundred, most of which are closely allied to English.

Verfliegen, *to fly away*
Verg hen, *to go beyond, to undergo*

The compounds in *Ver* exceed a thousand, almost all applied in English to notions of like import with the German.

Vieh, a *Beast*
Vier, *four*
Vogel, a *Fowl*
Volk, *Folk*
Vell, *full*
Vor, *for, fore*
Vorgehen, *to go before*
Vorgesagt, *foresaid*
Vorliegen, *to lay before*
Vorsehung, *foresee-ing*
Vorwerts, *forward*

Such compounds are numerous, and are easily compared with corresponding terms in English.

Ulaub, *leave*
Waffen, *weapon*
Wallen, *to boil*
Wannen, *to winnow*
Weben, *to weave*
Weib, *Wife*
Weiden, *to feed*
Wetten, *to bet*
Wibel, *weavil*
Wicke, *vetch*

In the second class of commutable consonants, we have C Ch G Gh K Q and X.

Achs, *Axis*
Acht, *eight*
Belachen, *to laugh*
Beleuchten, *to enlighten*
Bequem, *become*
Besprengen, *sprinkle*
Bewachen, *awaken*
Bewachsen, *to wax*
Brechen, *break*
Docke, *Dog*
Dappeln, *to double*
Ecke, *Edge*
Eiche, *Oak*
Fechten, *fight*
Flucht, *flight*
Furchten, *frighten*
Gemein, *common*
Glocke, *Clock*
Glucken, *to cluck*
Gack, *Cook*
Grume, *Crumb*
Hacke, *Axe*
Hoch, *high*
Kalbe, *Calf*
Kalck, *Calx*
Kalt, *cold*
Kamin, *Chimney*
Kamm, *Comb*
Kammer, *Chamber*
Kan, *can*
Kanne, a *Can*
Käse, *Cheese*
Kasten, *Chest*
Kater, *Cat*
Kauen, *to chew*
Kauffer, *chapman*
Kirche, *Church*
Kiste, *Chest*
Klar, *clear*
Kleben, *to cleave*
Klingen, *to clink*
Klippe, *cliff*
Klüpfel, *Club*

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Koch, *cook*
Kohl, *Cole*
Kohle, *Coal*
Kolbe, *a Club*
Kommen, *Come*
Konigin, *Queen*
Korn, *Corn*
Kosten, *Costs*
Krähen, *to crow*
Kranich, *Crane*
Krug, *a cruise*
Kruste, *Crust*
Kufe, *a Kieve, Cuve* Fr. *Kieve* is a Wiltshire word.
Kuhe, *Cow*
Kühl, *cool*
Küste, *Coast*
Kutsche, *a Coach*
Lächen, *laugh*
Lauch, *a Leek*
Leicht, *light, easy*
Lerche, *a Lark*
Lenchten, *to lighten*
Licht, *light, lumen*
Macht, *might*
Machen, *to make*
Milch, *Milk*
Mischen, *to mix*
Nachbar, *Neighbour*
Nacht, *Night*
Nahe, *nigh*
Naheste, *nighest*
Ochs, *Ox*
Pech, *Pitch*
Pflug, *a Plough*
Placken, *to plague*
Platz, *place*
Rache, *Wreck*
Rauchen, *to reek*
Rauhe, *roughness*
Recht, *right*
Sache, *sake*
Saugen, *to suck*
Schalen, *to skale, shell*
Schaumen, *to skum*
Schedel, *Skull*
Schmauch, *smoke*
Schöps, *a Sheep*
Schuh, *a Shoe*
Schuldig, *guilty*
Sechs, *six*
Seckel, *a Satchel*
Seugen, Saügen, } *to suckle*
Sichel, *a Sickle*
Sicher, *secure*
Sicherheit, *security*
Siech, *sick*
Stechen, *to stick*
Stecken, *a Stick*
Streicheln, *to stroke*
Sucht, *sickness*
Suchen, *to seek*
Triegen, *to trick*
Trüglich, *trickish*
Trog, *a Trough*
Ungemein, *uncommon*
Unendlich, *infinite*

With this negative preposition *Un*, we have more than twelve hundred compounds similar to our own.

Wachs, *Wax*
Wachen, *to wake*
Wichtig, *weighty*
Wocke, *Week*

In the third class of commutable consonants, we have D T Th Z.

Alt, *old*
Aelter, *older*
Bad, *Bath*
Bart, *Beard*
Bette, *Bed*
Bekleiden, *to clothe*
Beschatten, *to shade*
Beyde, *both*
Blat, *blade*
Blüte, *bloath*
Blut, *Blood*
Boden, *bottom*
Brant, *Bride*
Breit, *broad*
Bret, *a Board*
Bruder, *Brother*
Brüten, *to brood*
Dach, *thatch*
Daher, *there*
Danken, *to thank*
Darein, *therein*
Daum, *Thumb*
Denken, *to think*
Den, *then*
Dick, *thick*
Dieb, *Thief*
Diesen, *this*
Disseit, *this side*
Ding, *thing*
Dipfel, *tip*
Distel, *Thistle*
Donner, *Thunder*
Dorn, *Thorn*
Drat, *Thread*
Drehen, *to turn*
Dreschen, *threash*
Drey, *three*
Dritte, *third*
Du, *thou*
Denken, *to think*
Dünn, *thin*
Durch, *through*
Dürsten, *to thirst*
Dutte, *Teat*
Eid, *oath*
Eitel, *idle*
Erde, *Earth*
Falte, *fold*
Feder, *Feather*
Fehde, *fight*
Fluth, *flood*
Fordern, *to further*
Futter, *Fodder*
Garten, *Garden*
Gedrang, *a throng*
Gleiten, *to glide*
Gürten, *to gird*
Halten, *to hold*
Hart, *hard*
Haupt, *Head*
Heide, *Heath*
Herd, *Hearth*
Heyde, *Heathen*
Hirte, *herd*
Kleiden, *to clothe*
Laut, *loud*
Leder, *Leather*
Leiter, *a Ladder*
Malz, *Malt*
Mittel, *middle*
Monat, *Mouth*
Mutter, *Mother*
Nieder, *nether*
Nord, *North*
Noth, *Need*
Pfad, *Path*
Reiten, *to ride*
Retten, *to rid*
Ried, *a Reed*
Roth, *red*
Sattel, *Saddle*
Schatten, *to shade*
Schmied, *Smith*
Smiede, *smithy*
Schütten, *to shed*
Selten, *seldom*
Sieden, *to seethe*
Spate, *Spade*
Statig, *steady*
Stumm, *dumb*
Sud, *South*
Tach, *thatch*
Tag, *Day*
Tantzen, *to dance*
Tan, *Dew*
Taub, *deaf*
Taube, *Dove*
Tauchen, *to douse*
Taugen, *to do, suffice*
Tauffen, *to dip*
Teigh, *Dough*
That, *a Deed*
Theil, *a deal*
Thener, *dear*
Thier, *a Deer*
Thor, *a Door*, porta.
Thüre, *a Door*, janua
Thun, *do, doings*
Thurm, *a Tower*
Tieff, *deep*
Tiele, *a Dealboard*
Tochter, *Daughter*
Tod, *death*
Todt, *dead*
Tödtlich, *deadly*
Tocke, *a Dog*
Tragen, *to drag*
Trank, *drink*
Trauen, *to trust, to dare*
Trauffen, *to drop*
Traum, *a Dream*
Treiben, *to drive*
Treiber, *a Driver*
Treten, *to tread*
Trieffen, *to drip*
Trillen, *to drill soldiers*
Trinken, *to drink*
Tritt, *a tread*
Trocken, *dry*
Trommel, *a Drum*
Tropfen, *a drop*
Tröpfeln, *to drop, drip*
Truncken, *drunk*
Trüse, *Dregs*
Tüchtig, *tidy*
Tumm, *dumb*
Tungen, *to dung*
Waten, *to wade*
Weide, *Willow*
Weit, *wide*
Welt, *World*
Wehrt, *worth*
Wetter, *Weather*
Widder, *a Weather*
Wieder, *with*
Wiederstand, *withstand*
Wittwe, *Widow*
Worzu, *wherefore*
Zähre, *a Tear*
Zahl, *tale, number*
Zähmen, *to tame*
Zange, *Tongs*
Zehe, *a Toe*
Zehende, *tenth*
Zehlen, *to tell, count*
Zeisel, *Thistle*
Zerzerren, *to tear*
Ziegler, *a Tyler*
Zieren, *to attire*
Zinn, *Tin*
Zipfel, *tip*
Zoll, *Toll*
Zu, *to*
Zug, *tug*
Zunge, *Tongue*
Zweig, *a Twig*
Zwey, *two*
Zwo, *two*
Zwischen,
Zwölf, *twelve*

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In the fourth class of commutable consonants we have S and T with the subsequent examples.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aus, *out* | Schiessen, *to shoot* |
| Beissen, *to bite* | Schoss, *a shoot, shot* |
| Besser, *better* | Schussel, *scuttle* |
| Biss, *a bit and a bite* | Schuss, *a shot, a cast* |
| Dass, *that* | Schweiss, *sweat* |
| Essen, *to eat* | Sessel, *a settle* |
| Floss, *float* | Sinnen, *to think* |
| Fuss, *Foot* | Spiess, *a Spit* |
| Geiss, *Goat* | Spross, *a Sprout* |
| Gleissen, *to glisten* | Strasse, *a Street* |
| Gross, *great* | Sturtzen, *to toss* |
| Hassen, *to hate* | Süsse, *sweet* |
| Heiss, *hot* | Ton, *a sound* |
| Kessel, *Kettle* | Trossel, *a Throstle* |
| Loss, *lot* | Was, *what* |
| Losen, *to cast lots* | Wasser, *water* |
| Nessel, *Nettle* | Weiss, *white* |
| Nuss, *Nut* | Wissen, *to wit* |
| Rasseln, *to rattle* | |

In the fifth class of commutable consonants, we have G and W with the subsequent examples.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bogen, *Bow* | Magen, *maw* |
| Biegen, *to bow* | Sage, *a Saw* |
| Borgen, *borrow* | Segen, *to saw* |
| Eigen, *own* | Sorge, *sorrow* |
| Folgen, *to follow* | Talg, *Tallow* |
| Felgen, *to fallow* | |

In the sixth class of commutable consonants, H and W, we have these examples.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahl, *Awl* | Roh, *raw* |
| Heil, *whole* | Reike, *row* |
| Heulen, *to wail* | Strob, *Straw* |
| Hure, *Whore* | |

In the seventh class of commutable consonants, G K or Ck and Y or I, we have the subsequent examples.

| | |
|---|---|
| Belügen, *to lie* | Lüffrig, *lofty, airy* |
| Benageln, *to nail* | Mächtig, *mighty* |
| Durstig, *thirsty* | Nagel, *a Nail* |
| Ey, *Egg* | Rocken, *Rye* |
| Fliege, *a Fly* | Sagen, *to say* |
| Garn, *Yarn* | Segel, *a Sail* |
| Gelb, *yellow* | Tag, *Day* |
| Gelbroth, *Orange colour*, i. e. *yellow red* | Wagen, *weigh* |
| | Weg, *way* |
| Gelten, *to yield* | Weggehen, *to go away* |
| Hagel, *Hail* | |
| Honig, *Honey* | Würdig, *worthy* |
| Legen, *to lay* | |

The observations here submitted to the attention of your readers will apply to all the languages of Europe and of Asia, and will enable any one to trace their affinities with ease. They will assist the learner in the acquisition of these languages, and greatly expedite his progress, because they will enable him to discern a radical identity, even in such as at present may appear discordant.

A critical knowledge of the German will be particularly useful to such gentlemen as may be destined to seek their fortune in the east; for it is now universally acknowledged, that, as the English connects itself with German, so German connects itself with Greek, with Persian, with Sanscritt, and in short with all the languages of India.

Should what I have thus communicated prove acceptable to your numerous readers, I shall endeavour to trace, for their benefit, the connexion of all these languages together, and enable them to see distinctly, that they are radically one.

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## The Contemplatist.

### No. III.

### On the Degradation of Authors.

"*Such a superiority do the pursuits of literature possess above every other occupation, that even he who attains but a mediocrity in them, merits the pre-eminence above those that excel the most in the common and vulgar professions.*"

Hume.

I HAVE often observed, with emotions of the strongest indignation, the popular inclination to cast a shade of odium and ridicule upon the profession of an author; an inclination which reflects upon those who manifest it so striking an abdication of common sense and common liberality, that it is matter of astonishment it should ever be found in those, who affect a superiority upon the plea of intellect. There is a singularity also attached to this which deserves to be noticed. It is sufficiently common in the world to satirize professions; the taylor turns up his nose at the cobler, and the cobler thanks heaven that he does not love *cabbage*; the apothecary descants upon the iniquity of pettifogging attorneys; and these pests, forgetting their own unworthiness, proclaim loudly the enormous abuses of the men of drugs: and thus it is through every gradation of society. But in all this rage of malevolence against each other, we find them mu-



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tually faithful; we never hear a taylor depreciate a taylor by calling him the ninth part of a man, nor an attorney condemn an attorney for acts of unmingled villainy. No: they are thoroughly embued with the *esprit du corps*, and thus far merit praise. But it is no such thing with authors. On the contrary, I believe the bitterest sarcasms, and the most humiliating insinuations, have proceeded from authors themselves: nay, I can assert from my own experience, that I have more frequently and more uniformly heard the profession contemptuously spoken of by those who were at the very time exercising it, than by those who were removed from its concerns. It is evident, indeed, that the world have drawn their opinions from the declarations of authors themselves. Satirists, novelists, dramatists, essay-writers, and epigram-mongers, are the sources whence flows all that scurrile abuse, which it has long been the fashion to vent upon the subalterns of literature.

It often happens, that what should be partial becomes indiscriminate censure; and such has been the case in the present instance. Bad authors, by what fatality I know not, have in all ages been a proscribed race of animals, the fair game of unfeeling blockheads and illiberal wits; vulgar and gross abuse has been heaped upon them with an unsparing hand; a few great names have led the way, and insolence and ignorance have joined in the pursuit. It seems to have been an established maxim, that to write badly is a crime of such magnitude as admits of no atonement; it so thoroughly strips the delinquent of all social rights, it casts him forth from the hospitable circle of his fellow-creatures with such marks of infamy and disgrace upon him, that humanity itself forbears to appear in his behalf. Nothing that is vented against him; no abuse, however flagrant; no lampoon, however malignant; no satire, however false, and therefore the more poignant; no ridicule, however insupportable; in fact, not the most savage ferocity, which can come into action under the veil of literary rancour, is thought to be misapplied when directed against him who has written without excellence. Common malefactors, for the most infamous crimes, find compassion in some heart, when caught in the toils of justice, and doomed to expiate their delinquency; but the bad author none. His miseries are sport, his sorrows are festivity, to the blood-hounds engaged in the chase. The man who commits adultery, who ravages domestic peace, who blights the fair hopes of an innocent unsuspecting family, who roots out from the breast of an injured husband the love and happiness that had there grown, he, even he, finds an end to persecution, and his name ceases to be a watchword for ridicule or infamy: the murderer is treated with decency and feeling, and brutality itself disdains wantonly to probe the sores of a corrupted heart. But let an author publish a work that is deficient in excellence, who is there that does not think he has a right to lay the feelings of that author at his feet, with all the insulting derision of mockery? Is he not marked out for the most piercing ridicule, or the grossest contempt? Is not his name mercilessly sported with? Is not his very character, his moral character, often implicated by some ungenerous sarcasm, or some witty insinuation? Is he not denounced as a dunce or an idiot? And whence all this? what harm has been committed? Remember, I speak here of works that are deficient in some supposed requisites of taste, judgment, or information:—those of an indecorous or an immoral tendency I consign over to the utmost scope of infamy and degradation. But I ask, what injury has been committed, what harm can be committed, by the publication of merely an indifferent work, that it should be thought a just plea for overstepping every boundary of feeling and humanity, every limit of justice and liberality? Why too, I ask, is this merciless fury, in the case of failure, shewn only to authors?—an engraver, a painter, a musician, or any other artist, issues a production that is found to be incorrect, or not worthy of public attention: but in this case every thing thing is finished when you state this incorrectness, and the unsuccessful candidate is peacefully left to produce other works of greater excellence, by a more matured application of his

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talents. No one presumes, no one thinks, of holding him up to ridicule and infamy, of fixing a stigma upon his name, that it carries with it a sort of judicial condemnation upon every thing to which it may hereafter be prefixed.

Again, this malignant warfare, this disgraceful hostility, is carried on by those who are themselves authors, and often authors of acknowledged inferiority to those whom they thus villify. This is unseemly, and marks a most rancorous nature. But I call upon those who exercise this enmity, to remember the great retributive maxim of our religion, "Do unto others as you would be done by;" and to consider what would be their feelings if thus treated. No man spends hours, and days, and weeks, upon an object, without being more or less interested in its ultimate success: no man perhaps has sufficient apathy to bring a work to its completion, without indulging pleasing hopes of its merit, and imparting those hopes to friends and relatives: the ambition of pleasing or instructing our fellow-creatures is certainly the most honourable when successful, the most harmless when unsuccessful: the mere mortification of neglect carries with it pain enough without the infliction of other punishment. But consider for a moment under what complicated torture a sensitive mind must writhe, who not only sees his fancied laurels wither, but beholds himself attacked with causeless rancour: every art employed to render him an object of ridicule or contempt; the public called upon to feast at a banquet, where his heart and mind are served up for the repast. With what diminished pleasure he meets those friends, the sharers of his anticipated glory; with what faded excellence he stands before his relatives, thus decried and thus hunted; with what a fallen self-estimation he perhaps ever after views himself. It may be that he affects to treat his persecutors with scorn, with indifference; and this indeed were wisdom's part; but from himself he cannot conceal the galling truth, that his name has been committed to derision and obloquy, and that with his name his feelings have been wrecked. Think how small is the circle of human happiness, and how innocently he attempts to pluck some of its tempting treasure, who gives a book to the world that is neither immoral nor vicious, and then tell me, ye who are foremost in the ungenerous pursuit, what adequate motive you have for such baseness? Has he injured you, or ought belonging to you? Has he injured any one? Has he committed a crime? Has he done any thing that can give one moment's disquietude to any human being but himself?—No. Blush then to delight so much in the production of misery; that you can, unprovoked, fix a sting in the breast of an unoffending individual, whose only crime is, that his talents are beneath perfection; for scarcely any book that ever has, or ever will be published, can be so utterly destitute of the meanest ability, as not to furnish instruction or delight to some class or other of our fellow-creatures. Reverence the sorrows of the human heart; and never level the same engines against harmless inferiority, that you would use to crush the aspiring wickedness of vice and infamy. Prove that the want of ability, that the mere publication of an indifferent book, is a crime, and one that entitles its perpetrator to malicious aspersions and unfeeling scorn, and then I consent that, as a crime, it meet its due punishment: but until that be done, and it never can be done, I must consider the wanton abuse of such writers among the worst actions of degraded and unmanly minds.

I have been led unintentionally to offer this vindication for what are usually called "bad authors:" but it was incidental to my subject, and I do not regret it; for to lift my voice against aggression and cruelty of any description will always be to me an occasion of triumph and delight.

I have already observed, that what should be partial censure, often becomes indiscriminate; and it is thus that the popular ridicule and obloquy which has been attached to "bad" or, more judiciously speaking, to "unsuccessful authors," has been transferred, with heedless impropriety, to the whole of them. The manifest injustice of this proceeding needs no exposition; it would be unjust, even were the contempt legitimate in its



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original application; but when in its first excitation it rests upon cruelty and falsehood, how greatly is its iniquity increased in every subsequent remove.

I cannot sufficiently lament that self-degradation which literary men so frequently shew. I verily believe, that a taylor would fling his goose at an impertinent individual who should slyly insinuate about the quantity of *cabbage* which said taylor might devour: the heroic valour of the man of shreds would be rouzed into action, and with eloquence peculiar to himself he would vindicate his professional dealings. But how mean, compared even with this heroism, does an author appear, when a senseless witling chooses to play his sarcasms off upon him! How quiescently he suffers the gross and wretchedly vulgar imputations to exist, that he "lives in a garret," that he "resides in Grub Street," that he is a "poor devil of an author," that he is a "bookseller's hack," and a thousand other degrading expressions, which tend to sink the object of them in the estimation of society. Mean and infamous aspersions! but more mean and infamous beings, who tamely suffer them to be made: nay, smile and chuckle at the very moment they are made, and shew by their complacency and good-nature, that they are content they should be regarded as the butt of every malignant or every foolish scurrility. I say nothing of the contemptible beings, who think they exhibit signs of amazing sagacity when they attempt to degrade the pursuits of literature: but I do honestly abhor the unmanly and spiritless creatures that can bow to such obloquy. Some indeed there are, and I have known them, who, not content with humbly tolerating abusive ignorance, are themselves foremost to depreciate a profession which they exercise. This is still more insulting. If they have adopted a system they are ashamed of, let them abandon it; let them sink back to their original insignificance, and blow behind the counter, or cringe to the petty tyrant of an attorney's office: but let them be honest and manly enough to shew that they respect a situation which gives them subsistence, and whose meanest operations place them above the hirelings of a master.

I am fully aware of an objection that will here be made, and I am prepared to meet it. It will be said, that men of independent circumstances, men of lettered ease, a Gibbon, a Hume, a Lyttleton, a Bolingbroke, a Pope, are exempt from these sarcasms; that they are levelled only at the drudges of literature, at those who write for bread, and who are often compelled, from their necessities, to sacrifice their principles to their wants. But this only aggravates the evil: this only shews that venal and envenomed tongues spare their malice and their poison before the throne of wealth; that they as basely flatter the bloated sons of pride and consequence, as they meanly persecute and slander the suffering children of poverty and misery. This is indeed the common system of debased and fallen minds: it does not however diminish the grievance I complain of, but doubles its torture, by adding insult to oppression. I grant, that among those who follow literature as a profession, and as a means of subsistence, they who suffer the probability of want to warp their principles, to corrupt their minds, and to seduce them to the post of venal and hired puppets, deserve indeed the strongest censures of indignant virtue; but, that little and petty minds should therefore indulge themselves in disgraceful calumnies against men struggling with poverty in the labours of intellect, is a species of tyranny that calls for the loudest reprobation. Think how many piercing insults, how many degrading circumstances, how many humbling situations, must have been endured by a Johnson, a Goldsmith, a Collins, a Thomson, a Dryden, an Otway, and many others, before the irresistible and commanding influence of their genius awed into silence the hooting owls that beset their path. Let us learn wisdom from experience; and when we are tempted to wound the feelings of an author, who is at present toiling in obscurity, let us reflect, that perhaps we are casting a momentary gloom over the mind, or giving a pang to the heart of a future Johnson, or a future Collins. And even should it not be so, should the object of our gibes and

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scorns be an irrevocable child of insipidity and dullness, yet even they are respectable, for they are at least endeavouring to employ the faculties of that quality of man, which, in its lowest state of healthfulness, has dignity enough to command attention. Why should an humble labourer in literature, though he produce nothing but ephemeral works, novels that are read and forgotten, or poetry that is never read at all, why should he be more hardly treated than an humble tradesman, who does his best in the line of life he has chosen? Nay, why should the writer of a halfpenny ballad not meet the same negative protection as a journeyman pastry-cook, or a journeyman gingerbread-maker? Is not the former, who produces a song, however wretched in composition, so it be pure in sentiment, more usefully employed than the latter in mixing up nauseous compounds, to destroy the tone and health of our stomachs? The truth of this no one can disprove.

In my next I shall pursue this subject further, and shew the superiority of intellectual pursuits, whether of the highest or lowest order, when exercised in the cause of virtue, and designed to amuse or instruct any class of our fellow-creatures, above mere manual occupation, above clerks and waiting-maids, above indolent affluence or prating insignificance.

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## The Bee.—No. III.

Floriferis ut apes in saltibus omnia libant,
omnia nos. LUCRETIUS.

### SHAKSPEARE.

THIS writer speaks of the Bacchanalian orgies of the Danish court. No doubt he was impressed with the visit of the Danish monarch to his brother-in-law, James I. of England, the deep potations of the foreign prince having astonished and infected the English countries, and even the ladies. An old author informs us, that a masque being to be performed one evening for the entertainment of the Danish king, by several ladies of the court representing many ideal virtues, Patience got out of humour, and began to scold; Temperance was dead drunk, and vomited in the royal presence; while Justice reeled about; and Fortitude fell and broke her nose.

### CALEMBOUR.

The etymology of this word, which is used in France for a kind of pun, in which the sound of one or more words is preserved, but not the spelling, has not been ascertained. It is said, that it was occasioned by the curate of a place called *Calembourg*, in Flanders, having published a collection of bad jests.

### REVOLUTIONARY MANIA.

The French have only one term, *confitures*, for pickles and confections. The best preserved fruit at Paris is that of the julian, or green plumb, called those of Queen Claude; but in the time of the revolution they were cried through the streets *prunes de la citoyenne Claude!*

### SANTEUIL.

The epitaph on this poet has not been generally understood:

"Cy git le celebre Santeuil,
Muses et fous prens le deuil."

"Here lies interred Santeuil,
Mourn each muse, and every fool."

Santeuil wrote elegant Latin poetry, but was at the same time of so eccentric a character, as sometimes to pass for a madman. Hence the epitaph, which cannot, however, be said to be the work of a friend.

### FONTENELLE.

This celebrated writer had a brother at Paris, who was an abbé. Being asked what his brother did, he answered, "In the morning he says mass; and in the evening he don't know what he says."

### ABBE PREVOST.

On the 23d of Octobes, 1763, this celebrated author of some popular novels was struck with an attack of apoplexy, while walking in the forest of Chantilly. He was carried to the curacy of the nearest village, where the rash and ignorant surgeon instantly proceeded to open the body. On plunging his knife into the belly, the supposed dead man uttered a piercing cry, to the horror of the assistants, who perceived, too late, that he was alive. Notwithstanding every care the wound was mortal.

### THE WALTZ.

This is a very fascinating dance. It is a beautiful sight to see a succession of ten or a dozen couples, for example, joined together, like planet and satellite, turning in eddying whirl

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round an immense circle, and to observe the truth with which that circle is described. The gentleman places his right hand round the waist of the lady, while her left rests negligently on his shoulder. Their other arms are in some sort entwined, so as to get a firm hold. Thus, face to face, and, as it were, encircled in each other's arms, they begin their giddy motion. In each *lunation* they make six steps, or count six quickly: and thus they proceed till they have performed several complete revolutions round the great circle.

REMARKABLE EFFECT OF HORROR.

*(From Stow's "Annals.")*

A person lately living in this hamlet (Poplar, a village on the Thames, adjoining Blackwall), having a great concern for the safety of a ship that was like to break her back at Blackwall, had his blood and spirits set into such an extraordinary ferment, or ebullition rather, by the fear of her miscarriage, that by the violence of it, the tops of the nails of his hands and feet were cast off to a great distance from their natural situation, and so remained to his death!

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## *Sir* FRANCIS BURDETT.

[*Concluded from page* 104.]

THE succeeding general election afforded an opportunity of making this trial, as complete as circumstances will admit. A change of administration would, it might be thought, have given a decisive preponderance to Sir Francis; but he preferred the speaking of his mind to the obtaining of a seat in the House of Commons. He courted no party: he looked to the people. The new ministers, who had coalesced with Lord Grenville, and made the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench a cabinet minister; who had voted a monument to Mr. Pitt, and the payment of his debts; who were daily panegyrising the acts of that man, whom, when out of power, they were perpetually exclaiming against; these new ministers were not the men from whom Sir Francis expected any thing to be done in earnest for the revival of the constitution, and for the interest of the people. This his sentiment, whose justice has appeared to some to have been confirmed by future events, he did not conceal: nay, he published it in an advertisement; and of course the whigs, now become courtiers, were alienated from him: and though he had the voices of the people, he could no longer expect the votes of the freeholders. The election was languid. Though no cockades were distributed, nor carriages provided, the people still hailed their favourite candidate, and at his return from Brentford, a numerous concourse re-echoed his sentiments. The poll was kept open the usual time of fifteen days, and instead of Sir F. Burdett, the county of Middlesex saw itself represented by Mr. Mellish, a gentleman well known in the Bank of England, and upon the Exchange.

The absence of Sir F. Burdett from parliament was beneficial, because it left the two great parties perfectly free from that interference in favour of the people, which both evidently deprecated. They both had now an opportunity of shewing themselves, and such was the determination of Sir Francis, that there seemed little probability of their discussion being interrupted by his interference. These extraordinary circumstances brought him again upon the stage; and it is to be hoped, that his future parliamentary career will be the means of restoring to the people their original share in the constitution.

Every body knew that the whig administration could have no solid ground of support but from popular measures. What reason they had to expect this support cannot appear from the system they adopted. We have already mentioned their panegyrics on Mr. Pitt. This alone was enough to alienate from them the popular party, and their strange measures for the royal family; the separating the king's private property in the funds from that of other individuals; and making the meanest person in the kingdom pay a very severe tax, no less than a tenth part of his interest, though it might be only ten pounds a year, whilst he, who was most able to pay the tax, was screened from paying it; the making of Mr.

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Pitt's income tax far more oppressive, than it ever had been under the plea of the necessities of the state; and at the same time increasing the incomes of the princes; these, with many other measures, so strongly indicated the disposition of this new whig ministry, that whilst one party were on the catch to avail themselves of any opportunity to hurl them from their seats, the great body of the people were perfectly indifferent as to their continuance in power, or rather, were hoping, that men, who had so falsified all the favourable impressions once entertained of them, should be sent back to their former situation. An opportunity occurred, arising from their own mismanagement. They lost their places. A new parliament was soon after called: the ex-ministers went back to their constituents; and they who had represented large counties or universities, were obliged to their friends for some paltry borough, to give them an opportunity of re-echoing their complaint in parliament on their fallen state.

In this situation of affairs Sir F. Burdett was naturally looked up to, but his determination was fixed. He could see no good arising from the battling of two parties in a House of Commons for places and pensions; and could not expect, that either would cooperate with him in the effectual measures which he required —the exclusion of placemen and pensioners from the house: the shortening of the duration of parliament; and the giving to the people its true share of the representation. He addressed the freeholders of Middlesex, stating plainly his reasons for declining to be a candidate for the county. He saw with indifference the preparations making for contested elections: he had not the least idea that he should have a seat in parliament, and he was determined not to expend a single farthing to obtain one.

The city of Westminster is a great and interesting scene on every election. In that city the elective franchise is as extensive as can be desired: every householder who has paid his parish rates, is entitled to a vote, and from that place we may learn, that the extension of a similar privilege to the householders of the whole kingdom, would not be so improper a measure, as by men of great power and property is apprehended. On the death of Mr. Fox a vacancy was made, not easily to be filled up; and Lord Percy was placed in it *ad interim*. Mr. Sheridan most anxiously desired the situation; at the next election a new candidate appeared upon the stage, a gentleman who had applied to Sir Francis; and on his declining to stand, came forward himself. This gentleman, Mr. Paull, had made his fortune in the East Indies, and had distinguished himself in the House of Commons, by his endeavours to bring Marquis Wellesley to the bar of the House of Lords for his conduct in India. The reflections thrown on this gentleman for his supposed situation in early life, and the little support he received, do no credit to the whigs. The contest at this election lay between Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Paull, and in spite of every art that was used, every effort of the whig club, Mr. Paull was for the greater part of the election above Mr. Sheridan; and he would have been the sitting member, if Mr. Sheridan had not been taken in tow by the court candidate. This conduct evidently proved, that the whig club approached nearer to the ministerial, than the popular party: for otherwise a proper junction of Sheridan and Paull would have secured the election of both. In consequence of Mr. Paull's conduct in the House of Commons, and his exertions in Westminster, an acquaintance took place between him and Sir Francis Burdett, and he was introduced to many of the friends of the latter, and among them, to Mr. Horne Tooke. This gentleman has for many years resided at Wimbledon, where he entertains very hospitably a number of friends on the Sundays, and at these parties Mr. Paull, after his first introduction, was a pretty constant visitor. Nothing can surpass the encomiums paid on Mr. H. Tooke by Mr. Paull during this intimacy, which lasted about six months: but the encomiums ceased with the intimacy, which was broken

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by a curious circumstance, that for a considerable time occupied the attention of the public.

On the dissolution of the last parliament, Mr. Paull determined to be again a candidate for Westminster. In the preceding contest he had received great assistance from Sir F. Burdett, and he naturally looked for support to the same quarter on the approaching occasion. It was his wish also, that Sir F. Burdett should be a joint candidate with him; but the declaration of Sir F. made that impossible, as Sir F. had determined not to be a candidate for any place whatever. He had, however, promised his support to Mr. Paull, as a man whom he thought useful to the public, in bringing to light various circumstances in Indian affairs, which required investigation. This promise of support Mr. Paull interpreted to a much greater length than was intended, and could consistently with the declaration of Sir F. be maintained. By some unfortunate want of decisive arrangement also in Mr. Paull, Sir F. Burdett's name was put at the head of an advertisement, to be in the chair at an electioneering dinner. The impropriety of this conduct Sir F. pointed out in a very proper letter, and his absence was accounted for by his brother at that dinner, and nothing passed at the dinner, which could lead to any conjecture of the consequences. Mr Paull apologized as well as he could to his company, for the insertion of the name of Sir Francis in the advertisement: but his manner of doing it was so unsatisfactory, that most of his own committee determined to act no longer in that character for him. After the dinner was over, Mr. Paull went down to Wimbledon with another gentleman. Sir F. was awaked out of his sleep, messages passed between Mr. Paull and him, which terminated in a challenge from Mr. Paull, who went off to a neighbouring town, and left Sir F. to make the usual preparations for such a meeting. The parties met the next morning, when a brace of pistols was fired without effect: on the second discharge both fell; Mr. Paull being shot through the leg, and Sir Francis through the thigh, and so injudicious had been the conduct of the seconds, that the usual precautions had not been taken for medical assistance, and the wounded combatants were brought back in the same carriage to town.

It is easy to imagine what passed in the minds of the wounded pair. Sir F. contemplated it as an unfortunate affair, in which he had been compelled to act. He did not entertain the least animosity against Mr. Paull: he complied in this instance with the laws of custom, and those falsely called of honour; and whatever we may think of those laws, there is no doubt that Sir F.'s character was raised in the apprehension of numbers, by the mode in which he conducted himself in this affair. We are under the necessity of using the term raised, for it arises from the following fact.

In the preceding Middlesex election, Sir F. had spoken very freely his sentiments on public men and public measures; and he was called to do this by a letter addressed to him by Mr. Whitbread, and circulated as much as possible in the public papers. In consequence of the animadversions on this letter, Mr. Whitbread thought it right to use the vulgar appeal to a pistol. He sent his second to Sir Francis, who was to question him, whether he meant any thing personal to Mr. Whitbread. The answer was easily made: Sir F. had no animosity to Mr. Whitbread: he did not mean the least insinuation to his private character: he spoke of him as a public man, and on a public measure. He was asked, whether he would avow this publicly. Sir F. instantly replied, that it was perfectly indifferent to him how public his sentiments were, for he spoke truly what he felt. A letter to this import was accordingly signed, and the public papers were made the vehicles of informing the public, that Mr. Whitbread, a legislator, a father of a family, a very worthy man, gave his countenance to the stupid and foolish mode of deciding an opinion by firing a pistol.

The enemies of Sir F. Burdett were glad to see the letter. They seized it as an opportunity of inveighing against his personal courage; and they among his friends, who were advocates for duelling, were put to a nonplus Low

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to defend him. We do not approve of public men acting in this manner. Force may be the *ultima ratio regum*, but public men owe themselves to the public, and to use the same method of settling a dispute, as an unfledged ensign of the guards may think necessary to give himself a character, in the eyes of silly women and Bond Street loungers, is unworthy of those who, by a dignified conduct, ought to set a better example to the people. But our sentiments are not those of a considerable class of society. Sir F. Burdett was considered as having refused to fight, and this was an unpardonable offence. They were mistaken however, in attributing this conduct to cowardice. Mr. Paull has fought several duels, but he never met with, or saw a man, who took his ground with more composure; who stood with more firmness; who received a ball with more coolness. He looked upon the affair as one of those unfortunate circumstances, which befall sometimes the best of men, and he was resigned to the chances of the day, with that good temper and equanimity, which form a very conspicuous part of his character.

The wounded men were separated on their arrival in town. Sir Francis was carried to his own house, and soon received the assistance of his friend Mr. Cline, whose eminence in his art is unrivalled; and who to that eminence unites those qualities, which make him the pride and joy of a very extensive circle. The duel was fought on a Saturday. It was necessary from the nature of the wound, that Sir Francis should be kept perfectly quiet; and his friends on the Monday determined, that, as there could be no communication with him on the subject of the Westminster election, so no encouragement should be held out by them, that he would take any part in it. The whole was now left entirely in the hands of the committees, and they came to an early determination. They resolved to put up Sir Francis Burdett; and the public knows with what prudence and ease, and small expense, they carried on the arduous contest, and finally succeeded in placing him at the head of the poll.

Sir F. Burdett was a very great part of the time ignorant of what was going forward. The curing of his wound created at the same time anxiety: but the calmness of his temper and his equanimity made him an easy patient, at the time that his adversary was racked, not only with pains of body, but all the mental afflictions that could at the same moment afflict a man: remorse at having attempted the life of his friend; disappointment in his election concerns; and vexation at having been the means of his own fall. Various publications ensued, written with much personal animosity. Mr. Paull made a long three shilling pamphlet, in which he endeavoured to vindicate himself, and to lay the whole blame of every thing upon Mr. Tooke; upon whom he bestowed a profusion of such epithets, as were the exact contrast of all that he had uttered for the preceding six months. If Mr. Tooke was treated as possessed of powers of the head, but totally devoid of those of the heart, except what was malignant; Sir F. Burdett was allowed to have the amiable qualities of the heart, but to be very weak in his intellects. The pamphlet dropped abortive from the press: few persons gave themselves the trouble of wading through such a quantity of abuse, bad language, and bad argument.

Sir Francis was too ill to be chaired at the close of the election; but every one knows in what a splendid manner the ceremony took place a short time afterwards. It was done too soon; for at that time he could only walk upon crutches: but the usual serenity of his mind enabled him to go through the day with great ease; and what few people would have ventured in such a situation, retarded very little his recovery. It was impossible for him, however, to attend his duty in parliament. During the session he was the greater part of the time at Wimbledon; but he could not lay aside his crutches for sticks till the end of the summer. The approaching session will find him able to be at his post; but we cannot venture to presage, that either the ins or the outs will be ready to embrace his views. So far it may be said, that his



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absence from parliament was fortunate; as both parties attacked each other with the utmost fury, and discovered to the country, in the conflict, many important truths. Had Sir Francis been in the house, both sides might have turned from their private animosities to combat him, who wished, that the real good of the country, and the restoration of its old constitution, might have a greater share in their deliberations.

The political character of Sir F. Burdett, (for on his private character all agree) will be viewed in very different lights by the advocates of the different parties now in this country. We, who conceive that the constitution of this country consists in its being governed by a king, lords, and commons; and that the use of the last branch has been much injured, by the inroads made on the constitution, by lengthening the duration of parliament, and that the decay of boroughs has altered in great measure the representation: we, who conceive that the public has not its share in the House of Commons, being not more than thirty out of one hundred and eighty parts, whilst the individuals, who have indirect influence in it, have a vast majority over both king and people: we, who wish to see the commons of the United Kingdom fairly represented, at the same time that the privileges of the king and the rights of the nobles remain unimpaired; we cannot but view with approbation the conduct of Sir Francis, who with his fortune and connections, can maintain the cause of the people; can spurn at corruption; and lift his voice against those jobs, which must in the present state of things occupy so much the attention of the minister. He has plainly told the public what his sentiments are; and they may be reduced simply to this, that the representative of every place should feel his relation to his constituents, and should not have any bye motive, by dependance on a powerful lord or on a minister, to divert his judgment from the consideration of any question brought before the house. He would consider the ministers of the crown, as persons responsible for their conduct, and not as masters of parliament: and in consequence of these opinions, he would sweep from the house those swarms of placemen and pensioners with which it is infested.

In these sentiments he is said to be encouraged by Mr. Horne Tooke; nay, he is represented to be merely his puppet, and to be incapable of conceiving and uttering any thing from himself. Whatever indulgence is then given to Sir Francis, so much greater indignation is expressed against his supposed instructor. But let us suppose, that an intimacy has taken place between a young man of fortune and an old man, confessed by all to be one of the first scholars in this country: such an intimacy confers honour on both parties, for all who know Mr. Tooke know assuredly this, that he would not waste his time with a blockhead. It may be, that a young man will defer much to the political sentiments of an aged politician, who has seen much of public life, who has by travel, by books, and by mixing with all the great characters of his time, gained a fund of knowledge scarcely to be equalled, certainly not to be surpassed in this country. If we should allow this, it cannot be a discredit, nor could it be disadvantageous to a young man, unless the sentiments of his friend were such as are injurious to his country.

Mr. H. Tooke has for many years been an object of attack; and what is more singular, each party in its turn, as soon as it came in possession of power, has declared against him. Whatever we may think of this singularity, one thing cannot be doubted, that he has preferred his own mode of thinking to private views, and without that obstinacy of mind, as some will call it, he might have rivalled Mr. Rose, or Lord Melville, or a long list of friends of ministers, in the enjoyment of wealth, obtained, whether honestly or dishonestly, from the country. He was the friend of Lord Shelburne and Mr. Pitt; he accepted nothing from either; and, in return for his friendship with the latter, he was threatened with a halter. The fact is curious; that a gentleman now alive, took leave of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Tooke, then very intimate friends, to make a tour on the conti-

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nent, and on his return to England the first news he heard was, that his friend Mr. Pitt had sent his friend Mr. Tooke to the Tower. The friends of Mr. Tooke out of power, have not been his friends when in power: who are to blame? Has Mr. Tooke changed his sentiments, or have they changed theirs? Let them, who know the history of this reign, answer this question. From the beginning to the present day, Mr. H. Tooke will be found to have uniformly supported the principles of the constitution, as settled at the revolution; to have opposed only what is in opposition to those principles; to have been an advocate for the true rights of the three branches of the constitution, but to have opposed each only, when they overstepped the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

But we cannot allow that Mr. H. Tooke has the influence supposed, over Sir F. Burdett. Their acquaintance commenced somewhat more than twelve years ago; it ripened into friendship. Such a friendship has been, without doubt, advantageous to Sir Francis. To have constant access to the stores of so capacious a mind, is a benefit which few young men of fashion and fortune know how to appreciate, still fewer how to avail themselves of such an advantage. Sir F. Burdett does both; and in consequence is better acquainted with our national history and our national literature, than any of his competitors for the public favour. He may say with Cicero, that the time which others employ in various amusements, he has devoted to the improvement of his mind: he has made the constitution of his country his study; and we wish him the utmost success in the attempt to cleanse the Augean stable.

## CRITICISM.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

*Hours of Idleness, a Series of Poems, original and translated. By George Gordon, Lord Byron, a minor. Newark.* 1807. *pp.* 187.

THIS work offers itself to our notice with many claims to indulgence and lenity. It is the production of a youth, who has but just attained his nineteenth year; it is the production of a nobleman; and it is preceded by a singularly modest and ingenuous preface. We call it a modest preface, because it seems to express the real sentiments of the author's mind, not affectedly diffident or crawling with servile humility. However, we may venture to assure Lord Byron, that these effusions of his muse do no discredit to his youth; many of them are elegant and interesting, and almost all possess a neat and harmonious versification. We are authorised, in some measure, to consider this as a posthumous publication, for we are told, with emphatic earnestness, that it is a "first and last attempt," Pref.; and he adds, "it is highly improbable, from my situation and pursuits hereafter, that I should ever obtrude myself a second time on the public; nor even in the very doubtful event of present indulgence, shall I be tempted to commit a future trespass of the same nature." This is decisive; yet, might experience venture to whisper into the ears of youth, it would say, that genius is restless, that praise kindles a slumbering fire into flame, and that he who feels he can write is rarely phlegmatic enough to remain silent. We know not, indeed, what may be the views, or what the destination of Lord Byron: perhaps he is justly ambitious of serving his country in a manner more immediately beneficial, and more exalted than in the flowery paths of poesy: if so, we shall be well content to see him rigidly adhering to his resolution. Yet, poetry may occupy the elegant retirement of a gifted mind, whose nobler energies are directed to nobler purposes. Let us hope, then, that Lord Byron may be casuist enough to reason away his pledge, and give, as the trifles of leisure, what he may be unwilling to have considered as the primary occupation of his time.

The prevailing cast of the poems before us is amatory, and in these his lordship seems to have taken Mr. Moore for his model. They have not



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however his polish, his elegance, nor his immorality. They are all small pieces, prettily turned, and certainly very creditable to one so young as the author: but they are not free from faults; and a capital one is the exuberant use of compound epithets, some of which are frequently unintelligible, and frequently ridiculous: for example,

"His locks in *grey-torn* ringlets wave."
p. 55.

"——Have I not heard your voices
"Rise on the *night-rolling* breath of the gale?" p. 130.

and others of a similar nature which we could point out.

The longest poem in the book is the tale of "Oscar and Alva," written in quatrains, and very pleasingly written. But the altering the measure towards the close, by introducing the double rimes, in imitation of Gray's "Bard," is, we think, a blemish; and the following line, which is entirely owing to this, is quite ludicrous:

"The tapers *wink*, the chieftains *shrink*," &c.

The first piece in the volume "On leaving Newstead Abbey," is pretty: and the "Epitaph on a Friend," p. 7. is really an elegant and pathetic composition; the thoughts are tender, yet they arise in an easy and natural way. The first line is a close imitation of Pope's "Eloisa,"

"Oh name, for ever sad, for ever dear"

In the "Occasional Prologue," Lord Byron has been led into a gross grammatical error, for the sake of the rime we presume:

"Which stamp'd disgrace on all the author to it"

We know he can plead precedent for it; but still it is an error, and an unpardonable one.

In the "Translations" he has given us some versions from Greek and Latin authors, and, among others, Adrian's Address to his Soul, when dying;

"*Animula! vagula, blandula,*" &c.

To say that it is greatly inferior to the beautiful paraphrase of Pope, is not to dispraise Lord Byron; and we must also add, that his translations from Anacreon, though far above mediocrity, are yet below the elegant and spirited version of Mr. Moore.

As a specimen we select the following, and cannot conclude without observing, that upon the whole Lord Byron need feel no regret at having committed his name to the public in the present volume.

LACHIN Y. GAIR.

LACHIN Y. GAIR, or, as it is pronounced in the Erse, LOCH NA GARR, towers pre-eminently pre-eminent in the Northern Highlands, near Invercauld. One of our modern Tourists mentions it as the highest mountain perhaps in Great Britain: be this as it may, it is certainly one of the most sublime, and picturesque, amongst our "Caledonian Alps." Its appearance is of a dusky hue, but the summit is the seat of eternal snows; near Lachin y. Gair, I spent some of the early part of my life, the recollection of which has given birth to the following Stanzas.

"AWAY, ye gay landscapes; ye gardens of roses!
In you let the minions of luxury rove;
Restore me the rocks, where the snow-flake reposes,
Though still they are sacred to freedom and love:
Yet, Caledonia! belov'd are thy mountains,
Round their white summits though elements war,
Though cataracts foam, 'stead of smooth flowing fountains,
I sigh for the valley of dark Loch na Garr.

Ah! there my young footsteps in infancy wander'd,
My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the plaid;*
On chieftains, long perish'd, my memory ponder'd, [glade;
As daily I strode through the pine-cover'd
I sought not my home, till the day's dying glory [star;
Gave place to the rays of the bright polar
For Fancy was cheer'd, by traditional story,
Disclos'd by the natives of dark Loch na Garr.

"Shades of the dead! have I not heard your voices [gale?"
"Rise on the night-rolling breath of the
Surely the soul of the hero rejoices,
And rides on the wind, o'er his own Highland vale: [gathers,
Round Loch na Garr, while the stormy mist
Winter presides in his cold icy car;
Clouds, there, encycle the forms of my Fathers,
They dwell in the tempests of dark Loch na Garr:

* This word is erroneously pronounced PLAD, the proper pronunciation (according to the Scotch) is shewn by the orthography.

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" Ill-starr'd, though brave, did no visions foreboding,
" Tell you that Fate had forsaken your cause?"
Ah! were you destin'd to die at Culloden,
Victory crown'd not your fall with applause;
Still were you happy, in death's earthy slumber,
You rest with your clan, in the caves of Braemar,
The Pibroch resounds, to the piper's loud number,
Your deeds, on the echoes of dark Loch na Garr.

Years have rolled on, Loch na Garr, since I left you,
Years must elapse e'er I tread you again;
Nature of verdure and flowers has bereft you:
Yet still are you dearer than Albion's plain:
England! thy beauties are tame and domestic,
To one who has rov'd on the mountains afar;
Oh! for the crags that are wild and majestic,
The steep frowning glories of dark Loch na Garr.

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RECOLLECTIONS *of* PARIS, *in the* YEARS 1802-3-4-5. *By* JOHN PINKERTON. 2 vols. 8vo. 1806.

*(Concluded from page* 138.*)*

WE cannot devote much more room or attention to this work. We have indeed already given it more of both than in our opinion its merits demand, but in doing so we were influenced solely by a wish to repress a pert and forward vanity, and to expose a considerable flippancy of thought and language, which the author would fain exalt into philosophy and style.

The third chapter in the second volume, which Mr. Pinkerton denominates "Considerations on a commercial treaty with France," is certainly a most epicurean production. From reading it, we shrewdly suspect that in our author's opinion, the best commercial treaty that could be established between the two countries, would be that which enabled him to have good French wines at his own table, at a moderate price. Truly we entertain some serious doubts, whether Mr. Pinkerton will not have strong reason to repent his journey to France, or whether he will ever be again able to enjoy laborious study, and

" Spare fast that oft with Gods doth diet."

We have already given a specimen of Mr. Pinkerton's eloquence, and we will now give our readers a small sample of what, we suppose, he means for wit:

"In like manner the hall of the general assembly, national convention, &c. was unca peted, whence the feet becoming chilled, the head became hot, and the consequences are known to all Europe!"

This is really amazingly pretty; a charming stroke of a playful and sportive fancy; and we do assure the reader that there are many other specimens of equal humour and ingenuity to be found in the course of these volumes. And here let us not forget to inform the world, upon the authority of Mr. Pinkerton's minute enquiry and close observation, that the French ladies do really and absolutely "wear shifts," though it has been scandalously and maliciously reported to the contrary by a certain German traveller. (Vol. II. p. 107.)

We cannot assent to Mr. Pinkerton's assertion, that the Edinburgh herse is of all others "the most elegant." In our opinion, (and we speak from personal observation) the herses of Edinburgh resemble more the travelling dwellings of a shew of wild beasts, than the solemn and decent receptacle of shrouded mortality. They are stuck over with glittering shreds and patches, and affect the eye like the outside of a puppet-shew at Bartholomew Fair.

The theory of the association of ideas has exercised the ingenuity of the most acute philosophers, and they have sometimes in vain endeavoured to trace the connecting link between two successive ideas. We think we may venture to propose as a problem to the Universities of Europe, what could possibly be the concatenating series in Mr. Pinkerton's mind, when he wrote the following paragraph.

" *Fromage* or cheese is a lax term at Paris for any substance compressed. Thus a *fromage d'Italie* is a Bologna sausage; a *fromage glacé* is a kind of ice, &c. *Animals killed by electricity are found to be singularly tender!!*"

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What immediate connexion there can be between a Bologna sausage and electricity, it is utterly beyond our comprehension to divine; and we invite the contemplation of our philosophical readers upon the subject. It would be curious to know under what figure of speech Lord Kaimes would have reduced this.

The most interesting portion of the second volume is undoubtedly that for which we have only to thank Mr. Pinkerton as an editor: we mean the letters on Polish Literature, by a native of the country and a friend of the author's. They are too long to insert here, but we recommend them as affording both instruction and delight in the perusal. One thing struck us forcibly as we read them; the *unpronounceable* nature of the literati of Poland. It would certainly demand a very peculiar organic capability or a long practice to enunciate fluently *Rzewuski, Nakcyanowicz, Chmielewski,* &c. It would be amusing to hear the works of these gentlemen called for in a bookseller's shop by a collecting clerk.

We are informed by Mr. Pinkerton at p. 303, that the sale of periodical journals in France is extremely small: "While," says he, "in England five thousand have been sold of a monthly publication, in France the number rarely exceeds five hundred; and I have been well informed that of the *Magazine Encyclopedique* and the *Decade,* now *Revue,* the sale rarely passes three hundred." This argues strongly for the superior information among the middle classes of society in England.

The following fact ought to be engraven on tablets of brass, and hung up at every corner of the metropolis, to rouze England from the dotage in which she has too long slumbered. We give it in the author's own words:

"The prohibition of all intercourse with England had often been attempted, at least in appearance, but had as often been evaded. Papers and passports indeed bore that the ships were destined for Embden, but the French consuls and agents well knew that England was intended, which the mariners jocularly called New Embden. The total obstruction of the intercourse would not indeed have been favourable to the French themselves, for many spies pass and repass; and I learned from the best authority, with no small degree of surprise and indignation, that the surest intelligence was derived from French emigrants in this country, who had no other occupation but in thus betraying their unsuspecting benefactors. How far it may be prudent to nourish these serpents in our bosom may be too soon discovered by sad experience; those who had returned to Paris, far from evincing any gratitude for the favours received, often sought to shew their fidelity to the new government by expressions of the bitterest enmity against this country, and by proposing plans for its subjugation. On reproaching them for their incredible ingratitude, they would answer, with great coolness, "What your ministry did for us, was merely to serve their own interest; and their motives claim no gratitude whatever." A Frenchman of whatever rank or station will ever intensely feel his own nationality, and never can be the friend of this country; which, in his own idea, he cannot be, without being a traitor. The affair of Quiberon is not the only grievance; and scarcely one can be found who does not complain, forsooth, of the parsimony of the British government which furnishes such scanty pensions to men of their superlative merit. The reign of infatuation seems gradually to pass away; but a complete return to sound sense, and the rational and experimental policy of all nations will be clearly marked by sending them all to Canada; where they may have ample grants of lands, find an honourable existence in improving a barren country, and exert their industry among their countrymen. Their perpetual spirit of intrigue and misrepresentation, which have already in so many instances proved detrimental to the interests of this country, and which alone would render their presence extremely dangerous, may there be diverted to other objects, useful to themselves and to posterity. These reflections are wrested from me by the indignation I felt at the intelligence I received in

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Holland, as well by the conduct of some whom I saw at Paris; and shall be closed with one observation, that those emigrants who are the most culpable are often those who are the least suspected, as they cover their plots with expressions of the bitterest enmity to the new French government, while they are courting its favour, and the restitution of their possessions, by the most nefarious means."

Far be it from us to utter a wish that could militate against the interests of humanity; far be it from us to crush those that are fallen, to exult over the degraded: but let us be just to ourselves: let us not harbour insidious wretches, who practise on our benevolence and deride our liberality: let us not shelter the venomous serpent, who waits only to turn and sting us. It is the very height and extremity of baseness, that can suffer those people who have been clothed and fed, protected and preserved by us, to plan, even under our smiles, the means of injury and ruin to us: or who, when no longer needing our bounty, scoff at that which they before received with the downcast humility of beggary and want. Rather let them forth to the wide world, the innocent and the guilty, than be ourselves the victims of our own generosity. It was a noble feature in our national character, when we threw open the ports of our kingdom to the defenceless and the oppressed: but it will be a nobler one, to vindicate our own dignity, and to cast forth from every quarter of the realm the crafty, treacherous villains, who prowl about to wait our own downfall and destruction. Had we the power, we would kindle such an indignant impulse in the breasts of our countrymen, that not a Frenchman should be found within the borders of this island, who had entered it under the character of an emigrant. If they must be the foes of England, let it be any where but upon our own ground; as an open antagonist we will meet them hand to hand, nor tremble at the issue; but as a concealed and lurking enemy, let us drive them forth with scorn and infamy.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### A Father's Address *to his* Infant Daughter.

SWEET babe! I view thy smiling face,
I mark the lustre of thine eye;
I hear thy infant prattling voice,
And list thy raptures with a sigh.

The years of thoughtless, happy youth,
Thou'st yet to trace with bounding heart;
To court the frolic pleasures round,
With uncouth joy, devoid of art;

But ah! thy father weeps to see
Beyond the margin of these years;
A road perplex'd perchance, and fraught
With sighs, and woe, and trickling tears!

Life is a thorny path at best,
And happy those who've pass'd it through;
But ah! much happier sure are they
Its joys and pains who never knew!

When I perhaps am gone to dust,
Thou'lt feel its anguish and alarms;
No friend to shield thee from its storms,
Or press thee in protecting arms.

Oh! could a father's wishes rise,—
(The incense of a father's heart;)
To nature's God, who hears above,
His creature's prayers from ev'ry part;

I'd ask the humble, valu'd boon,
If doom'd to know life's miseries;
That even *now* you might become
An infant seraph in your native skies!

W. M.

### *The* Chaplain's Nose.

A VESSEL at sea was expected to sink,
To save her no more could be done:
The crew look'd aghast—for every one thought
That his glass of existence was run.

The Chaplain, who dearly lov'd eating and drinking,
And was likewise a very great smoker;
Had a nose on his face, which bore some resemblance,
To a flaming red-hot kitchen poker.

He assembled the crew and began reading prayers;
Exhorted to think of salvation;
Begged his hearers to hit on the readiest way
To save themselves all from damnation.

In the midst of this scene a lubberly boy,
Unconscious what danger was near,
Stood grinning away with most unseemly glee,
And by no means expressive of fear.

Now the chaplain thought fit to reprove this sad dog,
So he question'd the cause of his laughter;
"'Tis," said he tittering, "to think how your *nose*
"Will *hiss* when it comes in the water."

Quiz.

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### *The* ADVICE.

TWO brothers lately felt resolv'd
To wander out and roam,
And try if elsewhere they could find
What fate denied at home.

The thing they wish'd and what they sought
Was *health*, which nothing it surpasses,
And this they fancied might be had
By drinking *milk of asses*.

But London asses were so common
No good ones they could light on,
Resolv'd they therefore were to try
Each full grown ass of Brighton.

But first a friend's advice they ask
Who bade them cease their pother,
"Why should you travel hence so far
"When you can suck each other?"

QUIZ.

### *The* NEGRO BOY.

FROM Afric's spicy shore they tore me!
Parents! Country! Friends! Adieu!
To England's sea-girt land they bore me,
Far, dear mother, far from you!
Oh! poor negro boy!

Adown my cheek fast stream'd the tears!
My dusty bosom heav'd with sighs!
Poor LACO's heart was big with fears
As they sail'd—and scoff'd thy cries—
Thy piercing cries!

On the deck with clasped hands,
Sad I gazed my natal shore!
Ah there! poor LACO's mother stands!
She'll never see her LACO more—
Her wretched negro boy!

No more at evening's silent hour,
Shall LACO wanton through the shade,
While feather'd songsters round him pour
Their varied lay, by nature made,
And calm his heart!

Swift the vessel cuts the main,
The last spot fades upon my sight!
The mast's proud height I quickly gain,
There sit and weep the live-long night—
And mourn my lot!

Fondest thoughts rush o'er my mind
And waken memory in my breast!
Sad I sigh to every wind,
"Oh! when will heaven consign to rest
The poor negro boy?"

The destin'd voyage now is past!
And now the swelling sails are furl'd;
The anchor drops, and moors us fast!
Moors to a strange and foreign world
The hapless negro boy!

On every side I strangers view,
My broken heart with grief is sore,
In vain I gaze, and look for you,
Who weep'st on Afric's spicy shore
Thy poor negro boy!

Master's kind, I know it well,
And like a friend poor LACO treats:
Ah! could I speak my heart, I'd tell
The grateful throbs with which it beats,
With which it swells!

But friendship cannot fill the space,
Thy love has left in LACO's breast!
My thoughts will fondly yet retrace,
Those hours of peace, those hours of rest,
For ever gone!

I cannot bear my maddening woe!
The griefs that press on every side—
He said—then gain'd the vessel's prow,
And plung'd beneath the surging tide!
Alas! poor negro boy!

W. M.

### REMEMBRANCE.

BY murmuring streams I careless lie
And watch the sun-beam on the wave:
And think with many a heart-felt sigh
Of HER that 's mould'ring in the grave!

Gay fancy paints her lovely form,
As soft as when in youthful bloom,
Ere yet it sunk beneath the storm,
Ere yet it own'd an early tomb.

Ye dear deceits, oh, still remain!
Oh! still before my reason play,
Thus cheat my hours of anxious pain
And fancied bliss restore each day.

W. M.

## THE NEW PATENTS.

*Mr.* A. F. BERTE's, *for Improvements in casting Printers' Types and Sorts, and other articles of Metal.*

A VESSEL of iron, or any other fit material for containing type metal in a state of fusion is constructed, and one or more apertures is made in the side or sides of this vessel, out of which the fluid type metal is to flow at the time of casting. The operation of casting is performed by applying a mould for casting letter, &c. either singly or otherwise, and which at that instant, by means of a cock or valve, or any similar contrivance, is opened; in consequence of which, the metal which suddenly flows, is driven into the mould, and applies itself to the matrix or matrixes, with a force which is greater or less according to the height of the level surface of the type metal in the vessel before-mentioned, or according to the magnitude of such an aditional pressure as may be ap-

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plied. But though the aperture or apertures may be made on any side of the vessel, at the top or bottom, or elsewhere, yet the preference is given to a surface, or face, nearly horizontal, so that the fluid metal shall spout up into the mould—it is the easiest method; it is thought proper to keep each of the apertures closed, when it is requisite to be so done, by a plate of metal laid upon the horizontal surface, and well fitted thereunto. The lower part of the mould is also made flat and true, in order that it may be applied in like manner, and slided along the horizontal surface.

This mould is slided by pushing it against the said flat plate, until the plate is displaced, and the aperture of the mould falls directly opposite to the aperture in the vessel, and receives its charge of metal accordingly; after which, the mould being again drawn back, the metal plate, by means of a weight, a spring, or other well-known agent, suited to the purpose, is made to follow the mould, and close the aperture by resuming its first situation. In order that these motions and effects may be performed, and produced without any particular skill or attention in the workman, guides, sliders, stops, or pins, are made use of for confining, directing, and limiting their motions. But when it may not be necessary to use the sliding plate for closing and opening the aperture aforesaid, the mould may be applied to it, either by sliding it to its place, or by any other method of opposition; and that the fluid may rise with sufficient force, the vessel, with some exceptions, is made in such a figure that the quantity of type metal which it contains, shall have its upper surface sufficiently high above the level of the aperture or apertures. For this purpose the vessel is formed like a box or closed receptacle, with a pipe or tube rising out of it, so that the pressure afforded by the statical action of water, or any other fluid, which may be used, shall produce their desired effect against the surface of the type metal.

Another improvement in this method of casting types results from making the vessel, which contains the fluid metal, close on all sides, the common aperture excepted, and another still larger, which terminates upwards in a tube, pipe, or prismatic cavity, to which a metallic plug or piston is fitted, so as to move up and down with facility, without suffering any of the metal to issue out. The same plug is also used to extrude the melted metal through the aperture into the mould, by giving the piston a stroke, or applying a suitable pressure. But to impel the metal into the mould, the plug or piston is suffered to descend by its own weight, into the tube; though in every application of the same, instead of closing the aperture by a cock, valve, or plate, the quantity of the metal may be so regulated, or the position of the parts of the apparatus so disposed, that the surface of the fused metal shall be accurately, or very nearly at the upper part of the aperture, beneath the mould. These machines consisting of vessels so fitted up, the moulds and their respective parts may be used by one or more workmen to cast letters and sorts at the same time from the same mass of metal; but if different metals are to be used, or local circumstances render it necessary for the workmen to be at a considerable distance from each other, recourse must then be had to a number of distinct and separate machines of Mr. Berte's improvement, one of which consists in making the body of the mould of four adjustable pieces instead of two, which has been hitherto to the common practice. Each of these four pieces hath two external plain faces inclined to each other in the precise angle of a square or right angle, so that all the four convex pieces, when put together, with their angular edges in the same line, will fit, and leave no cavity; but when the several pieces are slided upon each other, face to face at right angles to the middle line or edges upon every one of the touching faces, a square, rectangular, or cavity, will be left, which, instead of being adjustable in one direction only, can be made of any required dimensions, so as to admit of change in the width, as well as thickness, in the body of the letter, and when the adjustment is made, the plates may be fastened together in pairs, and used like the common moulds. Mr. Berte's moulds are also made without nicks or notches, or



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such parts as will produce nicks or notches in the shank of the letter; and he expels the cast letter from the mould by a punch or proper tool, without opening the mould as is usually done. These moulds, however, so improved, may be used along with any other improvements in casting, equally in the same manner as they may be used and applied for casting in the common way.

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*Mr.* WEDGWOOD's, *for an Apparatus for producing Duplicates of Writing.*

TO write by this mode, a prepared paper is made use of, which is called duplicate paper; this is made by thinly smearing any kind of thin paper with any kind of oil; but preferring those kinds of oil which are least liable to oxyenizement, or to be evaporated by heat. The ink used in this case consists of carbon, or any other colouring substance, and finely levigated with any kind of oil. This ink is to be evenly spread on leaves of thin paper, &c. after which it should remain for five or six weeks, or any shorter period, betwixt sheets of absorbent or blotting paper; afterwards it is fit for use: this is called carbonated paper. But any colouring matter of any kind may be used, provided the medium be such as will admit of the colouring matter being transferred to the duplicate and the writing paper; and some colouring substances may be used without any medium or vehicle. The pens or styles used are made of agate, ground and polished to a smooth round point, and set in metal, or any other sockets, or any hard substance may be substituted for agate. To write singly by this mode, a leaf of this carbonated paper is laid upon a smooth tablet of metal; secondly, a leaf of carbonated paper upon that, and thirdly, upon both, a leaf of duplicate paper, and upon the papers so disposed, the writing is made with a style. The effect produced is a double transfer of the carbon from the carbonated paper, viz. that on the lower surface to the letter paper beneath it, and that from the upper to the under surface of the duplicate paper above it. If desired, the tablet may be left out, yet the impression is always stronger with it. Duplicates may also be made by substituting any thin paper for the duplicate paper, and writing upon it with any hard substance, which will leave a trace behind it; or by using such papers as admit of an easy absorption of the colouring matter beneath.

To multiply copies from an original, a set of types, and a type tablet is used; and for shortening the handwriting, the types can be reduced to one figure, namely, to a point, but more figures may be used if convenient. These convey the idea of any letter by the position in which they may be placed, in a square, or any other figure, printed, or otherwise marked in the writing paper, which square is called the basis of the letters, and the paper, character-paper; the precise shape and size thereof is not of importance, but may be varied at pleasure.

The types consist of small tubes of metal, or any other material, of any shape: and on that end which is to give the form of the letters, there may be either a round point, or any other simple mark, or marks, at pleasure; the types are of the same thickness from end to end, or otherwise, as may be thought proper. The type-tablet consists of a piece of flat metal, or any other material of any dimensions perforated with holes or sockets to fit the types. On the top of the type-tablet is engraved, or marked, squares corresponding with those upon the character paper, on which the writing or printing is to be made. To prevent the accidental shifting of the types in their sockets, they are rubbed with a little bees wax, softened with oil or any unctuous matter; and to hinder the types from passing through the sockets of the type-tablet in the act of writing, a plate of metal, of equal size with the type-tablet, is fixed at the bottom of it, so as to admit the types being pressed to any given distance through the sockets of the type-tablet, till by this plate they are stopped. To fix the types previous to taking off impressions, melted lead, or any other substance, may be run into the tops of these sockets, which are vacated by the depression of the types that have been used. The lead uniting the whole is called a stereotyped-tablet, and this may be used the same as any other type in the common mode of

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printing, and with a common press, observing always to place the character paper so that the squares thereof, and those of the type-tablet, shall perfectly correspond, and meet line for line, when pressed upon each other. Or leaves of this carbonated paper may be laid alternately upon each other, and upon this the stereotyped paper is pressed in any way found convenient; and by this means, with a single pressure, a multiplicity of impressions are formed at once To write with new characters, one, two, or even six layers of duplicate paper are taken, on which is stamped, or printed, the basis of the letters; between every two leaves a leaf of carbonated paper is laid, and over all the rest the type-tablet, each square of which must be exactly over the squares or figures in the character paper; when thus laid, each type which may be required to make an impression, is pressed down, from which act six copies are produced on the papers underneath; and when the types are formed as before directed, with lead, a stereotyped-tablet is formed, from which other impressions may be multiplied at pleasure.

After melting out the lead, the types may be all replaced in their respective sockets, by gently pressing upon their points a metal or wooden tablet which will cover the whole of them at once. The type-tablet is then ready for the composition of the second page of any work which is to be printed.

This invention combines the advantages of making several fac-similes of writings or drawings at the same time, by a single pen or style, which requires no repair, and with ink proof against those chemical agents which destroy the common ink. Exclusively of copying, this machinery saves time; is perfectly simple, and adapted for all climates. It may go in the pocket, and in that form weighs only three ounces.

## TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED & ECONOMICAL SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—*Hints respecting the proper Mode of inuring tender Plants to the British Climate. By the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, K.B. F.R.S.—Read Dec. 3, 1805.*

IT is observed by the lecturer, that many attempts had been made in this line, and that several valuable shrubs that used to be kept in stoves are now seen in the open garden; there is, however, reason for thinking that each of them was originally the natives of a cold climate, though introduced to us through the medium of a warm one; as the gold tree, aucuba japonica, the moutan, Pæonia frutescens, and several others of our times.

In the case of annuals, all that can be done, is to enable it to ripen its fruit in a comparatively cold summer, after which the hardest frost has no power to injure the seed, though ever so much exposed; while a perennial has to encounter frosts with its buds and annuals; frosts with us have been so severe as to rend asunder the trunks of our indigenous forest trees. It is probable that the seed of wheat, our principal food at present, was only perfected by repeated sowings: a few years since, some spring wheat from Guzerat, was sown with barley, in a well cultivated field; but though it rose, eared and blossomed, with a healthy appearance, many ears were without corn, and few brought more than three or four grains to perfection.

In 1791, some seeds of Zizania aquatica, procured from Canada, were sown in a pond at Spring Grove, near Hounslow, which grew, and produced strong plants which ripened their seeds; these seeds vegetated in the succeeding spring, but the plants they produced were weak and slender, not half so tall as the first, and grew in the shallowest water only. The next year the seeds of these plants produced others considerably stronger than their parents of the second year, and thus they increased every year till 1804, when several of the plants were six feet high, and the whole pond was covered with them as thick as wheat grows on a well-managed field. This experiment proves that an annual plant, scarcely able to endure the ungenial summer of England, has become, in fourteen generations, as strong, and as vigorous as our own, and as perfect in all its parts as in its native climate.



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Among the flowering shrubs, the Bay tree has been cultivated more than two centuries, Tusser mentions it among the list of his garden plants, called "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," printed in 1579.

Master Cole, a merchant living at Hampstead some years before 1629, introduced the laurel: this was when Parkinson published his "Paradisus Terrestris," when we had in our gardens oranges, myrtles of three sorts, lauristinus, cypress, phillyrea, alaternus arbutus. A cactus was brought from Bermudas, and the Passion flower, which last had flowered here, and showed a remarkable particularity, by rising from the ground nearly a month sooner if a seedling plant, than if it grew from roots brought from Virginia. At that time the whole of these were tender plants; Master Cole threw a blanket over his laurel to protect it in frosty weather; but though two centuries have since elapsed, not one of them will bear yet with certainty, our winter frosts. Though some of these shrubs ripen their seeds here, it is not the custom of gardeners to sow them; some of them are propagated by suckers and cuttings, and others by imported seeds; consequently the very identical laurel introduced by Master Cole, and some of the plants mentioned by Parkinson, are now actually growing in our gardens. It is therefore not astonishing, that these original shrubs have not become hardier, though probably they would, had they passed through several generations by being raised from British seeds. From hence it is inferred worthy of a trial to sow the seeds of these and other tender shrubs that occasionally ripen in this climate. The Zizania exhibited a complete habit of success in fourteen generations, and had proportionably improved in hardiness long before.

In plants that require some years to arrive at puberty, fourteen generations is more than any man can hope to survive; but in many cases a much less number of years will suffice: even one generation may effect a change of no small importance. If the myrtle could bear the climate of Middlesex, as well as that of Devonshire, or exempt our laurel hedges from the danger of being cut by severe frosts, Sir Joseph observed, it would be no small acquisition to the pleasure of the gentleman, and the profit of the gardener. As the learned Naturalist expressed his intention to commence experiments immediately, he also invited the younger brethren of the society to bring his theory to the test of experience, and which he said he had brought forward, he hoped, not without some prospect of success. The settlement lately made at New Holland, he observed, afforded a large scope to these experiments, many plants from there endure our climate with very little protection, and some of them arrive at puberty at an early period. We have already three from the south point of Van Diemen's land, where the climate cannot be wholly without frost, viz. the mimosa verticalata, eucalyptus hirsuta, and obliqua. The first produced flowers within eight years of its first introduction. Among the further supplies hoped for, the learned Naturalist specified the winterana aromatica, an inhabitant of the inhospitable shore of Terra del Fuego, which Mr. Brown discovered on the south part of Van Diemen's Island.

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*On a variety of the Brassica Napus, or Rape, which has been long cultivated on the Continent. By Mr. James Dickson, F.L.S. V.P.H.S. Read Feb. 4, 1805.*

THIS learned member commenced by observing, that nature appears to have put no limits to our labours in improving vegetables, if properly applied; thus our wild crab has been converted into the golden pippin, while our most delicious plums originally sprung from the sloe. Who would suppose that the hard acrid root of the Brassica Napus, or common rape, might be rendered so mild and palatable by cultivation, as to be preferred to the common turnip. Yet this has actually been the case; and in France, as well as in Germany, few great dinners are served up without it, in one shape or another. The learned member observed, that he had seen this plant brought to Covent Garden market, but only by one person. He believed it had been chiefly sold to Foreigners, though when once known, he thought it would be a very acceptable root to most families. In Germany it enriches all their soups,

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and there is no necessity to cut away, but only scrape the outer skin or rind, which is thinner than that of the common turnip. Stewed in gravy it forms a most excellent dish, and being white, and of the shape of a carrot, when mixed alternately with those roots upon a dish, it is very ornamental. An eminent French cook has given the following receipts for dressing them.

"Take your roots and wash them very clean with a brush; then scrape them, cutting a slice away from the top, and as much from the bottom as will make them of equal length; boil them in water with a little salt till they are tender; then put them into a stew-pan with a gill of veal gravy, two tea-spoonfuls of lemon-pickle, one of mushroom ketchup, a little mace and salt, and let them just simmer, but not boil, for a quarter of an hour; or, after preparing and boiling them as before, put them into a stew-pan, with a little water, working in as much flour and butter as will thicken it like cream; let them simmer five minutes, then place the stew-pan near the stove to keep hot. Just before you dish them, add two spoonfuls of cream, mixed with the yolk of an egg, and a little mace, beat very fine, shaking the pan over the fire for two or three minutes, but do not let them boil; put white sippets of French bread round the dish.

A great advantage which attends this vegetable is, that it wants no manure whatever. Any soil, poor and light, if it be sandy, suits it, where it seldom exceeds the size of one's thumb or middle finger. In rich manured earth it grows much larger, but is not so sweet or good in quality. The season for sowing is any time between the middle of July and the end of August, or even later in this country, where our frost seldom sets in before Christmas. If the season be dry it will be necessary to water the beds regularly, till the plants have got three or four leaves, otherwise they will be destroyed by the fly. If wanted during the whole year, a little seed may be sown the latter end of October, which plants, if they do not miscarry, will be fit for use in April or May. In July and August the crops will not be very good; upon a north border, however, and upon a sandy moist soil, they may be had sweet and tender during the whole summer. To save good seeds it will be necessary in February, or the beginning of March, to transplant some of the finest roots, placing them two feet asunder, and keeping the ground repeatedly hoed. When the seed-pots are formed, they should be guarded from the birds, either with nets, or hanging up some birds that have been shot upon sticks. As soon as the seed-pods change colour, it is necessary to cut the heads and spread them to dry in the sun; after which the seed is to be beaten out, and laid up for use.

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NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

MR. SAGE, a Member of the Institute, relates the following of the soporific effects produced by the exhalation of saffron. This plant is cultivated in great abundance in the Gatenais, one of the former provinces of France, and is gathered in autumn. The flowers after being carefully collected, are spread over linen cloths in the farm houses; and in the evening the women are employed in picking off the pistils, the odour of which produces the most alarming effects on the nervous system; and this, by the natives, is called *soporific fever*. This generally lasts a month, but is never felt excepting during the saffron harvest. Its effects are much like those of opium, and will sometimes even cause the death of children and feeble persons. Vinegar is the best remedy, sometimes mixed with gooseberry water, and rubbed into the body with a flannel dipped into it. Mr. Sage also succeeded in relieving a person from a similar state of lethargy, having remained too long in a garden of poppies. Mr. Sage further relates, that being in his own house on the 4th of August last, about half past one in the afternoon, the thunder was attracted by the *paratonnere*, or conductor, on the top of his study, at the *Hotel de la Monnaie*. On hearing a violent rumbling noise, but very different from that of thunder, he observed to the person that was with him, "the thunder approaches us." At the same moment a woman, who was standing near the chimney in the kitchen adjoining his apartment, was

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terrified by the appearance of a very vivid light, filling the whole funnel of the chimney, only ten or twelve feet distant from the *paratonnere*. This kitchen is only lighted from the top-roof by four squares of glass. At the same instant a violent shock was perceived, not only in Mr. Sage's study, but also in the kitchen. The rapid succession of the noise, and the flashes of lightning, induced him to think his *paratonnere* was defective; however, on examination, its bars, as well as the conductor, were in a perfect state: his conductor terminates in a well. He concludes that the *paratonnere* not being sufficient to carry off all the electric fluid, had suffered a part of it to escape. It is now a question whether several *paratonneres* may not be necessary on the same building, or whether they are not capable of being rendered more complete and effective than they are at present.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

### *With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.*

DR. THORNTON's Proofs of the Efficacy of the Cow Pox; with an answer to the objections that have been brought against Vaccination, the History of the Discovery, &c. &c. has obtained a degree of celebrity in the French capital and the Departments, probably beyond all precedent with any English production in any former period. This work being literally translated from the English by Dr. Duffour, physician to the Imperial Hospital of the *Quinze Vingts*, Correspondent Member of several Committees of Vaccine, and embellished with two coloured engravings, representing the bastard and genuine Vaccine Pock, in their various periods, it seems has met with the approbation of all ranks, public bodies, as well as private individuals. Dr. Duffour's translation appears to have been dedicated by permission, to his most serene highness, Prince Cambaceres, Arch-Chancellor of the Emperor, &c.

Dr. Duffour, in a letter which he has addressed to Dr. Thornton, with a copy of his translation, informs him, that his work has obtained the unanimous approbation of the most distinguished physicians in the French capital, with all the learned, who are acquainted with the subject of vaccination; which he urges as a proof that he ought to congratulate himself upon the choice he has made of Dr. Thornton's work from so many others that have been written upon the Vaccine."

It also appears, that subsequent to the publication of the Parisian translation, Dr. Duffour's bookseller has received from him a printed pamphlet, containing such letters, notes, extracts, &c. as the Doctor thought proper to be published by way of supplement to his translation of Dr. Thornton's work.

This pamphlet, which is distributed gratuitously by Dr. Duffour to the Prefects, Archbishops, Bishops, Prefects, and other Public Functionaries, and such persons as have purchased copies, contains extracts from a number of journals; from which we have translated the following:

"Vaccination now appears to be appreciated and seconded by all the Administrators of the Empire, by the Bishops, the Archbishops, the Learned Associations, and the Medical Societies, and by men whose names alone are arguments in favour of the doctrine, viz. the Portals, the Corvissarts, Thourets, Halles, Cuviers, Larochfocauds, Liancourts, &c. It is, says Dr. Duffour, to their noble intentions not less than the happy efforts of the Vaccine Society, and their Central Committee, that I am eager to attach myself; highly flattered, if I can by any means contribute to the completion of the immense good already resulting from their labours, which notwithstanding are still retarded in some places, and more particularly in the conquered countries, Piedmont, for instance, as I am informed by the Archbishop of Turin.

These obstacles arise from the ignorance, the carelessness, and prejudice of the common people, but especially from the artifices employed by some persons to prevent the adoption of the Vaccine. This lamentable truth is announced with a generous freedom

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In a letter written to me on the 7th of May last, by the Archbishop of Besancon. After having mentioned that his Curates and the Ministers of his Chapels of Ease, appeared to have exhorted their parishioners with warmth respecting the adoption of the Vaccine, and to have represented it to them as one of the most signal benefits of Providence: he adds—but they are frequently opposed, and by those very persons who it seems ought to be the first to assist them in the means of annihilating the popular prejudices and opening the way for truth. The fact, Sir, is, that the country surgeons and physicians behold in these improvements in medicine, the ruin of all the finances which they have been used to derive from the periodical ravages of the Small Pox.

M. Hilaire, Prefect of La Haute Saone, writes, that Vaccination no longer finds any opposers in his Department, but from the remains of some old customs and prejudices in favour of the Old School, in some few of the faculty, and some ignorant and fanatical priests. He adds, however, that the majority begin to submit to experience, and that the results of this year are highly satisfactory, with respect to the number of persons vaccinated, and the success of the operation.

Dr. Duffour observes, that it will be favourable to the propagation of Vaccination, to mark the obstacles that it meets with, obstacles which can only be destroyed by the perseverance and zeal of enlightened men, and the authority of government. He therefore thinks the Mayors of the Communes should annually transmit a list of the infants vaccinated to their Prefects, and that a reward should be given to those who sent in the highest number—while those magistrates should be reprehended who had not exerted themselves in the same view. He would also have those country surgeons suspended who avow themselves the opponents of Vaccination. These, he observes, are the real enemies of the State, since they can see its fairest hopes perish without pity; and who, instead of being the saviours of the people intrusted to their care, knowingly compromise their existence. Government should, if possible, ordain a general Vaccination. It is added in a note, that in 1770, under the ministry of the Duke de Choiseul, a general inoculation took place at the Military School *De la Fleche*, under the inspection of the physician Gatty, the complete success of which did credit to the common mode of inoculation.

The following paragraph in the 41st page of the French pamphlet, is as just as it is expressive. 'If, says the writer, we were to cite the innumerable testimonies which have been sent us from several learned Societies, and those of the National Institute, which has thought proper to place our work in its library, with that of the School of Medicine at Paris, we might fatigue the attention of our readers.

We have only room to add, that the French translation of Dr. Thornton's work is enriched with several notes by the translator, and an historical preface of considerable length; and that the head line in the French title page very properly recommends the work to the use of families.

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Dr. Dennison and Dr. Squire, physicians and men-midwives to the Lying-in-Charity, will, on Monday the 5th of October, begin a course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children.

The author of the Revolutionary Plutarch announces the Military Annals of Revolutionary France, from the beginning of last war to the end of the present year, with maps of the theatres of war, portraits of all the commanders in chief, &c.

In the press, by the rev. W. Shepherd, the author of the Life of Poggis, Bracciolini, *Dialogus an Seni set Uxor ducenda*, written by Poggis about the year 1435, and deposited in the royal library at Paris, where Mr. Shepherd translated it during the interval of peace.

The Landsdown Library of Manuscripts has been purchased by Parliament for the British Museum, at an average of the valuation made by three parties, viz. 4970l. Mr. Planta, the principal librarian of the Museum, estimated their value as under:

Burleigh and Cecil papers, 120 £.
lots ..... 1200,

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| | £. |
|---|---|
| Sir Julius Cæsar's Papers, 50 vols. at 10*l.* | 500 |
| Twenty-seven vols. of Original Registers of Abbeys, at 10*l.* | 270 |
| One hundred and fifty vols. at 5*l.* | 750 |
| Nine hundred and eighty-five ditto, at 2*l.* | 1970 |
| Forty numbers of Royal Letters, at 5*l.* | 200 |
| Eight volumes of Chinese Drawings | 80 |
| | £4970 |

The Petty papers, amounting to fifteen volumes, were reserved by the family.

Mr. Wrangham's Buchanan Sermon on translating the Scriptures into the oriental languages, preached before the University of Cambridge in May last, will shortly be published, with notes and illustrations.

Mr. Clarkson, author of the Portraiture of Quakerism, intends to publish the Rise, Progress, and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, with engravings, in two large volumes octavo.

A new edition, greatly improved by the author, of the Rev. Dr. Townsend's popular work, entitled the Physician's Vade Mecum, is nearly finished at press, and will appear in a short time.

Mr. Davis, author of the History of Nice, has a new work in the press, in two volumes octavo, entitled More Subjects than one, concerning France and the French People.

The Rev. G. Crabbe, author of the Library, Village, and Newspaper, is preparing for publication the Parish Register, a poem, in three parts, in one vol. octavo. To this some other poems are to be added, with some corrections of his former publications.

Mr. George Douglas, author of a Translation of Euclid's Elements, has in the press a Set of Mathematical Tables, including Logarithms of Numbers, from 1 to 10,000, and by an auxiliary table to 100,000,000, or more, if necessary; tables of natural and artificial sines, tangents, &c. and of natural and artificial sines to every degree, minute, &c. &c.; together with directions for their use and application.

Miss Owenson has finished a work on the State of Rome Society and Manners in the remote province of Connaught, which will soon be published, under the title of "Sketches."

Mr. Davis's improvement of the Glaziers' Stand, is intended to afford a better mode of securing it to the window than the pins or bolts in common use. Instead of these, Mr. D. makes use of a kind of sliding bracket, moved backwards or forwards along the plank of the stand underneath, by means of a long screw, which passes through a nut in the bracket, and is turned by a winch at the inner end of the stand, where it passes through a collar; the foot, or outside support of the stand, is formed in the common mode; when the stand is placed at a window, the window seat, or the sill, is griped between the outside foot and the bracket, as if it were in a vice, by turning the screw to the necessary degree.

The bracket slides along steadily under the plank by two dove-tailed grooves in the latter; in the corresponding parts of the bracket dove-tails are inserted to fit the grooves easily.

A bar of wood accompanies the stand, to place inside across the window, against which the bracket is to be screwed, when any injury might arise from screwing it against the centre of the recess of the window.

It is thought this stand would be rendered still more secure, if a light rail were fastened to its outside extremity, to prevent the person who uses it from falling backwards; this rail might be made to take off occasionally.

It would afford still more security in cleaning windows, if the slips of the sashes were so constructed as to admit of their being removed and fixed up again firmly in their places. For this reason only half of each slip, at one side of the window, need be made moveable.

Common glue has been used in Italy for the cure of intermittent and other fevers, and is found a safe and effectual remedy. The glue is given in a dissolved state, a short time before paroxysm; and its effect consists in taking the atony of the stomach and the skin. The patient should take no acid beverage after drinking it, but may drink and eat two hours after it

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operates as a sudorific. The proportion is eleven or twelve drachms of glue in two ounces of water; some practitioners have repeated the dose every quarter or half hour, with effect.

*America.*

Mr. Thomas Ash, author of Tracts on Nondescript Animals, intends to publish a work, called Exploratory Travels and Voyages from the Western part of the Allegany Mountains to the Mexican Gulph, down the Monongamela, Ohio, Mississippi, and other great rivers, and through the Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, and Upper and Lower Louisiana Territories and States.

A Literary Institution is established at Boston, under the name of the Boston Atheneum. It contains a reading room, which is to be supplied with all the newspapers and political pamphlets in Europe and America, with the magazines, reviews, and scientific journals, in the English, French, and other modern languages. The library is to be furnished with duplicates of books, particular classes of which are to be distributed among the members; and one copy is always to remain on the shelves for the inspection and perusal of visitors. There is also a Museum, or Cabinet of Natural and Artificial Curiosities; and a Repository of Arts, to contain new and useful machines; Specimens of Painting, &c.; with a Laboratory and Apparatus for Experiments in Natural Philosophy. It is intended to add a Course of Lectures on Literary and Philosophical Subjects, as soon as the plan is sufficiently matured.

*Arabian Literature.*

Michael Sabbagh, a Syrian by birth, who was employed at the imperial press, and followed the French army when it evacuated Egypt, having printed two Odes at Paris, in Arabic and French, and being some time since in company with some of the literati, he was intreated to give an extemporaneous example of his talent; the subject—the message of an absent lover to his mistress; it run upon the circumstance of a dove carrying a letter and bringing back an answer; but as the company doubted of the possibility of training a dove, he determined to compose a little work, not only proving by historical facts the wonderful sagacity of pigeons for that service, but describing the mode of training them. His work on this subject, translated from the Arabic into French, by A. J. Silvestre de Sacy, consists of five chapters. The first treats of the species of birds called *hamâm*, and that species in particular to which the work refers. The second, of the variety of pigeons, and their natural character and qualities. The third, of the original inventor of the method of conveying intelligence by pigeons and his imitators. The fourth, of the mode of breeding and training, and the cautions to be taken when they are sent with a letter. The fifth book contains quotations in prose and verse, from learned writers of former times. The French translator has likewise enriched his translation with grammatical and historical illustrations, which evince his learning and acuteness.

An Arabian coin has been discovered on the occasion of removing the materials for the foundation of a house on the ramparts at Nismes. By Professor Jaubert's accounts, it appears that this coin was struck at Wafeth, on the shores of the Tigris. The inscription on one side is, "There is but one God, and that God has no companions." On the reverse is, "God is one; he is eternal, neither begetting or begotten; none can be like unto him." The legend runs thus—"Mahomet is the Apostle of God, who sent him for the guidance of the faithful. The religion of the true faith is manifested above all other religions, notwithstanding the hatred of those (Trinitarian Christians) who associate companions with God."

*France.*

The first and second volumes of the Asiatic Researches have been lately translated into French, and printed at the imperial printing-office.

The French are at present working coal-mines in forty-seven of their departments, and sixteen others seem to possess the same mineral; and upwards of 60,000 individuals earn their subsistence at the French collieries.

The physical and mathematical class of the French National Institute has proposed the following question as the subject of a prize, to be adjudged on



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the first Monday of January, 1809. "To ascertain by experiments, the relations which subsist between the different modes of phosphorescence, and the cause to which each species is owing, excluding from examination the phenomena of this kind which are observed in living animals." The prize is a gold medal of the value of 3000 francs.—The memoirs must be transmitted to the Secretary of the Institute previous to the first of October, 1808.

Another subject of a prize was proposed by the same class, in its sitting on the 26th of June last, viz. to determine, by anatomical and chemical experiments and observations, what are the phenomena attendant on the torpor which certain animals, dormice, marmots, &c. undergo during winter, with respect to the circulation of their blood, respiration, and irritability; and to ascertain the causes of this sleep, and why it is peculiar to these animals. The essays on this subject can only be received till the first of October, 1807.

The Civil Tribunal of Verdun have been engaged in an enquiry, whether a person, born deaf and dumb, was capable of devising by will, and whether the legacy was good; but though the determination of this court is not known, the deaf and dumb person, if capable of writing, it is supposed might express the intention of his mind, and to which nothing but proper testimonies need be added.

The Emperor Napoleon has established a Professorship of the Arabic Language, at Marseilles, to which he has appointed Don Gabriel, formerly Missionary at Cairo, with a pension of 8000 francs.

A Voyage and Discoveries in the South Seas has been announced at Paris, undertaken by the command of his Majesty the Emperor, by the Corvettes Geographe and Naturaliste in 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, compiled by M. Peyron, naturalist to the expedition, and correspondent of the Institute of France, in two volumes quarto, with 41 charts.

Mr. C. Pictet of Geneva, has commenced a work entitled a Course of English Agriculture, with Explanations for the Use of the Husbandmen of the Continent. This will form ten vols. in 8vo. of about 500 pages each.

The publishers of the Bibliotheque Britanique have determined to reprint their ten volumes on Agriculture. The person more particularly entrusted with this department has gathered from the mass of English publications, whatever could be useful to the husbandmen on the continent; to which he has added, the results of his own experience, comparing them with those of the English writers. The improvements in the breed of sheep, and the course of crops, have peculiarly engaged his attention; and these articles contain more numerous facts and observations than any work hitherto published.

M. Alibert, physician to the hospital of St. Louis, has commenced a work on disorders of the skin; the second number relates to that dreadful malady, called in Poland the Plica, of which he enumerates five sorts; he describes their general and particular symptoms, &c.

Mr. Depere has published a Manual of Agriculture without manure, in which he expatiates on the advantages of his plan, the succession of crops, &c. &c.; the whole founded upon experiments, adopted and made at the Experimental Farm at Reffy.

*Germany.*

The Academy of Sciences at Munich, is to have a more extensive influence than any similar institution in Europe; as under the direction of the Bavarian Ministry, it is to exercise an immediate superintendance over all the establishments for public instruction in that kingdom. The privy Counsellor Jacobi, is president. His philosophical writings and his personal character has rendered him respected all over Germany. Among the names of the academicians announced to the public, is that of M. Seyffer, an astronomer, late a director of the Observatory at Gottingen; M. Eichorn, the celebrated historian and orientalist; and M. Wolf, known by his valuable history of the Jesuits. The royal library at Munich, already very considerable, has a commission employed for it, with authority to procure every valuable article in the suppressed libraries. The picture gallery at Munich, by the addition of those of Manheim and Dusseldorf, next to the Napoleon Museum, is become the finest in Europe.

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Dr. John Reid's Treatise on Consumption has lately been translated into German by Dr. Helmerhausen, of Neustadt, in the dutchy of Saxe Cobourg.

The catalogue of books at the last Leipsic Fair, amounted to only 1562 articles, including the Latin works. Among others were the works of the musical physician, who prescribes *marches* and *allegros* instead of powders and pills; *prestos* instead of purgatives; he cures the fever by the gentle movements of the *Andante*, and soothes the agonies of pain by the delights of an *adagio*. There were many continuations, or new editions of former works: Voyages, Travels, Biography, &c. The class of publications least diminished, are novels and theatricals. There were 88 of the former, and 38 of the latter. Francfort sent but one bookseller to this fair, though this city had been in the habit of sending ten before the present year.

A specimen of printing, supposed to be earlier than any other of the kind, has lately been discovered in the Royal Library of Munich. It is an Exhortation to all the Christian States to join in a campaign against the Turks. It is written in German verses, and seems to have been done in 1454, consisting of nine quarto pages, printed with moveable types of wood.

Mr. John Moelzl has been at Paris, to submit to the judges of music, a piece of mechanism, which he calls *Panharmonicon*. This machine, moved entirely by springs, gives the sound of all wind instruments with a purity and perfection never before attained by art. It combines the German flute, small flute, clarionet, hautboes, bassoon, horn, trombone, serpent, and trumpet. It performs pieces of music with great precision, marking perfectly all the shades of piano and forte; but the execution of the trumpet is peculiarly striking.

Mr. Singer, a German at Rome, has obtained from the pontifical government, the exclusive privilege for carbonizing turf or peat from the pontine marshes; it is afterwards to be used as fuel at Rome, which is an article very scarce and dear at present.

Professor Fichte, the celebrated metaphysician, has left Berlin, where he resided as a private person, to occupy a chair of philosophy in the University of Koningsberg.

Professor Kirchner, of Francfort, has published the first part of his work, entitled the History of Francfort; in consequence of which, the Prince Primate has written him a very obliging letter, and presented him with a gold coin.

The treasures of art belonging to the Gallery and Museum at Cassel, have all been transported to Paris. Even the Statue of Hercules has been removed; but a continental journalist puts the question, what the inhabitants of Hesse Cassel should want with the image of Hercules after having lost its strength.

The beautiful gallery at Saltzhal, in Brunswick, has likewise become the prey of the conqueror, and consequently removed. Few galleries in Germany possessed so many of the Flemish masters' most excellent productions as this; it had also been considerably increased within the last few years.

Mr. Wilberforce's View of Christianity has been translated into the German language at Francfort.

A German Journal asserts that beavers exist in the banks of the Lippe, in Westphalia, in spite of the efforts of the inhabitants to destroy them. The existence of the beavers is said to appear evident from the great number of trees which have fallen on the river sides. But it is difficult to determine whether these animals live solitary, or in societies and pairs.

*Holland.*

The uniform of the Dutch army has been white ever since the commencement of the present year.

The Journal called Le Vrai Hollandais—The True Hollander—being printed at the Hague, in the French language, and the object of which seemed to be the reconciliation of the Batavian people with the new measures, has stopped for want of a sale. In fact, printed in a large letter, and upon a small sized paper, it was not a marketable commodity with a Dutchman, as his country journals are generally crowded with short transverse columns even in their margins! The Koninglike Courant, viz. the Royal



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Courant, a new daily paper, printed in the Dutch language at the Hague, seems to be the favourite; and it frequently has a column or more devoted to the arts and sciences, or foreign, particularly English literature.

The brewers of Groningen having lately thought proper to raise the price of their beer, and the burgomasters and council having called upon them without effect to shew cause for so doing, within a limited time, the magistrates gave the inhabitants to understand, that they were not under any necessity to pay more for their beer than the price settled in 1794.

*Italy.*

The Museum Borgianum at Rome, is at present the most considerable remaining in that city. It takes its name from the uncle of the late Cardinal Borgia, who died at Lyons in 1804, and with a great number of curious articles, contains a manuscript of the second century, on a roll of Egyptian papyrus. This is described by Schon: an inscription in the Volscian language, the only one remaining; twelve Etruscan vases anciently used in sacrifices, engravings of which have been published under the Cardinal's direction; more than 5000 Greek and 1000 Cusic coins: the most remarkable of them are described by Adler; an Arabic globe, described by Asseman; several Arabic and Syriac manuscripts. While Cardinal Borgia was secretary to the Propaganda he increased the number of founts of types of foreign languages, in its printing office, at his own expence. He also procured a fount of Etruscan types, and encouraged Raphael Turki, the Egyptian bishop, to print his Coptic grammar, besides promoting the grammar of the Kurds language, written by Garzoni.

The number of inhabitants at Rome is strikingly diminished; it contains at present only 134,973 persons, of every age and condition. In 1788, the year before the commencement of the French revolution, they exceeded 165,000, and even seemed to increase in 1794. In 1798 however, a very sensible decrease was evident: the whole number of the inhabitants did not exceed 151,000 persons.

A correspondent writes from Verona, that the oldest person does not remember so hot a summer as the present. In the middle and lower Italy the heat has been so excessive, as to produce apoplexies and brain fevers. At Rome about the time the heat rose to 29 degrees of Reaumer, 60 persons were sent to the lunatic hospital.

*Russia.*

On the 13th of March last in the afternoon, the inhabitants of the canton of Jucknow, in the government of Smolesk, were alarmed by a clap of thunder unusually loud. At the same moment, two peasants being out in the fields, saw at the distance of forty paces, a black stone falling to the earth, which it penetrated to a considerable depth beneath the snow. Being dug up, it was found to be of an oblong square figure, something like cast iron, very smooth throughout, weighing about 160 pounds, and one side resembling a coffin. This meteor-stone was first sent to Count Kotschubei, the minister of the interior, and by him transmitted to the Imperial Academy of Sciences, at Petersburg.

The Petersburg Gazette gives an account from a report made by the governor of Irkutsk of the discovery of a mass of ruins of 35 wersts from the frontiers of China, which appear to have belonged to a very considerable city. They consist of shapeless hillocks, heaps of decayed bricks, and the remains of ramparts mostly overgrown with large trees. The government have ordered an accurate inspection to be made of them.

*Spain.*

A committee established by the King of Spain in December last, is in full activity. Its object is to excite emulation among the literary writers for the stage, for the composition of new pieces, and the reform of the old. The following regulations have been published, having received his majesty's assent. Every tragedy or comedy during the life of the author, shall produce him 8 per cent. out of the produce of their representation. Dramas and comedies in like manner, 5 per cent. Translated pieces, 3 per cent. during ten years. Operas, oratorios, &c. 8 per cent. viz. 5 per cent. to the musician, and 3 to the poet. Every translator shall give a copy of the ori-

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ginal with his version. The pieces of every kind are to be addressed to the committee of direction at Madrid. They must also be warranted by the approbation of the vicar-general of Madrid, and submitted to a censor, empowered to admit or reject them according to their merit. Lastly, the printing and publishing of theatrical pieces belong exclusively to authors, who are at liberty to follow their inclinations in this particular.

*Switzerland.*

Several regulations for morals have lately been adopted here, viz. single persons are enjoined to attend the public repetition of the catechism till the age of 22 years: a person is fined five livres for drunkenness, and the keeper of the public-house where it may happen must pay eight livres: after evening worship on a Sunday no child under 13 years of age must be seen in the streets: a fine of 150 livres is imposed upon any person convicted of playing at any game of chance; dancing, balls, &c. are however permitted on certain days, under the direction of the Lesser Council. The number of illegitimate children in Switzerland is admitted to be considerably greater since, than before the revolution; but this is accounted for by the supposition that formerly they were carried to the Foundling Hospital at Milan, and so continued unknown.

*Turkey.*

A man about 106 years of age was lately living at Constantinople who was known all over that city by the name of Solyman, the eater of corrosive sublimate. In the early part of his life, he accustomed himself like other Turks to the use of opium, but not feeling the desired effect, he augmented his dose to a great quantity, without feeling any inconvenience, and at length took a drachm or sixty grains daily. He went into the shop of a jew apothecary, to whom he was unknown, asked for a dram of sublimate, which he mixed in a glass of water, and drank it instantly. The apothecary was dreadfully alarmed, because he knew the consequences of being accused of poisoning a Turk: but what was his astonishment when he saw the same man return the next day for an equal dose of the same quantity. It is said that Lord Elgin, Mr. Smith, and other Englishmen, knew this man, and have heard him declare that his enjoyment after having taken this active poison, is the greatest he ever felt from any cause whatever.

## ADDITIONS TO, AND CORRECTIONS IN, FORMER OBITUARIES.

CHARLES M'Cormick, LL.B. (*whose death was announced p.* 175), was a man of active benevolence and real learning. He was a native of Ireland, descended of a race that is often mentioned with the highest respect in the annals of that country. His father was a man of good natural understanding, and that understanding was highly improved by education, which enabled him to train up his son *in the way that he should go*, and to enforce his paternal precepts by his own example. The subject of this sketch evinced, at a very early age, a love for letters that increased with his years, of which he has left many proofs in more languages than one. The discouragements which almost every boy experiences on his entrance on the learned languages, were in a great measure removed by the indulgent aid of his schoolmaster, who had the happy art of strewing the thorny paths of grammar with roses; under the plastic hand of such a teacher, young M'Cormick, in the course of a few years, could relish the beauties of the Greek and Roman writers, for which he was very much indebted to nature, which had gifted him with an excellent memory, refined taste, and a judgment that outstript his years. His time was not entirely employed in exploring the rich mines of Roman and Grecian literature. He read the best authors in his native tongue, particularly those that treated of the British Constitution, and the manly struggles of our ancestors for the maintenance of that form of Government, which may be justly called the envy and admiration of the surrounding world. He examined this venerable edifice in all its parts, and could reason on the utility of each in words that might be truly said to have

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been cast in the mint of reason. Having finished his classical studies, he came to London with a view of adding to the knowledge he had already acquired. Having remained some time in the metropolis, he visited Paris, in order to perfect himself in the French language; and to form, if possible, a correct opinion of the genius and policy of a people whose restless ambition had involved this country in so many bloody and expensive wars. "I loved the Constitution of England," said he, "before I went to France; but, on my return, my love kindled into enthusiasm:" an enthusiasm that continued to glow in his breast to the last moment of his life. He entered his name on the books of the Middle Temple, and in due time answered all his terms. He passed much of his time in Oxford in conversation with men of congenial literary pursuits, or in perusing some of the most valuable authors in that inestimable treasury of "Medicine for the mind," the Bodleian Library. It is not exactly known when he commenced author: some of his lighter productions found their way into newspapers, and periodical publications; but as these were written merely to relax the severity of his studies, he neither derived fame nor profit from them. Many of his productions, to which he did not put his name, would have produced both, if he had been avaricious of either one or the other. And it is to be lamented that those writings in which his name appears were not, in the language of Dr. Johnson, "composed under the shade of Academic bowers," but under the pressure of circumstances known only to a few of his most intimate friends; for he was a man of that independence of mind that would make no terms with misfortune, or yield to any stroke of adversity. Those works to which he has prefixed his name are, The Secret History of King Charles the Second—Reign of George the Third, down to 1783.—Continuation of Rapin's History of England—British Cicero—Light reading for Leisure Hours—Life of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke. In the composition of this last, it may be truly said that he ran a race with time: for the Printer's boy was scarcely a moment absent from his elbow while he was writing it. It must have been a great source of consolation to Mr. M'Cormick in his sickness, and in his last moments, to reflect, that he never wrote a line which he would wish to blot out: all his writings were calculated to promote the cause of rational liberty, religion, and virtue. He never lulled any great man in the down of *Dedication*, or burned the sacred incense of truth on the shrine of adulation. His style was vigorous and flowing—great integrity of metaphor, and classical purity of language; force, and clearness of expression, were the principal objects at which he aimed: he was superior to the little arts of weighing accents, and measuring words, for the mere purpose of winning the ear at the expense of the judgment. In his younger days, he had projected a History of Ireland, in which he intended to examine with the most scrupulous impartiality the pretensions of the Historians of that country, to a very high antiquity indeed, which Camden, the father of British topography, subscribes to. But as that was a work of immense labour, in which he would have to contend in almost every line with prejudices, passions, and national pride, he determined to reserve the execution of it till his judgment had attained its full ascendancy. He was active however in collecting materials for it—such as the remains of pagan monuments, manuscripts that lurked in libraries, and all that floated on the breath of tradition. In this elaborate undertaking he intended to have steered a middle course, between General Vallancy, Dr. Campbell, and Mr. Ledwich, and to have written it under the patronage of the Earl of Moira, a nobleman warmly interested in whatever relates to the prosperity and glory of that country. The great and laudable end which he had in view, in the execution of this arduous undertaking, was, to induce the natives to sacrifice their political and religious prejudices on the altar of Public Affection. But what are the hopes of man! as he was preparing to arrange the materials for his History of Ireland, he was attacked with dropsy. In the daily accumulation of that disease, he preserved the greatest equanimity, and even cheerfulness, affected only by the conside-

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ration of leaving a truly affectionate wife behind him in distress. His sickness lasted some weeks—

Till pitying Nature signed the last release,
And bade afflicted worth retire to peace.

It is with regret we add, that he has left a widow, now in years, under the pressure of very distressing circumstances.

Mr. QUINTIN KAY, *(whose death was announced p. 175)*, was a native of Doncaster, where he served his apprenticeship. When he first came to town, he worked for twelve shillings a week; but, at length, saved money enough to enable him to begin business in a small way. He afterwards became a partner with Mr. Say, whom he outlived. It is said, that to many of his numerous workmen he constantly paid more weekly wages than they expected; to others, he gave comfortable houses rent free, for a number of years, but to a fine little boy his grand nephew, who about six months since returned destitute from sea, he gave only half a crown. He used to say, he never wished to see his poor relations. He was never married, nor in love with any thing but money, nor was ever known to be within side of a church or a playhouse. On the contrary, he spent Sunday in his workshops, in a dirty shirt, with two or three of his workmen, picking up pieces of rags, veneer, &c. The bulk of his fortune, amounting to upwards of 100,000*l.* he left among his relatives, one of them a poor carpet weaver at Leeds, with a large family. Mr. Ladbroke, the banker, is also one of his legatees; and he has left something to some charities. To his clerk, a poor old man, his faithful drudge and companion many years, he left 150*l.* He had been ill about a month previous to his death; and, apprehending his decease, he sent for an undertaker, (not the one he usually employed) and bargaining with him for his funeral, he died as he had lived, an honest man, but without any concern for religion.

Mr. JOHN WALKER, *(whose death was announced p. 175)*.—This very respectable man, who has long been distinguished in the literary world, was in the 76th year of his age. In the earlier part of his life Mr. Walker adopted the theatrical profession, and acquired considerable reputation in Ireland, and many provincial stages in this country, and was for some years an established actor on the London boards. He was chiefly successful in parts of sententious morality and blunt humour, and was conspicuous for his merit in the performance of *Downright* in the comedy of *Every Man in his Humour*. Contrary, however, to the habits of most theatrical performers, he had no favourable opinion of his own powers, but spoke of himself as having been an indifferent actor. Having always a strong propensity to philological studies, he quitted the stage and published several valuable works on Grammar and Elocution, of which he was many years a distinguished teacher. His great work is the Pronouncing Dictionary in the English Language, a production of prodigious labour, and of such high merit that it will for ever be a standard book in this country. This work is characterised by extensive knowledge, unwearied diligence, correct taste, profound and accurate discrimination. All his other works partake of those properties to the full extent which they severally required. Mr. Walker lost his wife a few years ago, and the shock was severe, as she was an excellent woman, with an admirable understanding and great humour. She also was on the Stage, and was a good actress. Mr. Walker was distinguished in private life for a strict regard to moral and religious duties, and it may be truly said, that society, so far as his sphere of action extended, could hardly have lost a more useful and respectable member. He was intimately known to most of the distinguished literary characters of his time, by whom he was held in high esteem for his talents, his knowledge, and his virtues.

## ENTERTAINMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS.

LYCEUM, Strand, August 26.—This evening Mr. Incledon gave his first musical treat, called *A Voyage to India*.

This piece is a kind of sentimental journey, somewhat in the tone and manner of Sterne's; but more happily adapted to what at the present crisis

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of public affairs, should tend to attune the heart strings of the nation to universal harmony of sentiment and exertion.

Mr. Incledon has provided not only the fuel that feeds, but the breath that animates, the patriot flame. We need not refer to antique examples of the patriotic power of song;—in all times and in all countries, the voice of music made the most animating appeal to heroic souls. Who that has not acknowledged its power, *Martem accendere cantu?* Who that is conscious that a patriot heart beats in his bosom, but must feel,

That when our country's cause provokes to arms,
How martial music every bosom warms!

Such is the tone and tendency of Mr. Incledon's exhibition; and we observed, with pleasure, the numbers and the applause by which it was witnessed and received.

We subjoin the following, as a specimen of the spirit of the songs, which comes recommended by the music of Shield:—

THE ENGLISH MAN OF WAR.

Tho' Greece all the arts once displayed on her coast,
And Rome could her temples and palaces boast,
Yet what was a trophy, or fine gilded car,
To the castle of England—a stout man of war?

Majestic in grandeur, she floats on the tide,
The dread of her foes, but of Britons the pride;
In thunder her vengeance is heard from afar,
For the castle of England's a stout man of war.

Invaders may threaten, but bulwarks like these
Will guard Britain's island, the queen of the seas;
Whilst courage will strengthen the nerves of each tar,
In the castle of England, a stout man of war.

When the thunder of battle rolls over the wave,
And mariners combat their country to save,
Their conquests shall shine, as the bright morning star
On the castles of England, the stout men of war.

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COVENT-GARDEN.—This theatre opened on Monday the 14th, with *Romeo and Juliet* and *The Poor Soldier*.

*The Wheel of Fortune* introduced Mr. Kemble at this theatre for the first time this season, on Friday evening the 18th, and he was received with a tribute of repeated applause; and, as usual, he was every thing in the part the author or auditor could wish. Mr. Liston, for the first time, succeeded Mr. Munden in the part of *Governor Tempest*; upon the whole he filled the character respectably, though not to perfection. Miss Brunton played *Emily Tempest* with evident symptoms of improvement. C. Kemble performed the younger *Woodville*. The performers, in general, were well received.

In the *Escapes* that followed, Fawcett, Taylor, and Incledon exerted their respective powers with complete satisfaction.

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DRURY-LANE.—This theatre opened on Thursday the 17th. The "pure, classical, and rational" season, which Mr. Wroughton promised us in his last parting address, commenced with Wycherley's "classical and rational" comedy of the *Country Girl*, as it is "purified" by Garrick. The spirited performance of this play, and above all, Mrs. Jordan's *Peggy*, opened the theatre with a perfection of old comedy, from which, we hope, the novelties of the season will not detract. The only difference in Mrs. Jordan's inimitable powers, with which her long theatrical cessation struck us, was the additional zest which that absence gave her to this evening's performance. Mrs. Jordan's *Peggy* has a nice imitation of low breeding, a delicate archness of low cunning, and an accurate perception of humour, that must be looked for in vain in any other actress.

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HAYMARKET, Sept. 5.—*Wheel of Fortune*, *Music Mad*, and the *Irish Widow*.—This evening Mr. Young played the character of Penruddock, and we attended at the representation with considerable expectation. Truth compels us to say, that we were disappointed. Mr. Young's manner was not at all in unison with the sentiments or feelings of the recluse he personified. He had too much of indif-

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ferent levity about him; and too little of that marked and severe austerity, which a state of solitude has a natural tendency to inspire. Those who have seen Mr. Kemble, or even Mr. Elliston, in this character would feel a great disappointment in Mr. Young. Passages, which have hitherto been delivered in such a manner as to impress the audience with the idea of a gloomy misanthrope, were uttered by Mr. Young in a way that provoked the laughter of the house. We allude particularly to his reply to Weasle out of the cottage window, "a lawyer! then I'll speak," &c.; and where he asks the attorney how long it would take to starve a man to death in a cold frosty night? These speeches should be delivered in a sarcastic manner, and not in that pleasant good-natured way as though he were bandying jests with his attorney.

In that interesting scene with young Woodville too, where he narrates to him his father's villainy, the solemn effect which is well known to be produced by Kemble's acting is totally lost in Mr. Young. He is too vehement, too forceful; neither does his replication to the young man, when he denounces to infamy and death the man who had wronged Penruddock, have the necesary awe, from Mr. Young's not pausing before he pronounces the word "father," and the impressive solemnity with which this word ought to be uttered. Upon the whole it was a frigid and uninteresting performance; and, though Mr. Young possesses abilities that may make him a useful actor, we are persuaded he never will rise to any distinguished eminence in the profession. We would advise him also to attend to a most unseemly method which he has of contracting his mouth into a wrinkled oval upon every occasion.

*Music Mad* is an extravagant, nonsensical interlude, founded upon an idea that would better suit an Italian than an Englishman.

Wednesday, Sept. 9.—*Beggar's Opera, Lover's Quarrels*, and *Animal Magnetism*, for the benefit of Mrs. Gibbs.—She had an excellent house. Incledon played Macheath with his accustomed excellence, and after the play sung the *Storm*. Mr. Young too recited a foolish story (which, he, however, is pleased to call a *pathetic tale*) of the "Idiot;" but not all his attempts at pathos could stop the risibility of the house, when he so affectingly pronounced

"And she fell sick and died."

The nature of the tale is too ridiculous to be told, and the language is suited to the subject: we cannot say "*materiam superabat opus.*" We hope Mr. Young will not again bring forward such miserable nonsense.

Mr. Taylor also this evening gave his *Imitations*. They are indeed excellent: they are perfect. His look, manner, gesture, attitude, so completely spoke, that before he uttered a word the audience knew whom he was about to personify; this was particularly the case with Kelly, whose vile singing and most uncouth action he mimicked with exquisite success.

Tuesday, Sept. 15.—This theatre closed this evening for the season with Mr. Young's *Hamlet*, and *Tom Thumb*. The house overflowed with an elegant company. It has been a season most flattering to the proprietors and managers, both as to the receipts and the approbation of the public. At the close of the entertainments, Mr. Fawcett addressed the audience in a neat and appropriate speech, which was received with repeated plaudits.

## MEMOIRS OF REMARKABLE PERSONS.

*Alderman Sir* WILLIAM STAINES.

AS his rise to that dignity from a very humble station in life has given birth to much conversation and enquiry, we have traced the birth place of this worthy man to the parish of St. George, in the Borough. He was born in 1731. His father was a stone mason; and young Staines, at an early age, made a voyage to Portugal as a common sailor, and was taken prisoner on his return, and carried to a French prison, where, after remaining six months, he came over in a cartel, but so changed and emaciated that his own mother at first could scarcely identify his person. He afterwards served an apprenticeship to



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a stone mason, in Cannon-street; and it was probably during this period that, being at Staines or Egham, he was induced to go into a chandler's shop, kept by a female, and from the craving of his appetite to call for rather more than his purse could answer for. His apology and the simplicity of his appearance, however, was such that his creditor soon forgetting her first emotions generously forgave his imprudence. The alderman, it must be observed, so far from forgetting this trifling act of benevolence, sought the poor woman out in the decline of her days, and allowed her an annuity for life.

After Mr. Staines was out of his time he married, and took a chandler's shop and coal-shed, in Philip-lane, London-wall, where, after returning from his labour in the evening, he used to carry out coals. His next advance was to that of a little master in the stone mason's line, and, about 1760, was so fortunate through the encouragement of a friend to obtain the job of repairing Bow steeple: this business was executed with so much satisfaction, that he was afterwards employed in raising a scaffold for St. Bride's steeple, which was struck with lightning, in 1763. The Scotch pavement also being introduced about the same time, he was engaged in paving several streets, and was soon after appointed mason to the city of London, when he occupied a house and mason's yard in Barbican. The idea of Bow church being the means of Mr. Staines making his fortune, had made such an impression on his mind, that when he became lord mayor he had this church represented in painting in the back ground of one of the pannels of the state coach.

Mr. Staines built the dwelling house which he long occupied in Barbican, next door to the chapel of the Rev. J. Towers. About 1786, he began to execute his benevolent design of establishing some almshouses, nine in number, which he built on both sides of Jacobs-well passage; these bear no inscription, nor have any thing upon their exterior to distinguish them as usual from other dwellings. Their tenants were in the first instance some of Sir William's aged workmen, and afterwards several of his poorer neighbours, mechanics, &c. Among these a peruke-maker lately resided, who had shaved his worthy friend and patron during a period of forty-two years. Sir William also built the New Jacob's Well up the passage in Barbican. The almshouses, though he belonged to the Carpenters' Company, he put into the gift of the parish of Cripplegate. As in consequence of the rise of Sir William Staines from a state of comparative obscurity, the latter was not unfrequently referred to: a rumour of a prediction, the consequence of a dream, was as frequently attached to it. This, it is said, occurred to a clergyman's lady at Uxbridge many years since, where the singular subject of the same was then at work as a stone mason. The story runs, and it was never denied by the worthy alderman himself, that, going up the ladder one day while the parsonage house was under repair, the clergyman's lady accosted him and told him she had had an extraordinary dream, viz. that he would certainly become lord-mayor of London. Flattering as this appeared to Mr. Staines, it was then considered by him as dreams generally are; and it was not, till he was made sheriff of London in 1796, that this dream returned to his recollection. The clergyman's spouse was dead, and he himself had become old; he, however lived long enough to be nominated sheriff's chaplain, but being too infirm to do the duty, Sir William engaged the Rev. Dr. Gregory, and generously paid both these gentlemen.

But still a second prediction is said to have been delivered concerning this worthy magistrate by another female sybil, who, many years before the event, expressed her persuasion that Mr. Staines would be lord-mayor during a period of turbulence and scarcity; that we should be at war with France, but that during his mayoralty peace and plenty should be restored. The latter part of this prediction has proved grossly deceptive; for, though the alderman lived to see the peace of Amiens, plenty has not yet succeeded it, though he expressed a hope that bread might again be sold for 9d. the quartern loaf. These dreams, however, supplied the subject of them with frequent matter for facetious conversa-

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son, while contrasting his present situation with the former part of his life, and which he generally treated with a vein of pleasantry. This he had many opportunities of exhibiting, as for many years successively, instead of adventuring upon a country house, &c. like an old fashioned tradesman, he used to smoke his pipe every evening among his neighbours, at the Jacob's Well. A trait that does equal honour to his head and heart occurred during this period: a neighbour who had failed in business, he presented with one of his almshouses to live in. The poor man, after this, happening to be at the house, and going into the kitchen instead of the parlour where the alderman was, Sir William appeared to be much offended at this distinction, insisted upon his sitting in the room where he then was; assured him he had not bestowed that favour upon him to degrade, but to advance him in life, and would hear of no apologies on the subject. In Yorkshire, it was said that Sir William had also founded a charitable institution. His charity was by no means ostentatious any where. His cook who afterwards became his lady, like himself never forgot her original; for, in order to distinguish those who might be the proper objects of his bounty, she has not been averse to visiting some of the poorest habitations in and about Golden-lane. And when those humiliating badges of poverty, the soup-shops, were established in Sir William's neighbourhood, though he distributed that assistance with others four or five years before it became common, it was not his general rule to compel those who received it to come to his house, or lose their time by mobbing at a door: but to prevent both these inconveniencies, he sent his servants with his alms to the houses of those who received them.

After the worthy alderman removed from Barbican, in 1803, he had a town-house and yard, near Millbank, Westminster, and a country-house at Clapham, where he paid the debt of nature, on Thursday, Sept. 10, 1807, revered by all that knew him or were acquainted with his virtues. It should have been observed, that since Sir William's mayoralty, in 1801, he resided at Clapham, where he married the widow of a medical gentleman who had retired some years from business, and resided near Sir William Staine's house. His remains were interred with great ceremony and a vast concourse of people, in the family vault at Cripplegate, on Saturday the 19th instant.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE fate of two expeditions has reached us since our last report. One has terminated in the highest possible degree of disgrace: what epithet shall be given to the latter? On this latter subject opinions are very much divided, and those persons have been very much at a loss who are in the habit of applauding every thing that is done by command of our own government, and as vehement in their censures of every thing that is done by Bonaparte. Now, suppose that Bonaparte had marched an army into Holstein, thence passed it over into Zealand, had burned two-thirds of the city of Copenhagen; and, in the sight of the flaming town, had issued from the citadel a manifesto to all Europe; that he had been driven to the work of destruction from the fear that the English would have violated the rights of neutral nations, taken possession of the Danish fleet, and seized the capital; what would have been the language of our newspapers upon this subject? With what vehemence of utterance would his conduct have been reprobated in parliament! How lavish would every one have been of ignominious epithets on the French nation!

Our expedition to the Baltic has succeeded. We have taken possession of the Danish fleet; but, at what cost? A capital in flames! Three days bombardment! Our fleet having surrounded the island of Zealand, cut off all supplies to the unfortunate inhabitants from the rest of the Danish dominions. Taken by surprise, and left to their own energies, they were placed in a situation the most singular perhaps that has occurred in history. We expressed our fears in our last, that a brave people would not easily yield to our terms, and our apprehen-



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sions were increased by the supposed magnanimity and courage of their crown prince: but the crown prince did not share in the calamities of his most faithful subjects; he was not then in the midst of them, to encourage their efforts, or to administer consolation; he left his capital to the defence of its citizens. The expectations that we had formed on his supposed prowess and magnanimity have been completely foiled.

What passed in the interior of the town, during the three horrid days of conflagration, we know not; nor what led to the final surrender of the place. The state of the inhabitants may be more easily conceived than described: for our own accounts relate, that when the citadel was surrendered to us, the town was in such a ferment, that it was thought expedient to leave it entirely to itself, and not to suffer any Englishman to enter the place. Probably no small party opposed the surrender; they, who had lost their all in the conflagration, would be desperate; they, who had property to lose, would feel an anxiety to preserve it. All the violent passions must be at work; and rage, indignation, and despair would have full scope. The history of this transaction, given by a Danish pen, will fill the mind with horror; and the English name will not be repeated in the island of Zealand for ages without the bitterest execrations.

If the British army and navy have gained no laurels by this transaction, one species of honour cannot be denied to them. They had the most unwelcome task to perform, which can be imposed on the military character: and this task they have performed, as far as their orders permitted, in a manner as mild and conciliatory as could be expected from an invading army. The dispatches of the commander in chief call the Danes the enemy: but they were treated as such only when in arms; and the moment they ceased to resist, that moment hostilities against them ceased. Our force was too great to be resisted by the peasantry on the island, and very soon its fate depended on the conduct of the metropolis. Before a ball was fired into the place, terms of capitulation were offered; and promises of leaving the island on the surrender of the fleet and naval stores were held out. They were not accepted; and, for three days, the citizens suffered their town to be on fire, before any message of surrender was sent from the place. Having suffered so much, they may excite wonder at giving up at all, and not burying themselves, their town, and their fleet in one horrid ruin. They surrendered at last, and every brave man must pity their distresses.

How will this action be felt on the continent of Europe? We are its deliverers, or at least we have held out this language to an afflicted continent. But what capital has suffered so much from the conquering arms of Bonaparte, as Copenhagen from the hands of its friends? It is a serious subject for the feeling mind to reflect upon; here is no opportunity for an Englishman to boast: whatever may be our party in domestic politics, our national character is now at stake: we may make what justifications we please, the decision is not in our hands: impartial posterity will fix its stamp on the bombardment of Copenhagen. May neither we nor our children rue the day on which it was begun; and when the avenger of blood from the Almighty calls upon us, may our city of refuge be able to protect us!

On the justice of the transaction many doubts may be started: its expediency or policy may be more safely agitated. The surrender of the fleet and naval stores was the avowed, and indeed the whole object of the expedition: and the step is asserted to be necessary, because otherwise Bonaparte would have taken possession of them, and would have possessed the means of destroying our trade in the Baltic, and of eventually invading our country. That Bonaparte would have done this is conjectural: but let us suppose that he would have attempted it, and succeeded in his attempt; that is, Bonaparte would have added to the strength and influence that he has acquired, that of the kingdom of Denmark. The question then is, whether this supposed accession to his power, with the decided hostility of the Danes to him, is be-

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lanced by our possession of the Danish ships, and the decided hostility of the Danes against us. If the balance should be against us, in this cold mode of estimating the transaction, how much must it preponderate against us, when the means by which we obtained our ends, are taken into consideration.

The news of the taking of Copenhagen was received in town without any symptoms of joy; without any of those acclamations, which a great victory might be supposed to excite. Every one felt for the unhappy sufferers. All lamented the necessity, if there was one, of treating in this manner our friends: many doubted this necessity. It may be a more difficult task than is imagined, to reconcile the minds of Englishmen to this necessity: and we must wait for the meeting of parliament, to learn the grounds of this necessity, and the justification of ministers. But perhaps, before that meeting, new transactions will occur, and the bombardment of Copenhagen will give way to other enquiries.

If the commanders of the expedition into the Baltic have done their duty, what shall we say of the conduct of the General, whose miserable attack upon Buenos Ayres has disgraced our arms, and lost us South America. If enquiry ever was wanted, here the necessity cannot be doubted. The British army ought to call aloud for it; and, wherever the blame was, let it attach. We understand from a very respectable quarter, that it was almost impossible, with the force which we had in that quarter, not to succeed. Nothing but the most consummate ignorance of the profession of arms could have prevented us from being masters of the place. We had the choice of time and mode of attack. We might have landed our troops either above or below the town: we need not have troubled ourselves with swamps: we might have made our attack by regular approaches, and not suffered one of our men to enter into the town till it had capitulated. The gazette relating the whole of the unfortunate transaction, fills us with astonishment. An army marches by detachments into a town; enters it by different avenues; is half destroyed by brick-bats and stones from the tops of the houses; and each party, arriving at its destined end, finds itself under the necessity of surrendering, or incapable of any farther active exertions. Never was so strange an attack. One would suppose, by reading the gazette, that the general was tired of being so far removed from home, and took this method of getting back before his time to his friends in old England.

Buenos Ayres is not fortified like Copenhagen. It was commanded by a Frenchman, who knew how to avail himself of the resources the place supplied. Our conduct on the first attack of the place had exasperated the Spaniards against us, and Liniers depended upon their bravery and our misconduct. The latter exceeded the utmost of his expectations. Our troops rushed into the town according to command; no fault can be imputed to them: they did what they were ordered to do: and they are not to be blamed, if through the misconduct of the commanders all their bravery was of no avail; and they were compelled to capitulate. The terms of the conqueror were mild:—an evacuation of the territory of La Plata, prisoners on both sides being surrendered; and thus ended Sir Home Popham's expedition; its beginning and its termination being equally disgraceful to its authors. We trust, however, that the generals, particularly General Auchmuty, who had no share in the disgrace belonging to the expedition, will not rest satisfied, till their honour is completely vindicated by a full investigation of the proceedings, from the taking of Monte Video, to the capitulation of Buenos Ayres.

A curious circumstance in this transaction has afforded much amusement in town, at the expense of General Crawford. This Gentleman, it may be recollected, made a great jest of Colonel Birch the pastry-cook, and of our volunteers, in a speech in the House of Commons. At the time we did not hesitate to assert, that Colonel Birch was not inferior to the General in military acquirements, and much superior in every thing else. General Crawford had a command in the attack on Buenos Ayres, and by whom is he beat? to whom is he obliged to capitulate? The volunteers of Buenos

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Ayres annihilated half his force; and this gentleman, who dreaded the thoughts of receiving orders from a pastry-cook, surrendered his sword to a journeyman in that profession, to a maker of portable soup. Liniers, the Frenchman, went to La Plata on a portable soup speculation, and became a general: and this is one only of the many instances, that have lately occurred, by which we are taught not to rely upon a regular force, but that volunteers may cope with them, and make up for a deficiency in military tactics, by sound judgment and courage. We trust, that this will be impressed on our volunteers; and they will learn to estimate in a proper manner, the sarcasms thrown out against them by professional arrogance. In a pastry-cook's shop, as well as in a drawing-room, a good soldier may be formed: and the volunteers of England will not, we trust, submit to be outdone by those of Buenos Ayres.

The King of Sweden, that hero of chivalry, is retired into his Swedish territory. Pomerania is lost to him, as the French general said it would be, for ever. Whether he could have defended Stralsund longer than he did, we cannot, from want of proper documents, determine: but there seems to be no reason why it should have been surrendered. The sea was open to him, both to carry out the inhabitants and his wounded soldiers, and to bring in every necessary supply of troops, provision, and ammunition. The whole population of Sweden was at his command; and the French were besieging a town, where the fidelity of his Pomeranian subjects might have occasioned to them infinite trouble and difficulty. But alas! for the fidelity of the Pomeranian subjects the King was now in the situation to appreciate his own conduct, and to estimate truly the fidelity of his subjects. Their fidelity rested not only upon his power of protection, but on the certainty that he could no longer oppress them. The arrival of the French gave them every reason to believe that the latter power was gone; and as he had lost their affection, they were not eager to uphold him in the former power. Thus kings are taught in the school of adversity a lesson, which the flattery of courtiers, and the adulation of addresses, and the time-serving views of those who fatten on places and pensions, hide continually from their sight. Brought up in the arms of deceit, how can they otherwise come to the knowledge of the truth! The King of Sweden has lost Stralsund, and his Pomeranian subjects; and he is gone back to Sweden, there to ruminate on his chivalry and his misfortunes.

But will this spirit of chivalry be so safe as he imagines, in his own capital? The fancy of the magnanimous Alexander may be worked up by the feats of the English at Copenhagen; and he may think the fleets of the Swedes not safe from the attacks of English and French, unless they are placed under his own eye in the harbour of Cronstadt. We may hear, therefore, of the march of the Russians through Finland; and the manifestoes of the spirit of chivalry, and the magnanimous Alexander, their mutual accusations and recriminations, may amuse the public. The desertion of Stralsund by the King of Sweden was marked by a circumstance, which was quite in the spirit of chivalry. The King, determining to leave the town to the defence of its own citizens, occupied his mind on the best mode of getting away himself in a safe skin, and saving as many of his troops and as much of his ammunition and provisions as he could. To do this, it was necessary to elude the vigilance of the French, and he succeeded *a merveille:* he got away in a whole skin, and his troops were put on board transports; the last man was on the sea, out of gun-shot, before the French knew any thing of the matter. What royal sport this was! How foolish must the French look when they heard the news! Off sailed the King and his army merrily, sporting at the trick they had played on the French: the citizens of Stralsund opened their gates; shook hands with the French; and nothing but sounds of joy were heard in Stralsund; and the French could not help laughing at the joke, by which they easily came in possession of a very large town and a very considerable province. Thus all parties were pleased with the spirit of chivalry.

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The politics of Russia are by no means well defined or understood. That conference on the raft has baffled all our politicians, and the feat at Copenhagen will give the magnanimous Alexander an opportunity of colouring in any manner he pleases, his future manifesto. Should Russia have decided against us, which is by no means improbable, its war with Sweden seems to be inevitable, and there is very little probability of our being able to afford the chivalrous King any essential succour. If it must be a war, we hope that the news may reach us before the Baltic is frozen over, and that the German Legion may be transported in good time to assist almost the only ally that we can call our own. It will be a melancholy thing to witness the fall of the Scandinavian sovereigns of the one, by the Russians of the other, by the successive efforts of French and English.

Russia has been successful in another quarter. She has almost annihilated the Turkish marine. We did our good friends the Turks, the kind service of destroying some of the ships, and the Russians have put the last hand to the work. Constantinople now lays open to an attack by sea, and if peace is not speedily concluded, we may expect to hear that it has suffered as much by the bombardment of an enemy, as Copenhagen has done by the visit of its friend and ally. If in the conference on the raft, Turkey was given up to the Russians, now is the time that we expect to see the Turk compelled to resign his power over that rich country between the Danube, the Mediterranean, and the Baltic, which he knows not how to cultivate. Great Britain may probably retard this ruin, by its fleet in the Mediterranean taking the Russian fleet under its protection, for fear that it should fall into the hands of the French. We can, of course, expect nothing less for such a service, from the Turks, than that Egypt should be surrendered up to us; and it is said, that our troops in Sicily are on their voyage to take possession of that country.

Our apprehensions on the subject of Portugal are not removed; and that country is by no means in a pleasing situation. On every side it sees danger; for whether England should take it into its head to bombard Lisbon, and take the Portuguese men of war out of the Tagus, or Bonaparte should threaten to enter Portugal with an armed force, if its intercourse with England is not cut off, equal misfortune hangs over their heads: friend or foe, the visit of either is equally replete with calamity. A visit to the Brasils does not create much alarm. The Brasilians are as courageous as the Spaniards of La Plata, and they have confectioners in that country will defend it as well as the portable soup makers of Buenos Ayres.

The American question still remains undecided. The cabinets of London and Washington are negociating. The Americans, however, it is said, insist upon some satisfaction for the insult offered on their own coasts, in taking out, as they say, American subjects, born Americans, out of their own vessels. If their statement is true, the Americans have, doubtless, very great reason to complain; but yet, it is not likely that they will enter easily into a war; they will compute, and with judgment, to which European cabinets, except the French, are strangers, the loss and the gain of the contest. They are now carrying on an immense trade with the East Indies and China: they will, if we are shut out from Europe, be the only carriers of our goods to the Continent; it is their interest to put up for some time longer with our affronts, and they will not return the blows we have struck them, till they can do it with greater effect. Should, however, war take place between this country and America, we shall be at no loss to act with the ships we meet on the high seas, for we shall scarcely meet with any but enemies, except the Barbary Corsairs.

China has within the last twelve months afforded sufficient matter for reflection to the thinking mind. By the last accounts two occurrences have taken place, which shew the nature of the government in a very strong point of view: the one relates to the exercise of religion, the other to their criminal law. The body of the Chinese nation is well known to be idolatrous; their deities are monstrous fi-

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gures, hideous to the sight, and giving just as gross conceptions of the great supreme, as the fictions of the imagination under the name of the Trinity entertained by the papist and the Calvinist. They do not, however, like the papists, make a god of bread-flour, and then eat him: and whatever follies they entertain, the higher classes are free from idolatry; and, if we have true accounts, they universally adopt a system of epicurean deism or complete atheism.

A great feature in the Chinese is an attachment to antient customs, and this is kept up by the government, which watches with extreme anxiety the introduction of any thing foreign, and particularly any thing from Europe. But this attachment does not prevent them, as is absurdly imagined, from examining and adopting what is good in other countries, and in which they are deficient: witness the mathematical college established at Pekin filled with Europeans, and the introduction of vaccination, the account of which very useful practice was communicated to them in a book in the Chinese language, by Sir George Staunton, the first book ever written in that language by an Englishman. The European religion also, as it is called, might have been introduced with equal ease: and the Mandarins, with their usual good humour, would have laughed only at the triangular god, and the god in the womb of a virgin for nine months, adored by the popish Bonzes, if these Bonzes had not interfered in matters of state, and shewn a disposition which the Chinese improperly attribute to christianity, that of perpetually quarrelling with their neighbours who are not of the same opinion, and making their religion a matter of state, so that every body must believe as they believe, or not be capable of holding any office under the government. These maxims to the Chinese Mandarins, who are very fond of good humour, and who seize in a moment whatever is absurd in their own Bonzes, appeared to be the most ridiculous that could be imagined.

The christian Bonzes, however, made considerable progress, and in their usual manner excited a spirit of dissatisfaction and quarrelling; and, being found to exact a kind of obedience to a man living some thousand miles off, they were deemed dangerous to the state, and their religion was proscribed. Before that time they were permitted to have churches, and the crucifix, and the triangular emblem of the Trinity, and the wax lights, and the water god were upon the altars. Many thousand Chinese, chiefly of the lower classes, embraced the sects, and books on the popish religion were printed in the Chinese language. Several of these books have been lately discovered in a province of China; and, on enquiry, it was found, that even some Tartar soldiers had quitted their original customs, and embraced the new faith. Strict enquiries were made at the lower tribunals, and the whole matter was sent up to the higher tribunal for its final decision. The decree of the lower tribunals was in general confirmed; and the offending parties were variously treated according to the supposed magnitude of the crime: some were banished, others were compelled to wear the ignominious yoke; and the chief Mandarin of the province, whose office it is to inspect the morals of the people, was, for not having sooner detected this affair, degraded. All the books on the European religion were ordered to be burnt.

The Chinese, we see, are not freer from absurdity than some European nations. They have not yet learned to leave religion entirely to itself. They make it dangerous by the interposition of the state. Yet we cannot inveigh very bitterly against them, when we think of the manner in which this subject is treated by many Englishmen. With what contempt does not many a churchman look upon a dissenter; and yet both one and the other probably go, the one to church, the other to his meeting, merely because by accident his father did so before him, and he was brought up in this habit. The law, indeed, allows persons to have meetings for religion, different from those of the established church; but it makes a great difference between those who follow the rule laid down by law and the rule adopted by the dissident, a difference oftentimes so very minute that a Chinese would assuredly not be able to.

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find it out. But every nation has its own peculiar follies.

In affairs of life and death the Chinese are more scrupulous than any other nation. They rigidly adhere to the precept given to the father of their empire:—whoever sheds man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed. Hence, whenever a murdered body is found, the utmost enquiry is made after the murderer; and that country is by no means favourable to duelling, as in case of a person killed the surviving duellist, the seconds, and the surgeon would all inevitably be put to death. In an affray lately between some Chinese and English sailors, a Chinese was killed; the usual enquiries were made, and it was found that he was murdered by one or more English. A demand was made in form to the factory for the murderer; but they, not knowing the murderer, could not comply with the request. This does not satisfy the Chinese. The murderer is, they say, amongst the English: if he were with us, we should easily detect him: if they do not use the proper methods to discover him, that will not satisfy us: we must have either the murderer, or a man in his stead. This law must strike us as a very extraordinary one: but in consequence of it, among upwards of three hundred million of people, murder is a very rare crime; and in Pekin, a town much larger than London, an instance of a house falling down and burying in its ruins twenty or thirty inhabitants never occurs. The consequences of this refusal on our part are not wholly known. All intercourse between our countrymen and the Chinese is strictly prohibited, and the determination of the high tribunal remains to be known. We hope, that this unlucky business may not interfere with the pursuits of a gentleman of Cambridge, who lately went to Canton with the sole view of studying the laws, manners, customs, and language of this extraordinary people. No one is better calculated for such an enterprize. He was distinguished for his attainments at the university, but was prevented by the absurd prejudices which disgrace that seat of learning, from obtaining those honours which he richly merited. He would not subscribe to the formula, requiring a declaration of religious opinions from every person before he takes a degree. What nonsense! In very bigotted countries upon the continent, even Jews are permitted to take their degrees: but England will be the last country to put all its inhabitants on the same footing in its universities. Cambridge is, however, not so bad as Oxford; for at Oxford they compel a young man on entrance to subscribe a great quantity of propositions, in the sense of which it will not be easy to find any two men of learning agree.

But in the review of nations at this particular crisis, our own and France will excite the most attention. What is France about? In what manner is its great emperor? truly called great, as long as men attach greatness to military exploits: In what manner is Bonaparte employed? The arrangement of foreign countries does not prevent him from paying more attention to the welfare and happiness of his own empire than all the sovereigns of the continent of Europe put together do for the good of their respective kingdoms. In this respect he is truly great. According to the Hebrew proverb:—the generous man deviseth generous things, and the fool folly—he is devising a variety of things, which tend to the comfort, the happiness, the ornament, the splendour of his empire. An exposition of some of his works and designs has been given to the public; and some of our public papers foolishly observe, that among them are several works which, in this country, are performed by individuals. But, if individuals perform them with us, as in the making of a road, or the cutting of a canal, they intend that the public shall ultimately pay the whole expense with a considerable profit to the projectors of the undertaking; and, if now in France, so much of the public money is employed on useful works, which under the old government was wasted on the gratification of a luxurious court, and places and pensions on an idle extravagant body of nobility, there cannot be a doubt that the public must rejoice in the exchange. They see great things undertaken for the public good: and this is not done by additional taxes; nor is their legislature



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assembled, merely to hear new projects for draining the pockets of the people, at the very moment that the expenditure for public works is increased, at that very moment the project is entertained for diminishing the taxes. By acting in this manner, Bonaparte will leave behind him a glorious name. He will be compared by impartial posterity with his contemporary sovereigns; the revenues of the nations under the respective governments will be considered: and he, whose whole thoughts during his reign were occupied in getting as much as possible from his people for his private purposes, and who did not leave a single monument behind him but what had a reference to himself and his family, must give place to an emperor, who increased the bounds of his dominions, erected in every part of his vast empire useful monuments of his industry, and raised the people from abject misery to the height of prosperity; and every year of his reign was enabled to speak of the flourishing state of his finances, as it was proved by a diminishing taxation. Every account of France convinces us, that they are much mistaken who conceive that France suffers from the present war: a vast internal commerce is carried on, and its capital is increasing as fast as could be expected from a nation so lately emerging from the depths of misery.

At home every thing is quiet. Our expeditions engaged much attention. Ireland has given as yet no occasion for enforcing the rigorous measures that parliament thought fit to adopt. Several instances of the return of good sense in that country have occurred. The protestants begin to see the folly of their conduct towards the papists; and resolutions from both parties have appeared, tending to conciliation. The question of tythes has also been agitated by several grand juries, and a commutation has been recommended. The clergy will do well to accede to the measure; for they will be placed in a situation of greater security. When they have each a portion of land for doing nothing, or very little, they will not excite that discontent which is excited at present by their tithe-proctors, who cannot appear to make a demand without a sentiment of vexation on the part of the popish landholder, for giving away so much of his property, as he says, for nothing. The commutation has, by means of inclosure bills, taken place in many parts of England; and the consequence is, that the parson attached to his land improves it considerably, lives at peace with his neighbours, and if his spiritual communications are of no great consequence, he assuredly is not inferior either as a landlord or a neighbour to the country squire of the same income. If, in the consideration of the tithes of Ireland, some attention should be paid to the ground of their being paid, and the clergy of the Irish church were called upon to give to their countrymen a correct version of the scriptures, and an improvement in the liturgy, such as the increased knowledge acquired within the last two hundred years loudly calls for, we have no doubt that they would become more popular in the country. Archbishop Newcombe has pointed out the way, and we shall be glad to hear that his sentiments have been embraced by the Irish clergy.

The commercial world has been agitated by the taking of Buenos Ayres; and it is said that applications have been made to ministers by the shippers of goods to La Plata, for some indemnification for their losses. On what ground the public can be called upon to make up at any time the losses on a commercial speculation, we do not see; but in this instance there is a peculiar impropriety in the demand. The merchants knew what troops were with Sir Home Popham, when he went upon his rash and ill-advised enterprize. A buccaneering expedition was but a slight basis for mercantile speculation. They who shipped goods before the recapture of Buenos Ayres, must know that the risk was considerable; and they who shipped afterwards, when the expedition went out against Monte Video, evidently ran the risque of that army's being defeated. The whole, in fact, was a speculation; and if the merchants relied too much upon Sir Home Popham, they are properly paid for the compliments bestowed upon him on his appearance at Lloyd's coffee-house.

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After the deserved censure cast upon him by the court-martial, the merchants who could applaud him publicly, and run as it were in the face of an offended public, and the government, and the justice of their country, can have no pretensions to come before the public for an indemnification. Let them claim what they will from Sir Home Popham.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The "Lovely, the Accomplished Maria," is too trite for our Magazine. If her story be true we pity her misfortune, though a common one; if it be merely a fiction, it is still too common to please, unless narrated in a manner somewhat more dignified than J. Twiss has done.

The Poetical Communications of "J. G." have been received. The "Dream," has no merit; the lines "To Laura" would have been admitted, had their moral tendency been equal to their poetry. We shall be glad, however, to receive other communications from "J. G." more fit for the columns of our Magazine.

We regret that the Letter of "W. R." on the *Blasphemy of Milton*, arrived too late for insertion this month; it will appear in the next number. We have received several communications upon this subject, which shall meet with due attention; we refer our readers to p. 205 of the present number.

"T. Gent's" volume and letter have reached us. His offer of poetical assistance will be thankfully received.

Other favours have come to hand, which will meet with every attention.

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The Causes of the Increase of Methodism and Dissention; considered in a Sermon preached at Melton Mowbray, June 20, 1805. Also the Substance of a Sermon preached at Melton Mowbray, June 5, 1806, on Popular Education; to which is added, a Postscript, containing Remarks on Mr. Whitbread's Bill, by R. A. Ingram. 4s.

Reflections on the Sinfulness of Cruelty to Animals; a Sermon, preached at All Saints Church, Southampton, August 16, 1807. By R. Mant. 1s.

A Sermon, preached at the Second General Visitation of the Bishop of Rochester, holden at Tunbridge, July 10, 1807. By the Rev. P. Mouthpenny. 1s.

The Testimony of the Spirit of God in the Faithful; a Sermon preached July 1, 2, 3, 1807, by the Rev. R. Onslow, D.D. 1s.

A Reply to certain Observations of the Rev. Dr. Milner, upon the Sequel to the Serious Examination of the Roman Catholic Claims. by the Rev. T. Le Mesurier. 5s.

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The Case of the Widow considered, and the Consolations applicable to it, enforced: a Sermon by the Rev. W. Palmer, B.A. 1s.

A Manual of Piety, adapted to the Wants, and calculated for the Improvement of all Sects of Christians. Extracted from the Holy Living and Dying of J. Taylor; with a Preface, Life of the Author, and Additions. By R. Fellows, A.M. 7s.

Hebrew Elements, or a Practical Introduction to the Reading of the Hebrew Scriptures. 5s.

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the City Dispensary, from the 20th August, to the 20th September, 1807.

| | |
|---|---|
| Phthisis Pulmonalis | 5 |
| Variola | 2 |
| Febris | 4 |
| Cynanche | 3 |
| Catarrhus | 12 |
| Asthma | 3 |
| Hypochondriasis | 4 |
| Dyspepsia | 8 |
| Paralysis | 4 |
| Epilepsia | 2 |
| Menorrhagia | 4 |
| Amenorrhœa | 6 |
| Leucorrhœa | 5 |
| Rheumatismus | 5 |
| Diarrhœa | 8 |
| Hydrops | 3 |
| Morbi Cutanei | 5 |
| Morbi Infantiles | 6 |
| Asthenia | 16 |

"There is no science, except theology, which it is of so much importance to mankind should be cleared of errors as medicine; and there is none, with the same exception, which has been deformed with so many mistakes and impositions."—*Moore on the Materia Medica.*

VOLUMES might be filled in pointing out even a part of them. The abstraction of the blood produces death. Every drop as it flows brings the bleeding animal nearer and nearer to its end.

The vigorous and healthful man may lose a part of his blood without apparent injury; but not so the feeble and diseased being who has already made several stages in his journey towards the grave.

See the sprightly female begin to droop at a certain period of life. See her afflicted with a general lassitude and languor—an ineptitude to motion, and a high susceptibility of fatigue—with the emaciated appearance—the cold shiver—the pale complexion—and the hectic flush; with a teazing cough and pain in the side—weight and oppression in the chest; in short, with every function impaired—every mark of general debility and pulmonary disorganization; and let common sense say whether or not she ought to lose one drop of her blood. The very dread of the operation is too much for her delicate, feeble, and impoverished frame. "Whenever *bleeding* is thought expedient (says an ingenious writer) in delicate and debilitated subjects, which it is too often *supposed* to be, in cases of pulmonary consumption, if great timidity prevails, it ought to be deemed a sufficient contra-indication. I have seen a rigor of several hours continuance, and extreme prostration of strength, succeed the loss of only two ounces of blood, in a lady who dreaded the lancet, though she affected to submit to it with magnanimity. Indeed this very effort might contribute to the injury, by being too great for her feeble frame of mind and body."*

Yet how deplorable the scene—a delicate and weakly being exerting all her feeble energies to bear "with magnanimity" what in its issue was to deprive her of a share of the small portion of vitality she possessed. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast." But how often is it ill-founded, and how often does it prompt submission to measures of a most unfortunate and destructive kind.

An able and philanthropic author† warmly recommends the general diffusion of physiological and medical knowledge. How important to society were the plan realized—were "medicine, like other branches of natural knowledge, brought from its

* Dr. Percival.
† Dr. Beddoes.

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hiding-place, and exhibited in the simplicity of science, and the nakedness of truth."*

Blood-letting, confining the patient to a strict or meagre diet, and forcing him to undue exertion, have been great *errors* in the treatment of consumption. If such practices be well founded, the consumptive sufferer has too much strength and too much blood. But no one of the causes of consumption can possibly produce any of these effects, and all its symptoms plainly indicate a directly opposite state of the system—not to mention experience: for thousands, and tens of thousands, have been bled, and starved, and exercised, but no one truly consumptive has remained to bless his preserver.

The true state of the matter is this, The causes of consumption are either constitutional or external. When constitutional, "the feeble and the delicate in general, *and* among *them* those of the scrophulous constitution *are* most subject to consumption."* When external causes operate they undermine the constitution. In either case, or in both cases, from the moment of his attack the consumptive being traces his steps towards the grave. His disease begins in disorganization of solids and poverty of fluids. Day by day his strength is consumed. His substance is wasted in hectic colliquative sweats and diarrhœa; till at last "the wick of life's poor shallow lamp" is utterly extinguished.

If it be possible to check the ravages of this "unmerciful malady," it is only in the early period of its attack. Happy are they who have a timely intimation of their danger, and the proper barriers interposed between them and the grave.

J. HERDMAN.

*Old Broad-Street,*
*Sept.* 22, 1807.

* Dr. Currie. * Dr. Beddoes.

# HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

*Marriages and Deaths in and near London.*

AT Mary-le-bone Church, Major-General Murray, brother to Sir James Pulteney, to the Hon. Miss Phipps, daughter of the late Lord Mulgrave.—At St. Mary's, Islington, Mr. B. Gray, of Henstridge, Somersetshire, to Miss A. E. Harris, second daughter of T. H. Esq. of Hornsey-lane, Middlesex.—At St. Bride's, Captain Monkton, of the Navy, to Mrs. Mackie, widow of the late T. M. Esq. and only daughter of the late G. Hutton, Esq. of Deptford.—Lord Viscount Pollington, to Lady Ann Yorke, eldest daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke.—The Hon. W. Cavendish, M.P. for Derby, to the Hon. Miss O'Callaghan, eldest daughter of the late Lord Lismore.—At Mary-le-bone Church, J. Fleming, Esq. Captain in the 16th Regiment of Foot, to Lady Leigh, of Baker-street, Portman-square, widow of Sir S. E. Leigh, brother to Sir E. Leigh.

*Died*] Mrs. Sumbell, late of Drury-lane and Haymarket theatres: [*of whom further particulars will be given in our next.*]—At Kensington Gravel-Pits, Lieutenant-Colonel Parkhill, of the 34th regiment—In the 83d year of his age, Patrick Divine, Constable of the Hatton Garden Police Office; although a small man, in his younger days he was deemed one of the first cudgel players in the kingdom. For thirty years he has drank nothing stronger than tea.—At Hampton-Court Green, T. Tildesley, Esq. aged 63, many years Surveyor of his Majesty's Works.—In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, Earl Deloraine, in the 71st year of his age. His Lordship having no male heir, the title becomes extinct.—At Henley Park, Henry Halsey, Esq. of the Circus, Bath, Mr. H. married the daughter of the celebrated Glover, author of Leonidas—At Epsom, Mrs. Gordon, of Percy-street, Rathbone Place, relict of William G. Esq. of Boley Hill House, Rochester, and formerly one of the representatives in parliament for that city, 76.—At Edmonton, in his 86th year, George Tatem, Esq. upwards of 30 years in the direction of the East India Company's Affairs.—Aged 70, at her lodging near the Edgware-road, a jewess, named Levy, said to be possessed of 3000

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pounds. She was a fortune teller by profession. She has bequeathed 1000l. to a son, and 1500l. to a daughter, and 500l. to a second, who has been brought up in the same art as her mother. It is said she was patronized by several females of distinction, whom she attended at their own houses, and she had her set hours for accommodating customers at home. It was no uncommon thing for a dozen damsels and inquisitive wives to be in waiting to pay their two shillings each. She imposed upon the credulous with a pack of cards of a curious make. At other times she pretended to foretel future events by the planets.—Mr. John Duffin, fan-maker, St. Martin's-le-Grand; he had been 70 years resident in one house.

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GAZETTE LETTERS.

The Gazette of September 4, contains dispatches from Admiral Gambier and Lieutenant-General the Rt. Hon. Lord Cathcart, K.T. the commanders of his Majesty's naval and military forces in the Baltic Sea.

*From Adm. Gambier to Ld. Castlereagh.*

Prince of Wales, in the Sound, off Wibeck, Aug. 16, 1807.

My Lord—I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that Lieutenant-Gen. Lord Cathcart joined me off Elsineur on the 12th inst. Every disposition being made for the disembarkation of the army, this service was intended to be carried into execution on the morning of the 14th, but the wind not allowing the transports to move towards Copenhagen, it was not till last evening that I arrived off Wibeck, a village situated about midway between Elsineur and Copenhagen, and at this place the army was disembarked this morning without the smallest opposition.

Here follows the proclamation.

By the Commanders in Chief of his Majesty's Forces by Sea and Land.

"Whereas the present treaties of peace, and the changes of government and of territory, acceded to, and by so many powers, have so far increased the influence of France on the continent of Europe, as to render it impossible for Denmark, though it desires to be neutral, to preserve its neutrality, and absolutely necessary for those who continue to resist the French aggression, to take measures to prevent the arms of neutral powers from being turned against them.

"In this view, the King cannot regard the present position of Denmark with indifference, and his Majesty has sent negociators with ample powers, to his Danish Majesty, to request, in the most amicable manner, such explanations as the times require, and a concurrence in such measures, as can alone give security against the further mischiefs which the French meditate, through the acquisition of the Danish navy.

"The King, our royal and most gracious master, has therefore judged it expedient to desire the temporary deposit of the Danish ships of the line, in one of his Majesty's ports.

"This deposit seems to be so just, and so indispensably necessary, under the relative circumstances of the neutral and belligerent powers, that his Majesty has further deemed it a duty to himself, and to his people, to support his demand by a powerful fleet, and by an army amply supplied with every preparation necessary for the most determined and active enterprise.

"We come, therefore, to your shores, Inhabitants of Zealand! not as enemies, but in self defence, to prevent those who have so long disturbed the peace of Europe from compelling the force of your navy to be turned against us.

"We ask deposit, we have not looked to capture; so far from it, the most solemn pledge has been offered to your government, and is hereby renewed, in the name, and at the express command of the King, our master, that if our demand is amicably acceded to, every ship belonging to Denmark shall, at the conclusion of a general peace, be restored to her, in the same condition and state of equipment, as when received under the protection of the British flag.

"It is in the power of your government, by a word, to sheath our swords, most reluctantly drawn against you; but if, on the other hand, the machinations of France render you deaf to the voice of reason and the call of friendship, the innocent blood that will be spilt, and the horrors of a besieged and a bombarded capital, must fall on your own heads, and on those of your cruel advisers.

"His Majesty's seamen and soldiers, when on shore, will treat Zealand, as long as your conduct to them permits it, on the footing of a province of the most friendly power in alliance with Great Britain, whose territory has the misfortune to be the theatre of war.

"The persons of all those who remain at home, and who do not take an hostile part, will be held sacred.

"Property will be respected and preserved, and the most severe discipline will be enforced.

"Every article of supply furnished or

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brought to market, will be paid for at a fair and settled price; but as immediate and constant supplies, especially of provisions, forage, fuel, and transports, are necessary to all armies, it is well known that requisitions are unavoidable, and must be enforced.

"Much convenience must arise to the inhabitants, and much confusion and loss to them will be prevented, if persons in authority are found in the several districts to whom requisitions may be addressed, and through whom claims for payment may be settled and liquidated.

"If such persons are appointed, and discharge their duty without meddling in matters which do not concern them, they shall be respected, and all requisitions shall be addressed to them, through the proper channels and departments of the navy and army; but as forbearance on the part of the inhabitants is essential to the principle of these arrangements, it is necessary that all manner of civil persons should remain at their respective habitations, and any peasants, or other persons, found in arms, singly, or in small troops, or who may be guilty of any act of violence, must expect to be treated with rigour

"The Government of his Danish Majesty having hitherto refused to treat this matter in an amicable way, part of the army has been disembarked, and the whole force has assumed a warlike attitude; but it is as yet not too late for the voice of reason and moderation to be heard.

"Given in the Sound, under our hands and seals, this 16th day of August, 1807.

(Signed) "JAMES GAMBIER.
"CATHCART."

[Here follows a journal of the operations of the army, from the 1 th in the morning till the 21st, giving an account of their landing; the march and position of the troops; and some trifling actions between the enemy's and his Majesty's gun-boats, &c. on the 17th and 18th.]

From the general return of casualties, from the landing of the troops on the 16th to the 21st, it appears that two officers, two rank and file, and two horses were killed; one officer, one rank and file, four horses, wounded.

The Gazette for Saturday, Sept. 11, continues the journal of the proceedings against Copenhagen from the 22d to the 26th ult. relative to the erection of batteries, and the engagement of the advanced squadron with the enemy's gun-boats, praams, &c. together with a dispatch from Vice-Admiral Russel, respecting the capture of the island of Heligoland, which, he observes, with a small expense, may be made a little Gibraltar; that it is a key to the rivers Ems, Weser, Jade, Elbe, and Eyder, and the *only* asylum at present for our cruisers in these seas.

The Admiralty letters brought by the same conveyance repeat this intelligence, only with an additional letter from Capt. Heywood, of the Comus frigate, containing an account of the capture of a Danish frigate the Frederickscarn, on the 14th, after an action of forty-five minutes, when the Danish vessel was carried by boarding.

The Gazette Extraordinary, September 16, states, that on Wednesday morning, Lieut. Cathcart arrived at Lord Castlereagh's, and Capt. Collyer, of the Surveillante, at the Admiralty, with dispatches from our commanders, announcing the important intelligence of the surrender of Copenhagen, on the 7th inst; and also contained the following letter from Admiral Gambier:—

Prince of Wales, Copenhagen-Road, Sept. 7.

MY LORD—My letter of the 5th inst. will inform your Lordship of the progress of the operations of his Majesty's forces against Copenhagen to that period. I have now the honour and satisfaction to add, that previous to the hour intended for opening our batteries on that night, an officer with a flag of truce came out from the town, with proposals for an armistice to settle terms of capitulation. This was accordingly done, after a correspondence between the Danish General and Lord Cathcart and myself, of which I transmit a copy; and your Lordship will be informed of the stipulations agreed upon by the inclosed copy of the articles.

Our army has accordingly been put in possession of the citadel and the arsenal, and the most vigorous exertions are commenced for equipping and sending to England the Danish navy.—I have the honour to be, &c. J. GAMBIER.

Lord Cathcart's letter, dated Citadel of Copenhagen, Sept. 8, mentions the forwarding of the ratified capitulation of the town and citadel of Copenhagen, including the Danish fleet and arsenal, and observes:—

"The object of securing this fleet having been attained, every other provision of a tendency to wound the feelings or imtuate

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the nation has been avoided; and although the bombardment and cannonade have made considerable havoc and destruction in the town, not one shot was fired into it till after it was summoned, with the offer of the most advantageous terms, nor a single shot after the first indication of a disposition to capitulate: on the contrary, the firing, which lasted three nights from his Majesty's batteries, was considerably abated on the 2d, and was only renewed on the 3d to its full vigour, on supposing from the quantity of shells thrown from the place, that there was a determination to hold out.

"On the evening of the 5th, a letter was sent by the Danish General, to propose an armistice of 24 hours, which was declined, as tending to unnecessary delay, and the works were continued; but the firing was countermanded, and Lieutenant-Colonel Murray was sent to explain, that no proposal of capitulation could be listened to, unless accompanied by the surrender of the fleet.

"This basis having been admitted by a subsequent letter, on the 6th, Major-General Sir A. Wellesley, whom I had sent for, for this purpose, with Sir Home Popham and Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, to prepare and sign articles of capitulation, which were drawn up in the night between the 6th and 7th

"The ratification was exchanged in the course of the morning, and at four in the afternoon of the same day, Lieut.-General Burrard proceeded to take possession."

[Here his Lordship enumerates the different corps employed upon this service, and bestows great commendation upon the soldiers and seamen.]

*List of Killed, Wounded, and Missing.*

*Killed*—Four officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 36 rank and file, and 8 horses.

*Wounded*—Six officers, 1 serjeant, 138 rank and file, and 25 horses.

The following are the articles of capitulation:—

Art. I. When the capitulation shall have been signed and ratified, the troops of his Britannic Majesty are to be put in possession of the citadel.

II. A guard of his Britannic Majesty's troops shall likewise be placed in the Dock yards.

III. The ships and vessels of war of every description, with all the naval stores belonging to his Danish Majesty, shall be delivered into the charge of such persons as shall be appointed by the Commanders-in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces; and they are to be put in immediate possession of the Dock-yards, and all the buildings and storehouses belonging thereto.

IV. The store-ships and transports, in the service of his Britannic Majesty, are to be allowed, if necessary, to come into the harbour for the purpose of embarking such stores and troops as they have brought into this island.

V. As soon as the ships shall have been removed from the Dock-yard, or within six weeks from the date of this capitulation, or sooner if possible, the troops of his Britannic Majesty shall deliver up the citadel to the troops of his Danish Majesty, in the state in which it shall be found when they occupy it. His Britannic Majesty's troops shall likewise, within the before-mentioned time, or sooner if possible, be embarked from the island of Zealand.

VI. From the date of this capitulation hostilities shall cease throughout the island of Zealand.

VII. No person whatsoever shall be molested, and all property, public or private, with the exception of the ships and vessels of war, and the naval stores before-mentioned, belonging to his Danish Majesty, shall be respected; and all civil and military officers in the service of his Danish Majesty, shall continue in the full exercise of their authority throughout the island of Zealand; and every thing shall be done that can tend to produce union and harmony between the two nations.

VIII. All prisoners taken on both sides shall be unconditionally restored, and those officers who are prisoners on parole, shall be released from its effect.

IX. Any English property that may have been sequestered in consequence of the existing hostilities shall be restored to the owners.

This capitulation shall be ratified by the respective Commanders in Chief, and the ratifications shall be exchanged before twelve o'clock at noon this day

Done at Copenhagen, this 7th day of September, 1807.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
HOME POPHAM.
GEORGE MURRAY.

Ratifié par moi, (Signée) PEYMAUN.

Admiral Gambier's letter, dated Prince of Wales, Copenhagen-road, Sept. 7th, adds, that, from the 22d ult. the mortar batteries, which had been erected by the army in the several positions they had taken round Copenhagen, together with the bomb-vessels placed in convenient situations, began the bombardment in the morning of that day, with such power and effect, that in a short time the town was set on fire, and by the re-



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peated discharges of our artillery, was kept in flames in different places till the evening of the 5th, when a considerable part of it being consumed, and the conflagration having arrived at a great height, threatening the speedy destruction of the whole city, the general commanding the garrison sent out a flag of truce, desiring an armistice, &c. &c.

Aug. 25,—There were 4 killed and 13 wounded, on board the Advanced Squadron. And by the explosion of the Charles armed transport, attached to the Advanced Squadron, on the 31st of August,

Belonging to the Valiant---2 seamen, killed; Lieut. N. Rowe, Mr Philip Tomlinson, master's mate (since dead of his wounds), and 12 seamen, wounded.

Belonging to the Transport---Mr. James Moyase, master, and 7 seamen, killed; 7 seamen wounded. J. GAMBIER

*A List of the Danish Ships and Vessels delivered up by the capitulation of Copenhagen to his Majesty's Forces, Sept. 7, 1807.*

Christian the Seventh, of 96 guns, built in 1803. Neptune, of 84 guns, built in 1789. Waldemaar, 84 guns, built in 1798. Princess Sophia Frederica, 74 guns, built in 1775. Justice, 74 guns, built in 177.. Heir Apparent Frederic, 74 guns, built in 1782. Crown Prince Frederic, 74 guns, built in 1784. Fuen, 74 guns, built in 1787. Oden, 74 guns, built in 1788. Three Crowns, 74 guns, built in 1789. Skiold, 74 guns, built in 1792. Crown Princess Maria, 74 guns, built in 1791. Danemark, 74 guns, built in 1794. Norway, 74 guns, built in 1800. Princess Caroline, 74 guns, built in 1805. Detmarsken, 64 guns, built in 1780. Conqueror, 64 guns, built in 1795 Mars, 64 guns, built in 1784.

Frigates —Pearl, 44, built in 1804. Housewife, 44, built in 1789. Liberty, 44, built in 1793. Iris, 44, built in 1795 Rota, 44, built in 1801. Venus, 44, built in 1805. Nyade, 36, built in 1796. Triton, 28, built in 1790 Frederigsein, 28, built in 1800. Little Belt, 24, built in 1801. St. Thomas, 22, built in 1779. Fylla, 24, built in 1802. Elbe, 20, built in 1800. Eyderen, 20, built in 1802. Gluckstad, 20, built in 1804.

Brigs---Sarpe, 18 guns, built in 1791. Glommen, 18, built in 1791. Ned Elven, 18, built in 1792. Mercure, 18, built in 1806. Courier, 14, built in 1801. Flying Fish, built in 1789.

Gun-boats---Eleven with two guns in the bow. Fourteen with one gun in the bow and one in the stern J. GAMBIER

A Supplementary Gazette was published on the same day, containing the details of the transaction which led to the surrender. It is chiefly composed of a correspondence between the commanders, and an account of Gen. Wellesley's defeat of the Danish troops under Lieut.-Gen. Castenshiold, at Borneruck and Koeskild Kroe. The British loss was trifling, that of the Danes very great. Nearly 60 officers and 1100 men were made prisoners; but Lord Cathcart mentions, that the general and his officers, mostly of their militia, were released on a very strict parole; and that of the men, 1500 in number, to which 100 had been afterwards added, had been distributed in his Majesty's line of battle ships, as a terror to the rest of the militia, and to induce them to be averse to quitting their houses.

It seems, that a corps, under the Danish General Oxholm, which had got over to Zealand from the Southern Islands, was within a mile of this last action, and endeavoured to stop the fugitives, but without effect.

The Gazette Extraordinary of Sunday, Sept. 13, contains dispatches from Lieutenant General Whitelocke, dated Buenos Ayres, July 10, which states as follows:

That the troops from Monte Video sailed on the 15th of June, and landed on the 28th about thirty miles to the eastward of Buenos Ayres; that after some fatiguing marches the army reached Reduction, a village nine miles distant from Rio Chuelo, on the opposite bank of which the enemy had constructed a formidable line of defence. The General found it necessary to cross the river higher up, with a view to unite his forces in the suburbs of Buenos Ayres.

Major-General Leveson Gower having crossed the river at another pass, fell in with a corps of the enemy's, which he attacked and defeated. The next day the army was united, and the town nearly invested.

On the morning of the 5th of July, the 38th and 87th regiments approached the strong post of the Retiro and Plaza de Toros, and after a most vigorous and spirited attack, in which these regiments suffered much from grape-shot and musketry, General Sir Samuel Achmuty possessed himself of the post, taking 32 pieces of cannon, an immense quantity of ammunition, and 600 prisoners. The 5th regiment took possession of the church and convent of St. Catalina. The 36th and 88th regiments, under Brigadier-General

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Lumley, moving in the appointed order, were soon opposed by a heavy and continued fire of musketry from the tops and windows of the houses, the doors of which were barricadoed in so strong a manner, as to render them almost impossible to force. The streets were intersected by deep ditches, in the inside of which were planted cannon, pouring showers of grape on the advancing columns. In defiance, however, of this opposition, the 36th regiment reached its final destination; but the 88th, being nearer to the forts and principal defences of the enemy, were so weakened by his fire, as to be totally overpowered and taken. The flank of the 36th being thus exposed, this regiment, together with the 5th, retired upon Sir Samuel Achmuty's post at the Plaza de Toros; while Lieutenant-Colonel Bourne, and the grenadier company of the 36th regiment, charged about 800 of the enemy, and took and spiked two guns.

The left division of General Craufurd's brigade, under Colonel Pack, approached the great square, with the intention of possessing itself of Jesuit's College, but from the very destructive nature of the enemy's fire, this was found impracticable; and after sustaining a heavy loss, one part of the division throwing itself into a house which was afterwards not found tenable, was shortly obliged to surrender, whilst the remaining part, after enduring a dreadful fire with the greatest intrepidity, Colonel Pack being wounded, retired upon the right division commanded by Brigadier-General Craufurd himself. General Craufurd, learning the fate of his left division, thought it advisable to take possession of the convent of St. Domingo. But the enemy surrounded the convent on all sides, and attempting to take a three-pounder which lay in the street; the Lieutenant-Colonel, with his company, and a few light infantry, under Major Trotter, charged them with great spirit. In an instant, the greater part of his company, and Major Trotter, were killed, but the gun was saved. The Brigadier-General was now obliged to confine himself to the defence of the convent; but the quantity of round shot, grape, and musketry, to which they were exposed, at last obliged them to quit the building. The General, judging from the cessation of firing, that those next him had not been successful, surrendered at four o'clock in the afternoon. General Whitelocke concludes his dispatch as follows:—

"The result of this day's action left me in possession of the Plaza de Toros, a strong post on the enemy's right, and the Residencia, another strong post on his left, while I occupied an advanced position towards his centre; but these advantages had cost about 2,500 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The nature of the fire to which the troops were exposed was violent in the extreme. Grape-shot at the corners of the streets, musketry, hand-grenades, bricks, and stones from the tops of all the houses; every householder with his negroes, defended his dwelling, each of which was in itself a fortress: and it is not, perhaps too much to say, that the whole male population of Buenos Ayres was employed in its defence.

"This was the situation of the army on the morning of the 6th instant, when General Liniers addressed a letter to me, offering to give up all his prisoners taken in the late affair, together with the 71st regiment, taken with Brigadier-General Beresford, if I desisted, and withdrew his Majesty's forces from the river Plate, intimating, at the same time, from the exasperated state of the populace, he could not answer for the safety of the prisoners, if I persisted in offensive measures. Influenced by this (which I knew to be founded in fact), and reflecting of how little advantage would be the possession of a country, the inhabitants of which were so absolutely hostile, I resolved to forego the advantages which the bravery of the troops had obtained, and acceded to a treaty, which I trust will meet the approbation of his Majesty."

The General speaks in warm terms of Admiral Murray, and the officers and privates in general.

[The treaty stipulates a cessation of hostilities on both sides of the river Plata. That the troops of his Britannic Majesty shall retain, for the period of two months, the fortress and place of Monte Video. That there shall be a mutual restoration of prisoners, as well those captured with Gen. Beresford, as those taken during the last attack. That ten days be given for the re-embarkation of the British troops, to pass to the north side of the river La Plata, with the arms which may actually be in their power, stores, and equipage That the fortress of Monte Video shall be delivered, with the artillery it had when taken. And that three officers of rank shall be delivered, for and until the fulfilment of the above articles by both parties.]

Next to the list of killed and wounded, follows the dispatch from Rear-Admiral Murray, recapitulating the contents of the General's letter, and the maritime circumstances connected with it. His general order concludes his dispatches, thanking his brave comrades for their cordial co-operation.

A manifesto, previously published by the Viceroy of Peru, contains some



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strong points, in which, after alluding to the three proclamations published by General Beresford, he proceeds to comment on them in the following terms ----

"Years after years have passed, during which all Europe have witnessed the English Government using every means it can invent, for cementing and propagating its detestable tyranny, availing itself of every circumstance favouring such a purpose; stooping to practices the most vile and infamous; setting aside the most sacred principles of the rights of man, and trampling upon all the usages and customs, for many ages universally received and observed amongst civilised nations Far from proceeding either in carrying on war or negociating peace with that noble frankness and good faith, the characteristics of nations generous and brave, it recurs to dark artifices of fiction and seduction, to dazzle and corrupt the unwary, who are weak enough to trust and confide in its perfidious promises. Such is the object of the three proclamations—to lull to sleep the understanding of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, with hopes of an imaginary happiness; to blindfold them, that they may not perceive the abyss of evil which surrounds them; to cover, as with a garland of flowers, the iron chain, which their oppressors have prepared for them; to stupify the native energy of those active Spaniards; to alienate from their hearts, if it is possible, the love, the fidelity, and gratitude they owe to the most benevolent and just of all monarchs; to prevail upon them for ever to lay down their arms, nor think of avenging themselves, and retrieving their lost honour, but solely to aspire to the felicity of being numbered amongst the vilest slaves of the tyrant of the seas."

The manifesto proceeds to criminate the English as a government "stained with robberies, perfidies, and murders;—a government every where sowing the seeds of discord and rebellion"

After charging the British Government with kindling the war on the Continent, with having "basely forsaken its allies," and with having, "as a basis of its Machiavelian system of politics, the plan of a perpetual war," he proceeds to call upon the people and the merchants, to throw aside these proclamations with contempt. The Indians are told, that the English nation "has ever treated the Aborigines of America and Asia with the most inhuman cruelty," and that when, in the course of the last century, the English "found it impracticable, by force of arms, to subjugate the brave inhabitants of the Floridas, they concluded a specious peace, and, during that peace, regaled them with poisoned liquors and clothes, which caused deaths without number. Their East India Company has already extirpated the greater number of the mild inhabitants of Malabar, Bengal, and Coromandel, and would extirpate them all by one single blow, if they required not their labour in the manufactories of their richest and finest stuffs."

He concludes—"Let us instantly fly to arms, in defence of our holy faith, and of our beloved Sovereign; and let us plunge into the deep currents of the river La Plata those outcasts of smugglers and pirates, who having by surprise, possessed themselves of one of the most interesting parts of America, diffident of the power of their arms, and in dread of our just vengeance, now attempt, by means of the detestable artifices of seduction, to induce us to forego the performance of our most sacred and inviolable duties, and to turn deaf ears to the pathetic and penetrating voice with which our country now calls upon us for assistance."

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## BULLETINS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

[*Continued from page* 181.]

The *Sixty-eighth*, *Sixty-ninth*, and *Seventieth Bulletins*, relate to the commencement of the siege and the proceedings of the army in the neighbourhood of Dantzick.

The *Seventy-first* and *Seventy-second* relate to the operations of the forces under Prince Jerome before Breslau, Glatz, and other places in Silesia. The latter also mentions, respecting the King of Sweden, that the Emperor Napoleon is sorry the fine suburbs of Stralsund are burnt, and General Mortier is ordered to propose a cessation of hostilities, to ease the burden and lessen the calamities of a war, which the Emperor considers as wicked, because it is impolitic, declaring his wish to protect and not injure Sweden.

The *Seventy-third* is dated Elbing, May 8, and announces the return of the Persian Ambassador to his country. It is stated that the troops besieging Dantzic had lodged themselves in the covert way. After mentioning the establishment of a corps of observation of nearly 80,000 men, with Mollitor and Boudet's divisions, it concludes, "Thus we are able to receive the English expédition upon whatever point it may present itself. It is certain that it will disembark—it is not so certain that it will be able to re-embark."

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The *Seventy-fourth*, dated Finkenstein, May 16, begins with a statement of the failure of the allies in attempting to relieve Dantzic, that the enemy was superior in numbers, and the contest was continued. In the evening the French could distinguish a number of wounded, which were embarking on board the vessels, the latter sheering off successively to return to Koningsberg. From the town no sally was made during this affair, and no more was done from that quarter than to support the Russians with a heavy cannonade. The enemy, from the height of his demolished and almost destroyed ramparts, was witness to the whole action. He was dejected, on seeing the hopes vanishing, which he had formed, of receiving succour. General Oudinot killed three Russians with his own hand. Many officers of his staff were wounded. The Bulletin continues to detail several skirmishes which occurred about the same time along the whole line, all of which are said to have terminated in favour of the French. On the 13th, the enemy attacked General Lamarrois, at the mouth of the Bug. This General had passed that river with the intention of burning the rafts which the enemy had been at work upon during six weeks. This expedition completely succeeded, and the ridiculous work of six weeks was destroyed in a moment. On the 13th at nine in the morning, 6000 Russians arrived at Nar, and attacked General Lamarrois in his entrenched camp. As soon as the General saw that the enemy, who was upon the borders of the ditch, was repulsed, he made a sortie, and pursued him sword in hand. This general attack upon the advanced posts seems to have no other object than to occupy the French army, so as to prevent them from reinforcing the troops employed in the siege of Dantzic.

The *Seventy-fifth* is dated Finkenstein, May 18, and states, that in the affair of Weichfelmunde, the Russians could not have lost less than 2500 men. The Imperial Guards were encamped near the Castle of Finkenstein. The Bulletin concludes with an account of the defeat of the enemy near Glatz, where between 3 and 4000 Russians were cut off by the troops under the orders of Prince Jerome.

The *Seventy-sixth*, dated on the 20th, states, that on the 16th a Russian division of 6000 men under General Turkow, advanced from Brock to the Bug, and towards Pultusk, with a view to prevent the execution of some new works for strengthening the tete-dupont. These works were defended by six Bavarian battalions, under the command of the Crown Prince in person. The enemy advanced four times to the attack, and were four times repulsed by the Bavarians, and covered with grape-shot from the batteries of the different works. The outer bastion of Dantzic had been blown up by a mine, with much loss to the enemy.

The *Seventy-seventh*, dated Finkenstein, May 29, relates almost exclusively to the siege and surrender of Dantzic. The French obtained great magazines of ammunition and provisions. The garrison was extremely well supplied.—It is asserted that the place might have held out a fortnight longer. The circumstance of General Kalkreuth having commanded at the siege of Mentz, suggested to him to demand the same capitulation he had granted to the French garrison in that fortress, which was granted by Marshal Lefebvre. The garrison, which consisted originally of 16,000 men, was reduced to 9000: four thousand of the latter deserted, including some officers, who were afraid of being sent to Siberia. It is also stated, that the garrison of Weichfelmunde, while the terms of a capitulation were discussing, marched out and surrendered.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BERKSHIRE.

THE attractive auction at Fonthill closed with the pictures and porcelain, after lasting seven days. The amount must exceed 20,000. The mirrors produced near 5000l. Three of them sold for 400 guineas each. This distinguished edifice is now dismantled of all its interior elegance, and is to experience demolition next month, being advertised for sale in detail, and is supposed not likely to

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produce more than 20,000l. although erected by the late Alderman Beckford, at an expence exceeding 150,000l.

*Died.*] At Mongewell House, the Hon. Mrs. Barrington, lady of the Hon. and Right Rev. the Bishop of Durham, and daughter of the late Sir Berkeley William Guise, Bart. of Rindcombe, Gloucestershire.—At Binfield, General Wm. Rowley, Colo- of a battalion of the 60th regiment, and youngest son of the late Sir Wm. Rowley.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The members' prizes of fifteen guineas each, are this year adjudged to Mr. Wm. Grant Cantley, of Pembroke-hall, Senior Bachelor, for his dissertation on the following subject: —*Utrum mores civium emendet an corrumpat commercium?*—and to Messrs. Wilkinson Matthews, of Trinity-college, and John Turner, of St. John's, Middle Bachelors; the subject of whose dissertation was, *Utrum literis prosit librorum, quanta nunc est editorum copia?*

The Bishop of London has transferred twelve hundred pounds stock to the Master and Fellows of Christ College, and directed the interest to be laid out annually in the purchase of three gold medals, to be contended for by the Students of that college; one of fifteen guineas, a prize for the best Latin Dissertation on some evidence of christianity; another of fifteen guineas, a prize for the best English composition on some moral precept of the gospel; and one of ten guineas, a prize to the most distinct and graceful reader in, and regular attendant at, Chapel; and the surplus, if any, to be laid out in books, and distributed by the Master. The subjects will not be given out till October; which in this first instance, it is probable that the Bishop will propose himself.

CORNWALL.

PAROCHIAL FRAUD.—A short time since, the inhabitants of a town in this county, not many miles distant from Plymouth, were surprised by the discovery of a fraud practised during several years by the Churchwardens, &c. It was generally imagined that liberal provision had been made for the poor, arising from land charitably bequeathed for their support: the unfortunate paupers were, however, badly fed, worse clothed, and generally appeared in a state of wretchedness. The real produce of the land was known only to a few, who fattened on it, and at the annual settlement of parish accounts, the property was described to have been fairly disposed of. Some time previous to the late general election, an inhabitant, who had seen better days, was compelled to apply for parochial relief; he was accordingly received into the poor-house, and, being an intelligent man, became a preceptor to the paupers, and also kept the governor's accounts. The poor-house was an ancient building; the room allotted the new schoolmaster had suffered decay by the rude hand of time, and soon after he entered on his occupation, he undertook to whitewash the walls. Having removed an old bedstead that had remained fixed to iron cramps many years, he discovered a closet in the wall, the door of which had been concealed by plaister. On opening it, he found counter deeds of the land bequeathed to the corporation for the use of the poor, by which he discovered, that 1000l. was received annually, more than the corporation accounted for. He kept the matter secret, and on further enquiry, found that the above sum had been constantly divided among the parish *harpies*, while the indigent in the poor-house, to whose use it ought to have been appropriated, were suffered to *barely* exist, deprived of the necessaries of life. The deeds afterwards got into the possession of a lady, whose ancestors left the land in question, to be held by *tenure*, namely, ringing a bell. The corporation had long neglected to keep up the *tenure*, and the family have since deprived them by legal process of the estate, as a punishment for their cruelty and fraud.

CUMBERLAND.

*Died.*] At Maryport, Mr. John Wilson, shoe-maker, in the 63d year of his age; a man who was possessed of very great endowments. Every part of the mathematics was well known to him; and his knowledge in astronomy, optics, &c. were scarcely inferior to that of any person of the present time. Mechanics also, he ex-

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celled in; and in the making of certain astronomical and optical instruments, he added a surprising exactness of execution. And yet all this knowledge was self-acquired; and acquired with little or no interruption to his business; for he has been often heard to say, that during the time he gained the greatest part of his information, he generally worked at his trade fourteen or fifteen hours a day. But a certain diffidence in his disposition (frequently the attendant upon real merit) hindered him from being much known to the world as a man of genius. To all these great qualities, he joined the highest and best; that of a good and honest man, in all the relative situations of life.—At Aughton, near Ormskirk, aged 100 years, Mr. Brighouse, leaving a widow, to whom he had been married 70 years.

ESSEX.

A vein of exceedingly fine coal, of the kind called Cannel coal, has been found on the banks of the stream dividing Heathfield and Waldron parishes, in this county. The vein extends, without interruption, for about a quarter of a mile in length, is from two to ten inches thick, lies near the surface, at the bottom of Geer's Wood, and on the skirts of Tilmoor, and is declared by persons conversant in the trade, to have every favourable indication of quantity and quality.

*Died.*] At his seat, the Retreat, near Danbury, Thomas Michael Nowell, esq. aged 47, the eldest branch of the ancient family of the Nowells, of Read Hall, near Preston, Lancashire, revered and respected by all who had the pleasure of knowing him: eminent as a physician, and promoter of the Vaccine Inoculation in the north of France, in which country he was so much respected, even in the time of Robespierre, that every attention was paid to him, his family, and every person whom it fell in his way to protect. His abilities had such weight with Bonaparte, as to procure him permission to return to England, or traverse France. He has left a disconsolate widow, and is succeeded by his son and only child, Alexander John Nowell.—In the 59th year of her age, Mrs. Leonora Thomas, the lady of John Thomas esq. of Great Baddow, one of His Majesty's deputy lieutenants, and a magistrate for the county. Mrs. Thomas was a lady of highly accomplished manners, and of real goodness of heart. Her grand-mother was married to James, Duke of Athol. Charlotte, the late Duchess Dowager of Athol, was her half aunt. At the death of her father, Duke James, she became a Peeress of England in her own right, and Lady of the Isle of Man, &c. She married her cousin, John, the third Duke of Athol. His Grace, the present Duke of Athol, and that noble family, had no nearer relation by their mother and grandmother's side. Mrs. Thomas's father was Rear-Admiral Godsalve, a gentleman of highly respectable family, and who have been long residents in this county.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

In consequence of the spirited disposition of four gentlemen, a rail road is determined upon and contracted for, from Ball Pill to the Forest of Dean, by which means the city of Gloucester will receive a more regular supply of coal, at a very reduced price. About 900 yards of this road will pass under a considerable mountain; the tunnel alone is computed at 6500l.

HAMPSHIRE

An act passed in the reign of Wil 3d, for the increase and preservation of timber in the New Forest; by the authority of which act, 2000 acres of the Forest were inclosed for the growth of timber for the public service. As the timber becomes past danger, from the browzing of deer, &c. the inclosures are thrown open, and more waste land inclosed to keep up the continual number of 2000 inclosed acres. The London Gazette has given notice, that 1032 acres so planted, are become past danger, and are thrown open; and that an equal quantity of waste land is to be inclosed in lieu thereof.

*Died.*] At Portsea, Sir Robert Chalmers, Bart. Commander of the Alexander Lazaretto, at the Motherbank. Sir Robert is succeeded in his title by his son, Lieutenant Chalmers, of the navy.—Richard Veale, esq. formerly storekeeper of the ordnance department at Portsmouth.—At his Parsonage-house, Havant, aged 87, the Rev. David Rennaud, Rector of that parish 31 years.

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HEREFORDSHIRE.

A cause of a very extraordinary nature was tried at the late Hereford Assizes, in which a gentleman of Pembrokeshire was plaintiff, and his tenant defendant. The latter had prevailed upon the former to enter a room in his house, under the pretence of viewing a beam, which he represented as entirely decayed; but while the plaintiff was examining the beam, the defendant locked the door, and immediately presenting a loaded pistol, insisted on his signing a receipt for a considerable sum of money, which being refused, he then required him to sign a paper that he would not call upon him for a debt, long due, for six months, which the landlord complied with. The jury, without a moment's hesitation, found him guilty.

An old lady, residing at Little Newcastle, in the neighbourhood of Fishguard, in Pembrokeshire, of the age of 92, who had lost all her teeth several years ago, has, to the astonishment of her friends, cut five new teeth within the last twelve months, and enjoys herself with no small satisfaction at being able once more "to bite a crust."

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. S. Courtney, of Orton Longville in this county, and Fellow of St. John's College, to Miss Dorothy Smelt, fourth daughter of the Rev. W. Smelt, of Gedding, Nottinghamshire, and niece to the Earl of Chesterfield.

KENT.

*Died.*] John Corbet, esq. LL.D. of Higham-court, near Hardis-court. He had no son, but six daughters.—Mr. Corbet was a man of a singular turn of mind, and brought his daughters up to acts of humanity and virtue; insomuch, that one evening, coming home, and finding them all dressed to go to a ball at Canterbury, he told them, that Mrs. ——, a poor woman hard by, was very ill, and that, as she would not live the night out, she wished to see them, to make her last moments more tranquil. Without repining or delay they undressed, and went and sat round this poor creature, with their hands alternately clasped in hers till she was no more; which lesson of mortality they often said afforded them more retired comfort than all the lively gaiety of an assembly. The old palace at Hardis-court is now gone to decay. In the time of Henry VIII. he always slept there on his way to France, and the gates of Calais were brought and deposited there by him. The house has been built 600 years, is a lofty old building, the hall very large, the walls thick.

NORFOLK.

*Died.*] At Lynn, aged 65, Mary Walker, an old maid. She hung herself, having for some time shewn great uneasiness of mind, being obliged to quit a house in which she had lived from her infancy.—At his seat at Rainham, the most noble George, Marquis Townshend.—*(A further account of his Lordship in our next.)*

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Sutton-upon-Trent, at a very advanced age, the Rev. G. Raynes, many years vicar of that place, and brother to the late eminent physician, Dr. Raynes.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Died.*] Suddenly, at Taunton, of a decay of th artery that conveys the blood and vital spirits from the heart, the Rev. W. Prowse, of Croydon, Somerset, only son of the Rev. John Prowse, of Croydon and Camerton, lineally descended from that great man Captain W. Prowse, of Croydon, who commanded the fire-ships that destroyed the Spanish Armada. He was the last male heir of his branch of an ancient and honourable family in the West of England, who flourished before the conquest. His good sense, cheerful spirits, and excellent disposition has engraven him an everlasting monument in the hearts of his numerous friends. Dying without children, his property is equally divided between his sisters, the lady of George Dyke Fisher, esq. and Miss Prowse.——At Bath, George Augustus Lumley Saunderson, Earl of Scarborough. His lordship was in his 54th year, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his next brother, Richard Lumley, who took the name of Savile, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and who is married to Viscount Middleton's sister. Richard, the fourth earl, and father of the late, was deputy earl marshal of England, and married Barbara, sister to the late Sir

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George Savile, bart. who left his fortune to his sister's second son; and should he become Earl of Scarborough, then the same to descend to the third son; and so on, in order that the two estates should not unite with the title in one and the same persons. The Savile estate, which is considerably larger than the Scarborough, has, of course, under the will, been hitherto enjoyed by the second son, the Hon. R. Lumley Savile, now Earl of Scarborough, who, on coming to this title, must resign the larger estate which he has hitherto possessed, and take the inferior one with the Earldom. The Hon. and Rev. John, Rector of Winfringham, who has several children, will now enjoy the Saville fortune. — At Hinton St. George, Mr. William Lane, 82. So great was his strength, that a few weeks before his death he carried for some distance a sack of flour weighing 280 lbs.—At Box, Mr. John Mullins, a man whose life was as amiable and exemplary, as his sudden dissolution is generally deplored. Mrs. Mullins being taken ill, he mounted his horse, to call a medical gentleman of Corsham to her assistance; on the road he felt himself much indisposed, which increased to that degree at Corsham, that it was deemed advisable for him to return in a chaise. He reached his own house but a very short time before he expired.

SUSSEX.

At a Melon Feast lately held at the Crown Inn at Lewes, nearly 40 horticulturists and amateurs sat down to an excellent dinner. Ten melons were exhibited for competition; the prizes were adjudged as follows:

1st. A Silver Jug, value three guineas, to John Wood, gardner to Henry Jackson, esq.

2d. Two large Table-Spoons, value two guineas, to Barnard Skinner, gardner at Glynd Place.

3d. Six Silver Tea Spoons, value one guinea, to John Siffleet, of Folkington-place, gardner to Lancelot Harrison, esq.

Mr. Siffleet, of Hamsey was in the chair, and the day was spent with the utmost harmony and good fellowship. The next year's shew is fixed for Friday the 16th of July.

*Died.*] At Chichester, aged 77, Mrs. Martha Dear, sister of the late Mr. Francis Dear, alderman of this city. Her loss is greatly lamented, as she was distinguished for her unbounded benevolence, unceasingly exerted in affording relief to the suffering poor. Among the many donations that do honour to her memory, the rebuilding the church of St. Martin's ought not to pass unnoticed. This church was so miserably dilapidated, that the service was suspended: from its ruins the parishioners are accommodated in a beautiful church, that will be a lasting monument to her memory. Her remains were deposited within its walls.—At the same place, Mrs. Lane, wife of William Lane, esq. of the Minerva Office, Leadenhall-street. This lady, who to an excellent education added a well-informed and polished mind, has been for several years a promoter of literature. In manners she ingratiated herself with a circle of numerous acquaintance. Among her friends her social disposition and hospitality were proverbial. Her family and servants loved her with a sincere affection, and she has left a disconsolate husband to mourn his irreparable loss.

YORKSHIRE.

The Trinity House in London have it in contemplation to erect a new light-house upon Spurn Point, on a plan recommended by Mr. Mills, the collector of customs at Bridlington; the light to be of such power as to throw its rays to a very considerable distance in the thickest fog. The want of a better light at the entrance of the Humber has long been the subject of complaint with nautical men. The new erected and vivid lights upon Flamborough Head are found highly beneficial to vessels making for land, from Greenland, the Baltic, &c.

The thanks of the York Agricultural Society were lately voted to Mr. Rocliffe, for a turnip sent by him, with a letter, informing the society, that it was of the new Suffolk red kind, which at this early season, measures 13¾ inches in circumference, and was drawn from a ten acre field, which was sown the last week in May, and the first week in June, on ridges 24 inches distant; the soil a loose grey sand, lies rather low, and the fee-simple cost nine guineas per acre.

As some workmen were digging for



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the foundation of a house near the Mount without Micklegate Bar, York; they broke into a vault, about four feet from the surface, built of stone, and arched over with Roman bricks, with a small door of entrance at the North-end; the length of the vault was eight feet, the height six feet, and breadth five feet; in this was discovered a coffin of coarse rag-stone grit, covered with a flag of blue stone, about seven feet long, three feet two inches wide, four inches thick, and one foot nine inches deep, containing a human skeleton entire, with the teeth complete, supposed to have been the remains of a Roman lady, and to have been deposited there from 1400 to 1700 years. Near the scull lay a small glass phial or lachrymatory, with fragments of another phial, the inside of which appeared to have been silvered. At a little distance from the vault, was also found an urn of a red colour, in which was deposited the ashes and bones, partly burnt, of an human body. It is supposed that the urn must have lain there near 2000 years, as the Romans discontinued the practice of burning their dead prior to that period.

*Died.*] At Warmsworth, near Doncaster, aged 35, Mrs. Katherine Aldam, one of the people called Quakers. She was much respected, and will be particularly regretted by her poor neighbours. She is the last of a family who have been owners of the estate, and resided upon it 800 years.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

AUGUST 18, 1807, to SEPT. 16, 1807, inclusive.

[*Extracted from the London Gazette*]----*The Solicitors' Names are between Parenthesis.*

ATKINS W. of Stone, Staffordshire, maltster, (Barber and Co. Fetter Lane). Andrade J. and Stocquelet J. C. Abchurch-lane, merchants, (Smith and Co. Monkwell-street).

Bancroft J. Groppenhall, Cheshire, cotton-spinner, (Willis, Warnford-court) Braddock S. Macclesfield, innkeeper, (Wright and Co. Inner Temple). Booth W. Fenchurch Buildings, money-scrivener, (Evett and Co. Hayden-square). Bryars L. Liverpool, cooper, (Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry). Ballard T. Sheerness, slopseller, (Watts, Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane) Bean, J. Leeds, worsted-manufacturer, (Hurd, Temple).

Close W. and M. Leeds, dyers, (Vandercom and c. Bush-lane). Camper W. King David's Lane, St George in the East, victualler, (Windus and Co. Southampton Buildings, Chancery-lane). Carter J. West Lynn, Norfolk, vintner, (Lyon and Co. Gray's Inn-square). Cockeril M. Curtain Road, Shoreditch, chair-manufacturer, (Hatton, Dean-street, Southwark) Corson, Mincing lane, merchant, (Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton street).

Davis T. Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, ironmonger, (Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn Old-square). Dalton J. Shallcross S. and Shalcross J. Manchester, cotton-spinners, (Kay and Co. Manchester). Dickinson W. Upholland, Lancashire, plumber, (Gaskell, Wigan).

Elliott J. and Dagnall J. T. Upper East Smithfield, flax dresser, (Wegener and Co. Red Lion-street, Wapping)

Fugman J. Pelham-street, Spitalfields, emery-manufacturer, (Tucker, Staple's Inn, Holborn). Forse T. Little Guildford-str. Russel-square, haberdasher, (Dennetts and Co. King's Arms yard, Coleman-street). Fell J. Walworth, Surrey, insurance-broker, (Shephard and Co. Bedford row). Frost J. Goswell-street, brass-founder, (Jackson, Temple).

Graffe G. F. Tooley-street, furrier, (Humphreys, Tokenhouse-yard). Griffiths R. Henslan, Denbighshire, farmer, (Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.)

Hunt A. Bristol, linen-draper, (Gabell, Lincoln's Inn.)

Johnson J. Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, corn-factor, (Devon and Co. Gray's Inn-square).

Lonsdale J. Newton by the Sea, Northumberland, corn-factor, (Plexney, Chancery lane). Lister A. Marsh Chapel, Lincolnshire, (Ellis, Cursitor-street).

Morton J. Bath, victualler, (Shephard and Co. Bedford-row). Madeley G. Ashted, nigh Birmingham, china-manufacturer, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry). Moore J. Manchester, and Smith T. Wych-street, St. Clement Danes, Middlesex, cheesemongers, (Kearsley and Co. Manchester). Mennell J. Howden, Yorkshire, dealer, (Ellis, Cursitor-street) Miles W. Brighthelmstone, coal-merchant, (Ellis, James-street, Buckingham-gate) Matheson W. Shad Thames, Dock-head, coal merchant, (Kayll, Crown-street, Newington).

Pillen W. Well's-row, Islington, butcher, (Wild, Warwick-square). Preston T. Carlisle, mercer, (Mounsey, Staple Inn).

Radcliffe W. Stockport, cotton-manufacturer, (Lingard and Co. Heaton Norris, near Stockport). Robinson T. H. and Hardey G. N. Liverpool, provision-brokers, (Cooper and Co. Southampton Buildings).

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Simkiss J. Tipton, Staffordshire, china-maker, (Johnson, Inner Temple). Stoneman T. Exeter, money-scrivener, (Fairbank, Ely-place) Slingsby J. Manchester, merchant, (Ellis, Cursitor-street). Skerrett T Painswick, Gloucestershire, clothier, (Saunders, Cain's Cross, near Stroud). Simmonds J. Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, upholsterer, (Whitaker, Broad-court, Long Acre). Septans O. Mincing-lane, merchant, (Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street).

Tinney T. E. Long Acre, cook and shopkeeper, (Woolley, Rupert-st. St. James's). Taylor W. Earswick, Yorkshire, beast-jobber, (Bell and Co. Bow-lane, Cheapside). Thomas D. Llandiloyawr, Carmarthen, shopkeeper, (James, Gray's Inn-square). De Trelo E. Mincing-lane, merchant, (Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street).

Vincent J. Seething-lane, carpenter, (Wilde, jun. Castle-street, Falcon-square).

Worthington S. Manchester, innkeeper, Wright D. Coventry, calico-manufacturer, (Inge and Co Coventry).

DIVIDENDS.

Ashby J. Hinckley, Leicestershire, Oct. 8. Archer C. Birmingham, Oct. 9. Aldridge R. Bristol, Oct 13

Blackwell T. Chertsey, Surrey, Sept. 19. Birt W. Blackman-street, Southwark, Sept. 19. Burnand W. Old Bond-street, Sep. 19. Bury W. Bucklersbury, Sept. 26 Blakeston J. Kingston-upon-Hull, Sep. 26. Bedale T. and J. Salford, Lancashire, Sep. 30. Beake J. Rye, Sussex, Oct. 3. Byrne F. Birmingham, Oct. 9. Branch J Manchester, Oct. 9. Bird W. Shepton Mallet, Somerset, Oct. 10. Berriman J. Brewer's-street, Pimlico, Oct. 31.

Clarke J. College-hill, Sept. 22, Crowther J. and Watson J Manchester, Oct 9. Cooke T. Gloucester, Oct. 12. Cooke H. and Herbert J. Birchin-lane, Oct. 27. Christie F. H Clarke J C. and Bowen C. College Hill, Oct. 31.

Durant G. North Tawton, Devonshire, Sept 16.

Elliott H. Chippenham, Wilts, Sep. 22 and Oct. 12 Emmott J. Bush-lane, Cannon-tree, Nov. 4

Fisher B Weston-street, Mazé, Southwark, Sept. 12. Fosbrook J. Derby, Sept. 29. Field J Old-street road, Nov. 7.

Gill S. Lambeth Marsh, Sept. 1. Garland, Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, Sept. 22. Gray J East Smithfield, Sept 29

Halbert J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sept. 14. Hibbs T. and Saxby R. Weeley, Essex, Sept 15. Humble J. South Shields, Sep 21. Hodson S. the elder, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, Sept. 30 Howell W. Neath, Glamorganshire, Oct. 3. Horrabin I Liverpool, Oct. 8. Holmes J. Botchergate, Carlisle, Oct. 9. Hudson C. Lane End, Stafford-hire, Oct. 10. Huntingdon S. Chester, Oct. 12. Hughes M. Bury court, Love-lane, Nov. 7. Horn W. Redcross-street. Borough, Nov. 17.

Jacks W. Bristol, Sept. 29. Jones C. Stratford, Herefordshire, Oct. 6. Jackson C. Down Ampney, Gloucestershire, Oct. 8. Johnson J. Dog-row, Bethnal-green, Oct. 24. Johnson J. Holborn Hill, Nov. 7.

Kemp W. Feversham, Kent, Oct. 24.

Lewis W. Tredegar Iron Work, Monmouthshire, Sept. 22. Longman J. and Broderip F. F Cheapside, Sept. 22. Lucy J. Liverpool, Sept. 23. Lloyd J. and Wydown W Thames-street, Sept 26. Leidgar T. Wakefield, Yorkshire, Oct. 5. Levy J. I. Haydon-street, Minories, Nov. 7. Lee H. Holywell-st. Shoreditch, Nov. 14.

Miles C. Bermond-ey-street, Southwark, Sept. 19. Morrison Æ. Runcorn, Cheshire, Sept. 22. Mason R. Purleigh, Essex, Oct. 27. Morton C. Croydon, Nov. 14. Maltby T and G. Site-lane, Nov. 14. Mackean A. Winchester-street, Dec. 5.

Oliphant G. Manchester, Sept. 19. Oliphant J. Fleet-street, Sept. 22. Oates E. Leeds, Oct. 7.

Pugh W. Worcester, Sept. 14. Pennock W. Whitby, Yorkshire, Oct. 2. Pearce W. Bunhill-row, Nov. 3. Poole S. Cheapside, Nov. 4.

Reynard F. Scotton, Yorkshire, Sep. 21. Redford G. Bedford, Lancashire, Oct. 1. Roberts T. Helston, Cornwall, Oct. 5. Ratray J. Paternoster-row, Oct. 17.

Shoolbred J. and Williams W. Mark-lane, Sept. 3. Sephard H. Cambridge, Sept. 15. Sayer J. Upper North place, Gray's-Inn-square, Sept 26. Self W. Bath, Sept. 28, Stear W. Margate. Sept. 29. Spencer J. Tarlow Mills, Bucks, Sept. 29. Smith J. Wolverhampton, Sept. 29. Shaw J. Bolton, Lancashire, Oct. 3. Steadman T. Redmire, Wensley, Yorkshire, Oct. 12. Sherman J. R. Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, Oct. 17. Smith T. E. Great Trinity-lane, Nov. 24.

Travis J. and L. Prestwich, Lancashire, Sept. 21. Travers W. and Bate J. Warrington, Lancashire, Sept. 28. Turner W. Lane-end, Staffordshire, Oct. 14 and 15. Troughton R. Z. and Andrews J. Cooper's-row, Crutched-Friars, Oct. 6.

Wise J. Manchester, Sept. 21 Watson W. H. Whitchurch, Salop, Sept 23. Wareing J Goosnargh, Lancashire, Sept. 25. Wharam J. Manchester, Sept 26. Woodburne J. Lancaster, Oct 1. White W. Norwich, Oct 1. Whitehead W. Halladay W. and Mather H. Manchester, Oct. 2. Whatman W. Guildford, Surrey, Oct. 3. Waller J. and M. Birstall, Yorkshire, Oct. 12. Watts N. Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, Oct. 21. Whitelock E. Queen's row, Pentonville, Nov. 14.



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# MONTHLY REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE.

*London, 20th September*, 1807.

THE East India and Jamaica fleets are arrived. The former consisted of the following vessels, viz. the Harriet, Monarch, Sovereign, Alexander, Lord Castlereagh, Asia, Bengal, Earl St. Vincent, Lord Nelson, Lady Jane Dundas, Walthamstow, Hugh Inglis, and Huddart. The cargoes of these vessels consist of the following articles, viz. Bengal goods, of muslins 42,312 pieces, callicoes 157,504 pieces—Prohibited Bengal goods, viz. of callicoes 68,739 pieces—Madras goods, viz. of Bettellah 500 pieces, muslins 150 pieces, muslin handkerchiefs 100 pieces, callicoes 90,890 pieces—Prohibited Madras Goods, viz. of callicoes 5891 pieces—Prohibited Bombay Goods, viz. of callicoes, 101,086 pieces, raw silk 1,023 bales, saltpetre 58,200 bags, sugar 15,500 bags, cochineal 39 chests, opium 30 chests, pepper 1,618,105 lbs. hemp 244 bales, copper ore 316 bags, nutmegs 213,601 lbs. cloves 90,853 lbs cinnamon 302,567 lbs. Mace 44,870 lbs.—Subscription investment, 316 bales—Privilege goods, 3651 chests of indigo, 1584 bales cotton wool, 1071 bales cotton, 12 chests gum Tragacanth, 396 chests gum Arabic, 30 chests Rhubarb, 82 bales raw silk, 13 bullocks' hides, 36 jars castor oil and green ginger, 30 chests safflower, 39 chests camphire, 1 4 chests ginger, 30 chests gum animi, 600 bags pepper, 21 bags gall nuts; besides several other parcels of various sorts, the particulars of which are not yet known.

The Jamaica fleet, we are informed, brings home large quantities of rum, sugar, coffee, and cotton wool, all of which, we regret to add, come to a very bad market. This fleet, on entering the channel, consisted of about 70 sail, part whereof was destined for Liverpool, &c. and about 40 have since anchored in the Thames.

The total failure of the expedition sent out to Buenos Ayres under the command of General Whitelocke, together with the obligation imposed upon the British of quitting Monte Video, &c. at a very short notice, has strongly affected our merchants and traders in general: several of the former had shipped large quantities of goods for Monte Video, which they must now either dispose of at a heavy loss, or leave them liable to confiscation. This blow has been the more severely felt, since several of the periodical prints had made it a practice to speak of the capture of Buenos Ayres as an event which would inevitably take place. The adage says, that "malum ex malo nascitur," and never was it more fully verified than by the arrival of an account "of the Dutch ports having been shut against *every* vessel, even neutrals, coming from England," immediately subsequent to that of the failure of South American projects.

Hitherto our task has been in some respects painful; we now, however, find a pleasure in announcing that there is every appearance of our unlucky dispute with the United States of America being amicably adjusted; the report which has prevailed in town within the last few days, of an embargo being about to be laid upon American shipping, is totally groundless.

We are happy to learn the issue of our expedition to Copenhagen, whereby our maritime interests in one quarter of the world are secured; and it pleases us to find that the Ministry is on the point of sending a considerable force to protect the vessels of our allies the Portuguese against the attacks of the rapacious Gallic tyrant, who strains every nerve to alienate from us the confidence of all commercial nations.

The Yorkshire clothiers complain, in common with other manufacturers throughout the kingdom, of the dullness of trade.

The hops are now picking throughout the kingdom, and the accounts from the plantations are, generally speaking, favorable; but especially from those of Sussex.

At the East India Company's sale, which began on the 2d of the present month, prompt 4th December next, 30,000 bags saltpetre rough, viz. 1479 bags sold from 52s. to 52s. 6d.—the remainder, 50s. to 51s. 6d.—sweepings, 300 bags, 44s. to 45.—In private trade, 20 bags, 40s. 6d. to 45s. per cwt.: and at their sale, September 4th, prompt 8th January 1808, sun hemp, 297 bales, sold from 40s. to 47s.—915 bales, sold from 40s. to 47l.—915 bales, 33s. to 39s. 6d.—134 bales, 24s. to 29s. 6d.—1 bale, 15s. per cwt. The East India Company will put up at their present September sale, besides those goods already declared, the under-mentioned, viz. Neutral property, mace 620 lbs.—prize ditto, mace 80 lbs. and cloves, 1650 lbs. for sale with the mace, on the 1st October, 1807, prompt 8th January, 1808.

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*London, 20th September, 1807.*

## CURRENT PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

| | l. | s. | d. | | l. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Pot-ash ...cwt. | 2 | 14 | 0 | to | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| —— Pearl..... | 3 | 2 | 0 | — | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Barilla H ..... | 2 | 5 | 0 | — | 2 | 17 | 0 |
| Brandy, Coniac H ..gall. | 1 | 0 | 0 | — | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| —— Spanish H ..... | 0 | 18 | 6 | — | 0 | 19 | 6 |
| Camphire, refined L..lb. | 0 | 4 | 8 | — | 0 | 4 | 10 |
| —— unrefined L ..cwt. | 16 | 0 | 0 | — | 20 | 5 | 0 |
| Cochineal, garbled L..lb. | 1 | 0 | 0 | — | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| —— East India ..... | 0 | 3 | 0 | — | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Coffee, fine L.....cwt. | 6 | 0 | 0 | — | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| —— ordinary L ..... | 4 | 5 | 0 | — | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Cotton wool, Surinam L lb. | 0 | 1 | 9 | — | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| —— Jamaica L ..... | 0 | 1 | 4 | — | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| —— Smyrna L ..... | 0 | 1 | 7 | — | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| —— East-India L .... | 0 | 1 | 2 | — | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Currants, Zant .....cwt. | 4 | 0 | 0 | — | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Deals, Danz ..... piece | 1 | 16 | 0 | — | 1 | 19 | 0 |
| —— Petersburgh } H. 20 | | | | | | | |
| —— Stockholm } | | | | | | | |
| Elephants' Teeth .....cwt. | 31 | 10 | 0 | — | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| ——— Scrivell ....ton | 20 | 0 | 0 | — | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Flax, Riga .....ton | 69 | 0 | 0 | — | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Petersburgh .... | 72 | 0 | 0 | — | 73 | 0 | 0 |
| Galls, Turkey L ....cwt. | 5 | 5 | 0 | — | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| Geneva, Hollands ....gal. | 1 | 1 | 0 | — | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| —— English..... | 0 | 8 | 8 | — | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Gum Arabic, Turkey cwt. | 6 | 0 | 0 | — | 11 | 15 | 0 |
| —— Sandrach L ..... | 6 | 5 | 0 | — | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Tragacanth L .. | 19 | 0 | 0 | — | 20 | 10 | 0 |
| Gum Seneca ..... | 5 | 5 | 0 | — | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Hemp, Riga L ....ton | 64 | 0 | 0 | — | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Petersburgh .... | 63 | 0 | 0 | — | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| Indigo, Caracca .....lb. | 0 | 11 | 8 | — | 0 | 12 | 9 |
| —— East-India ..... | 0 | 8 | 0 | — | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Iron, British bars L ton | 15 | 0 | 0 | — | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| ——Swedish ..... | 25 | 0 | 0 | — | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| ——Norway ..... | 24 | 0 | 0 | — | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| ——Archangel ..... | 25 | 0 | 0 | — | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead in pigs L ....fod. | 33 | 0 | 0 | — | | | |
| —— red L ..... ton | 32 | 0 | 0 | — | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| —— white L..... | 50 | 0 | 0 | — | 57 | 0 | 0 |

| | l. | s. | d. | | l. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Logwood Chips L ..ton | 12 | 0 | 0 | —— | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Madder, Dutch crop cwt. | 4 | 5 | 0 | — | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Mahogany .....ft. | 0 | 1 | 2 | — | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Oak plank, Dantz. last | 11 | 0 | 0 | — | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| —— American, none | | | | | | | |
| Oil, Lucca 25-gal. jar | 16 | 0 | 0 | — | 16 | 10 | 0 |
| —— spermaceti H ton | 74 | 0 | 0 | — | 76 | 0 | 0 |
| —— whale L ..... | 24 | 0 | 0 | — | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Florence ½ chest | 2 | 15 | 0 | — | 2 | 18 | 0 |
| Pitch, Stockholm ..cwt. | 0 | 14 | 6 | — | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Quicksilver H .....lb. | 0 | 3 | 9 | — | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Raisins, bloom H ..cwt. | 3 | 18 | 0 | — | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Rice, Carolina ..... | 1 | 7 | 6 | — | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| —— East-India, none | | | | | | | |
| Rum, Jamaica ....gal. | 0 | 3 | 1 | — | 0 | 4 | 5 |
| —— Leeward I. L ... | 0 | 2 | 9 | — | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Saltpetre, East-Ind. L cwt. | 2 | 12 | 0 | — | 2 | 13 | 0 |
| Shellach L ..... | 5 | 0 | 0 | — | 10 | 5 | 0 |
| Silk, Thrown Italian L lb | 1 | 11 | 0 | — | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Silk, Raw ditto L ..... | 1 | 4 | 0 | — | 1 | 11 | 6 |
| —— China L ..... | 1 | 16 | 0 | — | 1 | 19 | 0 |
| —— Beng. L ....novi | 0 | 12 | 0 | — | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| —— Organzine ..... | 1 | 10 | 0 | — | 1 | 18 | 0 |
| Tallow, English H .cwt. | 3 | 2 | 0 | — | | | |
| —— Russia, white H..2 | 17 | 0 | — | 2 | 18 | 0 | |
| ——— ——yellow H | 3 | 0 | 0 | — | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Tar, Stockholm ....bar | 1 | 11 | 6 | — | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Tin in blocks .....cwt. | 6 | 6 | 0 | — | | | |
| Tobacco, Maryl. ....lb. | 0 | 0 | 5 | — | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| —— Virginia ..... | 0 | 0 | 4½ | — | 0 | 0 | 9½ |
| Wax, Guinea .....cwt. | 7 | 0 | 0 | — | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Whale-fins .....ton | 15 | 0 | 0 | — | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Wine, Red port .. pipe | 80 | 0 | 0 | — | 94 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Lisbon ..... | 80 | 0 | 0 | — | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Madeira ..... | 90 | 0 | 0 | — | 130 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Vidonia .....pipe | 69 | 0 | 0 | — | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Calcavella ..... | 84 | 0 | 0 | — | 95 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Sherry ....butt | 80 | 0 | 0 | — | 105 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Mountain L....pipe | 69 | 0 | 0 | — | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Claret ....hogs. | 80 | 0 | 0 | — | 94 | 0 | 0 |
| Yarn, Mohair L ....lb. | 0 | 4 | 2 | — | 0 | 8 | 0 |

N.B. H denotes *higher*, and L *lower*, since our last.

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

| | Sept. 4 | Sept. 11 | Sept. 18 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam - - | 35 9 | 35 9 | 35 9 |
| Ditto at sight - - | 35 1 | 35 1 | 35 1 |
| Rotterdam, e. f. - | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| Hamburgh - - | 34 2 | 34 2 | 34 2 |
| Altona - - - - | 34 3 | 34 3 | 34 3 |
| Paris - - - - | 24 6 | 24 6 | 24 6 |
| Ditto 2 us. - - | 24 10 | 24 10 | 24 10 |
| Bourdeaux - - | 24 10 | 24 10 | 24 10 |
| Cadiz - - - - | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ |
| Madrid - - - - | 38½ | 38½ | 39¼ |

| | Sept. 4 | Sept. 11 | Sept. 18 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bilboa - - - | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ |
| Leghorn - - - | 50¾ | 50¾ | 51 |
| Naples - - - | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| Genoa - - - | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| Venice, *N.C.* - - | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| Lisbon - - - | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| Oporto - - - | 64 | 64 | 63¾ |
| Dublin - - - | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| Cork - - - | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |

Agio on the Bank of Holland 5½ per cent.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portugal Gold, Coin and Bars - - - - - - - - - - per oz. | £4 | 0 | 0 |
| New Dollars - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Silver in Bars, standard - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 0 | 5 | 6 |

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## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

BEAN harvest just concluded, in the forward districts, will prove about half a crop; perhaps somewhat worse in inferior soils. Wheat from the threshing floor realises the most favourable prognostics which had been made: no late year has produced a sample so fine and weighty, and the quantity reaped is great, as was the breadth sown most extensive. As to the spring crops and seeds, circumstances confirm the opinion given last month. Turnips are partially a good crop, in general but middling. Of potatoes there may be considerable quantities, from the great breadth of land planted with them, and the quality will be good, but the acreable produce can be no where above a medium, and upon unfavourable soils it will be deficient. The culture of Swedish turnips has increased. In the southern counties much of the wheat has been put into the ground, and under most favourable circumstances.

The country has been most excessively distressed for keep, lean stock being so numerous, and no buyers; it is hoped, however, the present rains will afford considerable relief. Clover hay as high as 7, and meadow hay 6 guineas per load. Long wool has been some time on the decline, and the finest cloathing wool only holds its price. A late Smithfield market was one of the largest ever known; the number of beasts upwards 3500, sheep and lambs 20,500, with calves, pigs, &c. in proportion.

Smithfield,—Beef, 4s to 5s.—Mutton, and lamb ditto—veal, 3s. to 7s.—pork, 5s. to 7s.—bacon 6s. to 6s. 4d—Irish, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.—fat, 3s. 10s.

*Middlesex, Sept.* 25.

## AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended Sept. 12, 1807.

INLAND COUNTIES.

| | Wheat s. | d | Rye s. | d | Barley s. | d | Oats s. | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Middsx. | 71 | 4 | 46 | 11 | 39 | 2 | 35 | 11 |
| Surrey | 75 | 4 | 45 | 8 | 39 | 6 | 33 | 4 |
| Hertford | 68 | 0 | 35 | 1 | 39 | 3 | 27 | 8 |
| Bedford | 68 | 11 | | | 39 | 0 | 27 | 4 |
| Huntin | 66 | 1 | | | | | 25 | 8 |
| Northa. | 65 | 8 | 45 | 0 | 36 | 9 | 28 | 2 |
| Rutland | 73 | 0 | | | 41 | 6 | | |
| Leicest | 70 | 4 | 44 | 8 | 40 | 7 | 29 | 9 |
| Notting. | 76 | 10 | 45 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 32 | 2 |
| Derby | 79 | 0 | | | | | 30 | 6 |
| Stafford | 72 | 6 | | | 42 | 0 | 30 | 1 |
| Salop | 71 | 11 | 52 | 2 | | | 31 | 4 |
| Herefor | 68 | 8 | 44 | 8 | 32 | 8 | 31 | 3 |
| Wor'st | 70 | 8 | 43 | 4 | 36 | 1 | 26 | 2 |
| Warwic | 72 | 9 | 56 | 0 | 39 | 6 | 33 | 10 |
| Wilts | 69 | 4 | | | 39 | 0 | 34 | 4 |
| Berks | 72 | 6 | 53 | 4 | 38 | 2 | 33 | 4 |
| Oxford | 70 | 4 | | | 34 | 9 | 31 | 0 |
| Bucks | 69 | 0 | | | 40 | 8 | 32 | 10 |
| Brecon | 65 | 7 | 44 | 3 | 34 | 3 | 25 | 4 |
| Montgo. | 68 | 9 | | | | | 29 | 11 |
| Radnor. | 65 | 7 | | | 35 | 8 | 27 | 10 |

MARITIME COUNTIES.

| | Wheat s. | d | Rye s. | d | Barley s. | d | Oats s. | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Essex | 69 | 10 | 44 | 6 | 42 | 0 | 29 | 6 |
| Kent | 68 | 6 | 48 | 0 | 42 | 6 | 31 | 0 |
| Sussex | 68 | 6 | | | | | 36 | 0 |
| Suffolk | 62 | 1 | 46 | 4 | 35 | 6 | 28 | 8 |
| Cambridge | 66 | 8 | 41 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 25 | 2 |
| Norfolk | 62 | 4 | | | 34 | 9 | 32 | 7 |
| Lincoln | 71 | 0 | | | 43 | 1 | 26 | 2 |
| York | 70 | 1 | | | 35 | 10 | 29 | 9 |
| Durham | 74 | 1 | | | | | 31 | 0 |
| Northumberland | 66 | 1 | 50 | 4 | 40 | 0 | 31 | 3 |
| Cumberland | 77 | 2 | 61 | 5 | 41 | 11 | 30 | 3 |
| Westmorland | 83 | 10 | 64 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 30 | 4 |
| Lancaster | 75 | 7 | | | 40 | 7 | 29 | 1 |
| Chester | 67 | 11 | | | | | 27 | 9 |
| Flint | 74 | 10 | | | | | 27 | 4 |
| Denbigh | 79 | 10 | | | 40 | 0 | 30 | 5 |
| Anglesea | | | | | 36 | 0 | | |
| Carnarvon | 74 | 4 | | | 37 | 4 | 23 | 6 |
| Merioneth | 80 | 8 | | | 40 | 6 | 27 | 0 |
| Cardigan | 68 | 0 | | | 36 | 0 | | |
| Pembroke | 65 | 4 | | | 32 | 10 | 20 | 0 |
| Carmarthen | 72 | 0 | | | 35 | 6 | 20 | 0 |
| Glamorgan | 75 | 5 | | | 40 | 0 | 25 | 10 |
| Gloucester | 73 | 5 | | | 35 | 8 | 36 | 0 |
| Somerset | 77 | 0 | | | 35 | 2 | 27 | 6 |
| Monmouth | 77 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Devon | 78 | 8 | | | 37 | 2 | 27 | 6 |
| Cornwall | 83 | 11 | | | 39 | 10 | 25 | 0 |
| Dorset | 75 | 11 | | | 38 | 0 | | |
| Hants | 71 | 9 | | | 37 | 10 | 33 | 0 |

*Average of England and Wales.*

Wheat 71s 10d; Rye 48s 0d.; Barley 38s. 0d.; Oats 29s. 6d.; Beans 51s. 1d.; Pease 62s. 3d.; Oatmeal 46s. 1d.

## BILL of MORTALITY, from AUG. 25, to SEPT. 22, 1807.

| CHRISTENED. | | BURIED. | | Between | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males 619 | 1214 | Males, 583 | 1135 | | 2 and 5 - | 107 | 60 and 70 | 77 |
| Females 595 | | Females, 552 | | | 5 and 10 - | 5 | 70 and 80 | 83 |
| Whereof have died under two years old | | | 463 | | 10 and 20 - | 51 | 80 and 90 - | 22 |
| | | | | | 20 and 30 - | 71 | 90 and 100 - | 2 |
| | | | | | 30 and 40 - | 87 | | |
| | | | | | 40 and 50 - | 84 | | |
| | | | | | 50 and 60 - | 86 | | |

Peck Loaf, 3s. 8d. 3s 8d. 3s 8d. 3s. 8d.
Salt, 20s. per bushel, 4½ per lb.

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| D. | H. | Baro. | T.out | T. in. | H | C. | Wind. | | Rain 1.91 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 7 | 29.91 | 60 | 65 | 56 | 1 | s | 1 | |
| | 2 | 29.97 | 70 | 67 | 50 | 2 | s | 2 | . clear night |
| 2 | 7 | 30.05 | 56 | 64 | 56 | h | s | 1 | sun visible . fine |
| | 2 | 30.04 | 71 | 67.5 | 48 | 2 | sw | 1 | . clear night |
| 3 | 7 | 29.96 | 61.5 | 65 | 56 | 5 | ssw | 1 | . little rain , wind w and fine |
| N | 2 | 29 99 | 70.5 | 67.5 | 50 | 4 | w | 1 | . clear night |
| 4 | 7 | 30.11 | 56 | 63 | 57 | 0 | w | 1 | . cloudy . fine |
| | 2 | 30.12 | 70 | 67 | 47 | 3 | wsw | 1 | . clear night |
| 5 | 7 | 30.14 | 58 | 63 | 53 | 0 | wsw | 1 | . little cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.08 | 67 | 65.5 | 47 | 4 | s | 2 | . gentle rain . fine eve : cloudy |
| 6 | 7 | 29.99 | 61.5 | 67 | 57 | 5 | ssw | 1 | . little rain : fine |
| | 2 | 29.90 | 68.5 | 67 | 55 | 3 | s | 2 | . cloudy . little wet : drizzling |
| 7 | 7 | 30.00 | 63 | 67.5 | 61 | h | sw | 1 | drizzling : fine . cloudy |
| | 2 | 30 05 | 68 | 67.5 | 59 | 5 | wsw | 1 | drizzly . very dark . brighter and little rain |
| 8 | 7 | 30.05 | 61 5 | 65 5 | 60 | h | wnw | 1 | : rain |
| | 2 | 30 08 | 64.5 | 66.5 | 60 | h | nnw | 1 | . little rain . fine night . cloudy |
| 9 | 7 | 30.18 | 58.5 | 63 5 | 59 | 5 | N | 1 | . fine but hazy |
| | 2 | 30 18 | 67 | 66 | 55 | 3 | N | 1 | hazy . clear night : cloudy |
| 10 | 7 | 30.18 | 59 5 | 63.5 | 59 | 5 | N | 1 | . little rain |
| | 2 | 30.18 | 66 | 65 5 | 56 | 5 | N | 1 | . fine . cloudy : fine |
| 11 | 7 | 30.12 | 65 | 68 | 59 | | ENE | | fine . cloudy |
| | 2 | 29.99 | 73 | 67 | 52 | | ESE | | cloudy . little rain |
| 12 | 7 | 29.84 | 63 | 66.5 | 63 | | E | | cloudy . fine |
| | 2 | 29.90 | 71.5 | 68.5 | 55 | | SSW | | fine |
| 13 | 7 | 29.85 | 66 | 67.5 | 50 | | E | | rain . fine |
| | 2 | 29.87 | 76.5 | 71.5 | 50 | | WSW | | fine |
| 14 | 7 | 29.72 | 65 | 65 5 | 62 | | W | | much rain |
| | 2 | 29.82 | 68.5 | 70 | 55 | | W | | rain . fine . rain |
| 15 | 7 | 30.04 | 60 | 63.5 | 50 | | SW | | fine . cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.16 | 68 | 69 | 56 | | W | | cloudy |
| 16 | 7 | 30.35 | 64 5 | 67 | 57 | | W | | cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.36 | 71 | 70 5 | 54 | | W | | fine |
| 17 | 7 | 30. 9 | 64 | 68 | 57 | | NNW | | cloudy |
| | 2 | 30. 4 | 75 | 71 | 51 | | NNE | | fine |
| 18 | 7 | 30.25 | 62 | 67 | 60 | | E | | cloudy . fine |
| | 2 | 30.18 | 75.5 | 71.5 | 49 | | E | | fine |
| 19 | 7 | 30.10 | 62 | 68 | 61 | | E | | foggy . fine |
| | 2 | 30.08 | 74.5 | 71 | 53 | | ENE | | fine |
| 20 | 7 | 30.06 | 62 | 68.5 | 58 | | SE | | fine |
| | 2 | 30.08 | 76 5 | 73.5 | 51 | | W | | fine . rain |
| 21 | 7 | 30. 4 | 65 | 68.5 | 57 | | W | | foggy . fine |
| | 2 | 30.00 | 76 | 72 | 54 | | NNE | | fine . cloudy |
| 22 | | 30 00 | 61.5 | 67 | 55 | | W | | fine |
| | 2 | 29 99 | 71.5 | 71 | 50 | | WSW | | fine |
| 23 | 7 | 30 01 | 65.5 | 70 | 55 | | SW | | fine . cloudy |
| | 2 | 30 00 | 76 | 72 | 50 | | SW | | rain |
| 24 | 7 | 30 02 | 64.5 | 69 5 | 57 | | SW | | much rain |
| | 2 | 29.98 | 66 | 70 | 59 | | SW | | rain |
| 25 | 7 | 30.04 | 60 | 66 | 59 | | SW | | foggy . fine |
| | 2 | 30.08 | 71.5 | 69 | 52 | | SW | | fine |
| 26 | 7 | 30.14 | 60.5 | 67 | 58 | | WSW | | cloudy . fine |
| | 2 | 30.17 | 70.5 | 69 5 | 52 | | SW | | fine |
| 27 | 7 | 30.17 | 61.5 | 67 | 56 | h | SW | 1 | not cloudy . fine |
| | 2 | 30.07 | 76 | 71 | 50 | 2 | SE | 1 | . wind E . cloudy night . lightning |
| 28 | 7 | 29.85 | 67 | 70 | 57 | 5 | S | 1 | . little rain . more wind and fine : less wind |
| | 2 | 29.92 | 71 | 70.5 | 54 | 2 | SW | 1 | . clear night |
| 29 | 7 | 30.07 | 61 | 67.5 | 57 | 0 | SW | 1 | little rain |
| | 2 | 30.07 | 76 | 68 5 | 54 | 3 | WSW | 1 | clear night |
| 30 | 7 | 30.09 | 56 | 64.5 | 55 | 0 | SW | 1 | . cloudy . fine |
| | 2 | 30.11 | 67.5 | 66.5 | 49 | 2 | WSW | 2 | |
| 31 | 7 | 30.21 | 52.5 | 61.5 | 54 | 8 | W | 1 | cloudy . little wet |
| | 2 | 30.26 | 61 | 63.5 | 55 | 3 | WNW | 1 | hazy . cloudy . little rain . fine night |

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| 4 | 234 | 62½ | Do. | | Do. | 96⅜ | | 18 1-16th | | ¼ | | 62⅜ | | | | | | Par. | 20 19 |
| 5 | | 62⅜ | Do. | | Do. | 96⅞ | | 18⅛ | | | ¼ | | 7 11 16th | | | 177 | Par. | Par | 20 19 |
| 7 | | 62⅜ | Do. | | Do. | 97 | | Shut | | ¼ | | | | | | | | Par | 20 19 |
| 8 | | 62⅜ | Do. | | Do. | 96⅞ | | | | ¼ | | | 7 11-16th | | | 176 | 1 dis. | Par | 20 19 |
| 9 | | 62½ | Do. | | Do. | 96⅝ | | | | ¼ | | 62⅜ | | | | | Par. | Par | 20 19 |
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| 11 | | 62½ | Do. | | Do. | 96⅝ | | | | ¼ | | 62⅜ | | | | | Par. | Par | 20 19 |
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| 22 | Do. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | | 62⅜ | Do. | | Do. | 96⅜ | | | | | | 62⅜ | 7 11-16th | | | | Par. | 1s. pm | 20 19 |
| 24 | | 62½ | Do. | | Do. | 96⅜ | | | | Par | | 62½ | 7 11-16th | | | 174 | Par. | Par. | 20 19 |
| 25 | | 62⅜ | Do. | 61¼ | Do. | 96⅜ | | | | | | 62⅜ | 7 11-16th | | | | Par. | Par. | 20 19 |

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*Revd. Joseph Townsend.*

*Published by H.D. Symonds Nov. 1. 1807.*

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THE
# UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

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"We shall never envy the honours which wit and learning obtain in any other cause, if we can be numbered among the writers who have given ardour to virtue, and confidence to truth."—Dr. Johnson.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

*The Rev.* Joseph Townsend, *Rector of Pewsey, Wiltshire.*

THIS gentleman is the youngest son of Mr. Chauncy Townsend, formerly an eminent merchant in the city of London, and of the daughter of Governor Phipps, who presided many years at Bombay. His father inherited a rich estate, and was named Chauncy, from his uncle, Richard Chauncy, Esq. who for several years was governor of the East India Company, prior to the year 1755. But when this company began to acquire territorial dominions, and he found all opposition to their desire of further conquest nugatory, he retired, declaring, "he had witnessed their rise to the highest prosperity, as a commercial company, but would never preside to see their downfall, as territorial lords." Mr. Chauncy Townsend shewed an equally wise and independent spirit, during thirty years that he faithfully served his country in parliament. His eldest son was the late Alderman Townsend, who exhibited highly laudable disinterestedness; and though often courted by ministry, would never either accept place, pension, or even contract.

The subject of our memoir was born A.D. 1739, and was destined for the church, and as morals was the chief object of parental consideration, he received a private education; a system which, though it may have its disadvantages, for want of emulation, was abundantly counteracted in the present instance, by great literary ardour, which, even at this early period, was obliged rather to be corrected, than excited. His progress in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, French, and Spanish, and the Mathematics, was such as might be expected from superior talent and industry. Abundantly qualified, he was sent to Clare Hall, Cambridge, in the year 1759; an University much distinguished for the excellence of its discipline, and the studies of its members. Here he applied himself with diligence, not merely to the mathematics and metaphysics, but to his favourite pursuits of languages, natural history, and political economy. When he had finished his college education and taken his Bachelor's degree, being too young to hold a living, he prevailed on his father to let him study at Edinburgh, where the professors had acquired the highest celebrity in every branch of knowledge, but more particularly in medicine and anatomy. He became there the favourite pupil of the illustrious Cullen and Monro, and attended also all the other lectures. Thus stored with both ornamental and useful knowledge, in the year 1764, he took possession of the living of Pewsey, a rich benefice which had been previously purchased for him by his father.

In this sequestered vale he applied himself with fresh ardour to his studies, and made himself master of the Arabic and Caldee languages. If happiness is any where to be found on earth, it was in this fortunate valley. To the sacerdotal character Mr. Townsend superadded that of magistrate of the county, and also the friendly physician. Beloved by his congregation, none absented themselves from church; no quarrel arose, but it was hushed by his impartial decision; no vice, but it was stemmed by his authority; there no beggar was to be seen, no midnight revelling, no brawls, but every where peace, industry, and happiness. Perhaps it was the only spot in England, where no religious sectaries were to be found,



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and where actually an attorney was obliged to quit, who attempted to settle there, for want of employment.

The vicinity of Pewsey to Bowood, the residence of the Marquis of Lansdown, who was the Mæcenas of the age, rendered this country retirement extremely delightful; for when that distinguished nobleman was in the country, his house was filled with *all the talents* which Europe could exhibit, and he knew how to appreciate the rare knowledge and ability of Mr. Townsend, whom he also received as his confidential friend. After residing a few years on his living at Pewsey, the Marquis of Lansdown, being married, wished Mr. Townsend to go with him to Ireland, to introduce the Marchioness to his relations there, afterwards on the continent, which was accepted.

On his return back to England he went on a visit to see his sister, who had lately been married to Colonel Williams of Carnanton, in Cornwall, and there he became intimately acquainted with the minerals and other rich fossil productions of that county. His brother-in-law having mines in his possession, afforded him also a fine opportunity of attending to the science of geology, of which he may be said now to be a complete adept. After this he probably thought of settling for good, at Pewsey, having met with a Cornish lady of great beauty, many accomplishments, a strong natural understanding, well-cultivated mind, and most amiable manners. He proposed himself, was gladly accepted, and married in Cornwall, and returned with his bride to Pewsey, where he had every flattering prospect of continual happiness. This felicity existed several years. But the decree was passed, and notwitstanding physicians from all parts were sent for, and the great knowledge of Mr. Townsend in the healing art, the etherial soul sought its regions, and now rests in the bosom of its God.

These are severe losses in the estimate of private happiness, and Mr. Townsend could not but feel it with an acuteness proportioned to the estimation of the object thus torn from him. His friend, Lord Lansdown, seeing with regret how little reason and philosophy, even religion, could avail under such trying circumstances, and fearful of a settled despondency, took upon himself to be Mr Townsend's physician, and advised him to attempt to dissipate his grief by travelling; and in order to interest his mind the more, recommended his exploring Spain, a country then little understood; but first to visit Paris. He could hardly refuse the friendly advice coming from such a quarter; he took with him a letter to a Spanish nobleman, the Duke of Infantada, who was to introduce the traveller to the Count d'Aranda, the ambassador of Spain, both then in Paris. In this interesting capital he became acquainted with all their *savans*, amongst whom we may mention Mon. Sage, the master of the mint; Dolomieu, who lectured in the Jardin des Plants; Mon. Besson and Romé de l'Isle, great adepts in mineralogy; Mon. Necker and the Abbé Morellet, celebrated for their great knowledge of political economy; and Marmontel, whose playful genius enlivened every company, and whose pen could at all times command an easy passage to the heart.

To prove how judicious was the advice of the noble Marquis, who requested to have from Mr. Townsend his observations on what he met with, he first sent him the description of Paris, not of its theatres, coffee-houses, and amusements, but of its state as to learned men, and their collections, and which, indeed, is better detailed in Mr. Townsend's "Journey through Spain, with remarks in passing through France," than in any other work whatever. As such it is quoted by Dr. Smith, in his Tour on the Continent, as so completely satisfactory, as to be referred to, and passed over by him, when mentioning Paris.

We shall have now to trace the traveller entering into Spain. His account of the Pyrenees is extremely interesting, where the causes of barrenness and fertility is explained; and it reflects the highest honour on the prime minister, Count Florida Blanca, that, in order to assist Mr Townsend's researches, he granted him letters of the strongest recommendation to the several governors of provinces, to the

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archbishops and bishops, to the most distinguished personages, and men of science; and hence likewise the truth of the details, which few others could have acquired, and, probably, no other person would have had the *acumen* to have entered upon; so much does this journey excel the ordinary books of travels, and might with greater propriety be called "A complete Statistical Account of Spain, as it appeared in the Years 1780 and 1787." The language is clear and perspicuous, and it is so intermixed with observations and anecdotes, that though excessively learned, it can never be said to tire even the common reader. It is published in three octavo volumes, ornamented with several plates from Mr. Townsend's own drawings, and has already passed through two editions, and will ever continue to be a most interesting performance.

We have next to trace Mr. Townsend returned from his foreign journey, loaded with information, which he communicated to an admiring public in the work before cited, and, as if the lot of man was never to be happy, he was invited by the Marquis of Lansdowne to accompany him to the west of England, where the Marchioness was ordered for her health; and accepting the proposal the healed wound was opened afresh, and he had to see in another, that misery he had himself endured, and remained the winter with his friends at Saltram in Cornwall. Here he found opportunity to renew his natural thirst after mineralogy, and to acquire additional knowledge in geology.

Returning to Pewsey, the happy vale, he paid every attention to the education of his family. With a heart so open to benevolence, and once so happy in domestic enjoyment, it might be expected that Mr. Townsend would not remain for ever single. Seven years of widowhood had elapsed, when this gentleman chose as his second companion, the widow of Sir John Clarke, an admiral of the British navy; a lady of large fortune, and every way suited to Mr. Townsend. No choice could have been made more prudent or more happy. This amiable and accomplished lady, though bred in courts, condescended to take upon herself the charge of a young and numerous family, and felt perfectly content in the seclusion at Pewsey.

In the Journey through Spain, many judicious observations occur, on the effects which different governments produce on mankind, but the plan of a tour does not admit entering so widely upon that subject as its importance deserves. Having matured his observations by an actual survey of modern Europe, by frequent conversation on the subject, at Bowood, with a most enlightened and well-known statesman, by the intercourse with men of the first talent of all countries, who were assembled there, and who now dared to open a free converse, he prepared in the vale of Pewsey "Thoughts on Despotic and Free Governments, as connected with the happiness of the Governor and the Governed," a work of very singular merit. It is here that we observe an admirable display of deep reading and reflection, an accurate knowledge of modern and ancient history, a great benevolence towards the whole human race, and a most liberal policy. It is here that he paints in glowing colours the horrors of despotism, the misery of a despot—that he contemplates the operation of laws under different governments,—that he investigates the nature of taxes, that he considers the establishment of our House of Commons, the advantages of toleration, trade, agriculture, population, the different ranks of people, the army, protection and allegiance, confidence and jealousy, the stability and instability of empires, &c.

He next turned his attention to the defects in our poor laws, and was the first, I believe, who published on their baneful operation to society at large, and even to the poor themselves. In his "Observations on the Poor Laws," he advances some new positions* respecting population, and demonstrates the evils resulting from the present modes adopted for relieving the poor, pointing out at the same time several good amendments.

* These have since made a great noise in the publication of Malthus "On Population."



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Just as fire is struck out from the flint by the collision of the steel, so an apparent accident produced for the public another work. A fever of the putrid kind had for some time prevailed in the village of Pewsey. Mr. Townsend, like a good angel, was seen every where attending the poor, and arresting the arm of death. Worn down with care and fatigue, his body became enfeebled, and predisposed to catch the infection. Long he struggled against the assailing enemy, but which at last confined him to his bed. A neighbouring physician was sent for, and Lord Lansdown sent another from Bowood. They soon gave up all as lost, and could not afford Lady Clarke even a single ray of hope. Dr. Thornton, a physician of great sagacity and decision, came from London, and at once discarding the practice then pursued, he rekindled the nearly expiring lamp of life, recruited the exhausted powers, and safely conducted him through a fever, which lasted one and twenty days.

When in a state of perfect convalescence, contemplating the condition of medical practice, and reasoning from his own experience, and now from his own feeling, he planned out and executed the "Elements of Therapeutics, or the Art of Healing," in one volume.

Although this is not the production of a physician, in the strict sense of the word, the reader will remember that it is the labour of the favourite pupil of Dr. Cullen, who pursued his medical studies *con amore*, with that zeal which an ardent desire to be serviceable to his fellow-creatures inspires, and had for years practised solely to do good, never having occasion to yield to the caprices of the rich, and hence better enabled to judge of the efficacy of remedies.

His doctrine of fevers, as originating in the primæ viæ, is new, and to be removed, in the first instance, by cathartics, is also new, and has since been usurped by Dr. Hamilton, of Edinburgh, as his discovery. When discoursing on putrid Fever, he relates his own case, and pays many just encomiums on the practice of Dr. Thornton. Mr Townsend's idea, in states of weakness of getting at the irritable principle, by cleansing the primæ viæ, and then having recourse to tonics in spasmodic diseases, is also new.

For clearness of arrangement, distinction of causes, and decisive methods of cure, this work is excelled by none; and though the author mentions in his preface, that it was solely designed for the clergy, who wish to be of service from their learning and advice to their needy parishioners, and families remote from any medical advice, we would recommend this work to every practitioner of physic, as well as the "Physician's Vade Mecum," which we shall have occasion next to mention.

This useful compendium contains, in short, the symptoms of each disease, arranged after an improved system of Cullen's Nosology, also the classification of remedies, and select formulæ. It has already run through many editions.

From his continued intercourse at Bowood, Mr. Townsend had occasion to remark the want of religion amongst the higher ranks of life, not always restrained even by the presence of the clergyman, and he drew up a "Volume of Sermons," chiefly designed for the perusal of persons in the higher ranks of life, to inspire in them religious sentiments, fortify resolution, and make them not ashamed to confess the cross of Christ amidst scoffers.

Another work, by the same author, is announced in the preface to the sermons, the Character of Moses, as an historian, a lawgiver, and a prophet; to compose which, the ingenious writer mentions it having occupied his constant attention through the course of fifty years. It would be foreign to our purpose to enter into the merits or intention of a work not before the public, but from the deep learning of the writer, we make no doubt it will deserve, when published, a place on the shelf of every library.

It is surely a charming contrast, to compare the meritorious acts of worthies, who cultivate the arts of peace and religion with those ferocious feats of human monsters who are desolating the world; of such who convert the garden into the wilderness, and increase the natural sorrows of the world, with those who render the

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plains smiling, and the human race around them good and happy. How different must the balance also strike in the day of reckoning, in another world! By attention to his parish, his clergyman has so instructed the farmers in the cultivation of their lands, that these now yield double the quantity of corn*, the number and comfort of houses are much increased, the families augmented; and though owing to war, he has failed in confirming an extensive manufacture, yet productive labour is universally established.

Like Thebes, which emerged from obscurity during the life-time of Epaminondas, so Pewsey, from a populous village, will soon become a town, perhaps a city. It had once but one entrance, a road scarcely passable for a waggon; now, through the activity of Mr. Townsend, as magistrate, and his own generous subscriptions, it is connected by good roads to all the great towns leading to Bath; and extraordinary as it would appear, a navigable canal† now runs by its side, which is to connect London, Bath, and Bristol; so much is this place indebted to the activity of this meritorious individual.

We shall conclude by observing, that Mr. Townsend stands conspicuous as a perfect model for a clergyman, resident on his own parish; and if his exalted merits ultimately fail in placing him on the bench of bishops, it will be that superlative knowledge and active zeal too often escapes that notice which they claim, and the meed of virtue is reserved for another and better world.

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*On the* Varieties *in the* Human Species. *By* Sonnini.

MAN rarely confines his views to himself; he loves to contemplate what surrounds him—to observe what is foreign to him; forgetting that nature has made him the chief object of her care, his curiosity impels him towards what is unknown to him; and accustomed to seek in vain in these objects, that happiness which can flow only from himself, he thus prefers to study the multitude of beings over which the Creator has ordained him to reign as the most perfect work of his hands. Hence the small number of good observations that exist relative to the various modifications of the exterior forms of the different races of men, and particularly on the dissimilarity of their moral forms, that is of their manners and customs.

In another respect, since our globe has been inhabited, the augmentation of population in some parts, the spirit of inquietude and agitation, the madness of conquests, the violence of invasion, and forced or voluntary migrations, have all concurred to intermingle the races; room has been given in the great family of human nature for ancient alliances, which have changed the physiognomy of nations, and confounded their features. None but savage nations, or those among whom civilization has not yet made much progress, have preserved, physically and morally, their aboriginal figure; every where else it is altered, and often so much so as to be no longer recognizable, and extremely difficult to fix the limits between two different races, or to trace the line of demarcation which separates them.

Geographical divisions do not always serve as a guide to this recognizance; the same countries are no longer inhabited by the same people; neighbouring, and often distant, nations have become confounded with the original inhabitants; they have formed with them new shades which, by new mixtures, have intirely effaced the primitive character, the original type, and have replaced them by foreign lineaments, which last have again become confounded with other strange and remote features.

Entire nations have disappeared from the face of the earth, while others hardly leave any traces of their ancient existence, and of their primitive constitution. Many countries have been successively invaded by different nations, which, by contract-

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* A Dissertation on the Food of Plants, by Mr. Townsend, may be seen in the Bath Agricultural Papers.

† To this plan, first started by Mr. Townsend, upwards of 100,000 pounds have been subscribed, and this public work is now considerably advanced.

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ing alliances between them and the natives, have given birth to races so completely adulterated, that it is impossible to decide to which they belong. Here, colonies of conquerors have driven men from their natal home; these, more ferocious yet, they have exterminated the peaceful beings, whose territories they had invaded. In all the Archipelago, in the gulf of Mexico, there does not remain a single American; nothing is to be seen there but whites, descendants of the first usurpers, blacks reduced to the most barbarous slavery, and mongrels which have issued from their alliances. In the United States of America, the indigenous inhabitants have been destroyed, or driven away, so that there is not now one to be found there.

It is besides necessary that all the people of the earth should be known. Vast countries are yet new to observation, and there yet remains many lands to be discovered. In the regions which were most anciently inhabited, and the most populous, in India, for example, fragments of ancient colonies have been preserved in the midst of the most violent concussions which have shaken these fine countries. I will cite only a single example from an English author, who has written upon a people, or rather the wrecks of a people, of whom we have no idea: these are the *Jattes*, descendants of *Ram-gi*. From the most remote times they were husbandmen, and to this day they honour, in an especial manner, agriculture. Their chiefs resided at Agra, and they were the masters of a considerable country. But since their nation was conquered by Nadjar-Kan, it has fallen into oblivion; its possessions became the prey of the conqueror, and it is reduced to the town of Barfoor, the capital of the country, which remains to them. The chief retains the title of Rajah; he is at once their civil and religious chief. The religion of the Jattes is the same as that of the Hindoos; they are the only ones in India who sacrifice to the *Father*, Sun, and to the *Moon*. Their women are olive-complexioned and meagre; they are very fecund, but they cease to breed at the age of five and thirty. They are perhaps the most attractive of all the women of this part of the earth; the beauty of their eyes is particularly remarkable, and their mild lustre forbids him who gazes to think of their dark complexion, or of their habitually-meagre forms.

In Europe, even in the midst of the great mass of people with which it is peopled, do we not meet with mixtures limited to a small portion of land, and which present, both morally and physically, marked differences that are perpetuated with greater or less duration, according to the sort of obstacles which they interposed against alliances with neighbouring nations, or with those who are co-partners of the soil and its productions. And these isolated and distinct societies are not so rare as we may imagine. In modern times these individual groups have been recognized, and have shewn a dissimilarity so marked in their form, and principally in their customs, that they must be regarded as forming a race of beings distinct from those among whom they live.

It has been, for example, only a few years since the difference was discovered between the people of the little island, or to speak more properly, of the peninsula of Portland, and the rest of the inhabitants of England. This maritime division of Great Britain, agreeable, fertile, and celebrated for its fine quarries, of a calcareous and very compact sort of stone, is inhabited by the most beautiful men; their forms, though robust, are nevertheless very elegant, and they exhibit at the same time a model of the graces and of strength; but their manners are still more remarkable than their exterior, and separate them more decidedly from the rest of the English*. One of the most singular of their customs, and the origin of which is lost in its antiquity, is that which they follow in the unions which they contract among themselves. They never marry until the woman of whom they made choice, is with

* See the description of the Eddystone Light House, London, 1796; and the Bibliotheque Britannique, for the month of April, same year, p. 611.

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child; and what is still more extraordinary, is that such a custom, which appears to open the door to licentious desires, is in fact no such thing; it is only a proof, which they consider as indispensable, before engaging in the indissoluble ties of marriage; but these ties once completed, conjugal fidelity suffers no spot, and the faith once pledged is never violated. The parish registers in 1796, bore only one natural child during the space of one hundred and fifty years. The assiduities of a young man who intend marriage, supposes always at Portland, complete proofs. As soon as symptoms of pregnancy appear, the woman apprises her mother of it; the mother communicates it to the father, who in his turn informs the father of the lover, and this last tells his son it is now time to marry. But if this previous connexion have no consequences, that is, if the women do not prove with child, they merely conclude that Providence has not destined them to come together, they therefore separate; the honour of the young girl is considered as spotless, and a new lover enters the lists with no more repugnance than if she was a widow, who had not already given to another the greatest testimony of attachment. The workmen of London, whom they sent to Portland to work at the materials for the famous Eddystone light-house, were at first enchanted with the easy and delightful reception they met with from the girls of the island. Many of them, in due time, became pregnant; but when they demanded marriage in consequence, the citizens turned a deaf ear to it. There was, in consequence, a general insurrection of all the women; they threatened to drive the Londoners with stones from the island; and those who did not agree to marry the objects of their toying, were forced to fly, and never appear there again. From that period the ancient custom has been re-established, and it is rigorously observed. This little country of Portland is surrounded with rocks, which render it inaccessible on all sides, except by a single strait, defended by a strong castle. Separated from the rest of mankind by a natural barrier, offering no temptation to their avidity, this colony who lived there have been able to preserve their manners and ancient customs. On elevated mountains, and difficult of access, may also be found other people, who in their social system recall the history of the ancient nations from which they have descended. It is thus, that on the tops of the Vosges the philosopher may discover the simplicity of the Gaulish manners and customs, and the valorous and independent horde who have fixed liberty upon the rocks of Maina, present all the characters of the Spartans, their ancestors.

From what has been here advanced, it is easy to conclude that it is impossible to establish an exact division between the different races of man. It is in vain, with the compass in our hands, to look on a map for the boundaries of a country occupied by this primitive race, or to measure the different angles which are to be observed in the heads of its inhabitants; nothing but indecision in the one, and in the other, can be obtained. Political history may trace with exactitude in nations, the line of separation between the different powers which they have formed; but natural history has not the same advantages, because various alliances have confounded their moral and physical traits, and given birth to such a multiplicity of shades, that we can neither arrive at the knowledge of them all, nor disentangle them in a positive manner.

Yet there are persons accustomed to methodical, but often arbitrary, divisions, who have pretended that they could class men in the same manner as they have classed animals. They have divided them into masses restricted to large portions of the globe; and they have represented, as very regular, an order which rests, in fact, on a basis without foundation.

Faithful to the plan which they have adopted, they have looked upon man only with regard to his external qualities; and in their systematic arrangement, they have scarcely paid attention to the most important object, and at the same time the most worthy of being examined, the manners and customs which constitute the genius of a people; so that their labour is rather a very superficial anatomy

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of nations, than the natural history of those great human societies. However imperfect, and however uncertain this manner of contemplation may be, yet it will be curious to behold, under one point of view, the labours of the principal authors who have adopted this principle.

The first who distributed human nature into great varieties, is an anonymous writer, whose memoir was inserted in the *Journal des Savans*, towards the latter end of the seventeenth century.* This first variety which his system establishes, comprises all Europe, Lapland excepted, Eastern Asia, the whole of North Ameria, and Africa; the second occupies the rest of Africa; the third the rest of Asia, with the islands of the south; and the fourth is confined to Lapland!

The same number of divisions has been adopted by Linnæus; but he has given to them the same extent as to the four grand divisions of the earth: Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The man of America is, according to this celebrated naturalist, of a copper colour, choleric and *straight*†. His hair is black, flat, and thick; his nostrils large; his face is covered with red spots, and his chin almost beardless. He is obstinate, contented, and free; he paints skilfully in red, and is conducted solely by habit. The European is white, sanguine, and muscular; he has blue eyes and long flaxen hair; his mind is light, flexible, and fit for discoveries; he covers himself with tight clothes, and customs govern him. The Asiatic, continues Linnæus, has a livid complexion, a melancholy temperament, and a coarse body‡. His hair is black, and his eyes of a blackish hue; he is grave, and loves pomp and luxury; he covers himself with ample and roomy vestments; he is directed by opinion. The African is black, flegmatic, and large. He has black and curly hair, a shining skin, a short flat nose, thick lips; he is artful, indolent, and negligent; he rubs himself with grease, and is guided only by whim and fantasy.*

Gmelin, who published the thirteenth edition of the *Sytema Naturæ* justly dissatisfied with the division of Linnæus, purposed to substitute for it another which is hardly more exact, being founded on the different shades of colours. The white man, whose forms approach the nearest to perfection, would be the inhabitant of almost all Europe, of Asia between the Obi, the Caspian Sea, Mount Imaüs, and the Ganges; Northern Asia, and even the Greenlanders, and the Esquimaux; the race of tawny men, with their hair, flat figure, small eyes, would occupy the other countries of Europe;—the black, with curly hair, flat nose, thick lips, would be spread over all Africa, excepting the north part; the men of a copper complexion would compose the whole of the American race, except the Greenlanders and the Esquimaux; lastly, the brown man, with a large nose and thick hair, would constitute the population of the South Sea, and the greater part of the islands of the Indian sea.

In order to approach still nearer to truth, Hunter has fixed seven varieties in the human species, that of the blacks, namely, Ethiopians, &c.; that of the partly black, or Moors, and the inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope; that of the copper coloured, occupying the East Indies; that of the red, or Americans; that of the tawny, namely, Tartars, Arabs, Persians, Chinese, &c.; that of the brown, in which are comprised the men of the South of Europe, such as Spaniards, &c. as well as the Turks, Abyssinians, Somoides, and Laplanders; and lastly, the variety of whites, which extend over the rest of Europe, in Georgia, Mingrelia, and Hurdistan.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

* In the year 1684. p. 133.

† *Rectus:* in this, no doubt, he alludes to stature, and not to a quality of the mind or to a virtue. But this deserves to be accurately explained. Seeking to be concise, he has rendered himself obscure.

‡ Luridus, melancholicus, rigidus.

* Syst. Nat. *Homo.*

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LETTER XIII.—*On the Management of the Affairs of the Poor.*

WHEN any new scheme is intended to be passed into a law, it is generally introduced by the proposer, with a long and flowery speech, to induce the listening audience to believe that they have carefully considered the principles, and the great and important consequences which will immediately follow upon their plan being adopted; when all they know of their subject is from a hint or an idea thrown out by another person, and it is often taken up without considering whether it will be of sufficient energy to resist the evils it is intended to counteract.

Mr. Whitbread having read in the Rev. Mr. Malthus's publication, that the leading principle for lessening our parochial burdens, would be "to elevate, as much as possible, the general character of the lower order of the people, and to draw a marked line between the dependant and the independent poor," he hath hastily concluded that this is the best method of proceeding, to check a further increase of our parochial burdens; and that this can only be accomplished by building cottages for labourers, and schools for the instruction of their children.

Education will certainly tend to polish the rough manners of men, to refine their thoughts, and exalt their ideas; but the great question is, whether a slight knowledge of letters will correct the evil propensities and mend the heart, and arm the mind with fortitude to resist the evil examples of the present day. If we are not certain it will do this, the extending of the prospects of the poor beyond the narrow limits of their station, is the direct way to make them discontented, and to render them miserable. Who would till the ground? Who would toil and sweat? Who would bear the heat and burden of the day, to procure a scanty and a homely pittance, if they had the means in their hands of bursting their fetters, and going forth from the cottage, from labour, and from poverty, to take their chance in the lottery of human life?

If there be so much depending upon the education of the poor, how does it happen that in the course of twenty years we do not experience something of its salutary effects in lessening our poor's rates? In the parish schools of London and Westminster, not less than 213,240 children have been educated since the year 1777, and in a manner very far superior to what is proposed, or can even be expected, under Mr. Whitbread's bill.

By the returns of the officers to parliament A.D. 1803, the number of children instructed in the schools of industry only in England and Wales, amounted to 21,589, exclusively of children in different charity and sunday schools, which will add considerably to the number in the whole kingdom, and the total amount cannot be less than between thirty and forty thousand.

Is not this a sufficient trial to shew whether this plan of education, which is proposed, is of itself equal to the promoting of the cause of industry, sobriety, and of a religious conversation; and can we not prove that our parochial burdens have not been lightened by it? But facts shall speak for themselves.

In the year 1776, the poor's rates in England and Wales amounted to 1,720,316*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; at Easter, 1783, we have the sum of 2,167,749*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; and at Easter 1803, the sum of 5,348,205*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

As this enormous advance is within our own memories, and ought to be known by every member of parliament, must not the public conclude that either Mr. Whitbread hath not attended to what is passed, or that he is determined to persist in defiance of all experience, because the Rev. Mr. Malthus hath informed him, that if we hope for any relaxation of our parochial burdens, the leading principle to lessen it must be to exalt the character of the poor, and that it must be done by education?

I believe, from the facts I have here produced, that it will be evident to every person of a common understanding, that we want a code of laws of a very different description from any which are now offered us, to check the alarming increase of our parochial rates.



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But a part of Mr. Whitbread's plan is the building of cottages for the village poor.

They who are unacquainted with the method of passing bills into a law, will hardly believe, that while Mr. Whitbread was busily employed in pressing forward his own statute for the building of cottages, he should silently let another bill pass on unopposed for demolishing them. The bill alluded to, is for inclosing what is called a minnis in Kent, and for taking down the cottages.

If we are to pass statutes to demolish the habitations of the poor that we may erect others for them at the public expence, are we not sacrificing the interest of a large body of the community to promote the advantage of a few landholders? while they who are not benefited by the inclosures are called upon to contribute their part towards accomplishing this new system for elevating the character of the poor.

I have read that not less than 216 acts have passed during the present reign, for the inclosing of commons, and of course for the demolishing of cottages, and for distressing of the poor inhabitants. If we include the two preceding reigns, it is said that 2280 bills have received the royal assent for inclosures, and about 2,800,000 acres of land have been inclosed by them, but it will be difficult to say how many cottagers have been driven from their hovels. They have not only been dispossessed of their habitations, but their garden for the cultivation of potatoes, from the feeding of a cow, a few sheep, and a pig, but from fuel for baking their bread, and other culinary purposes; and it hath entailed distress upon thousands.

If we reverse this picture it will be seen, that in every part of the kingdom the face of the country hath put on a different aspect since the inclosing system hath been introduced. Stately houses have been erected, pleasure grounds and gardens have succeeded to unproductive heaths, and cultivation and industry have produced fields waving with corn, and yielding a plentiful crop; but let it be remembered, that in making room for these pleasing improvements, the poor have been driven to seek a shelter where they could find it.

Mr. Whitbread may perhaps have observed the distresses which have followed close upon the poor in the neighbouring villages, by enclosing Enfield Chace. The cottagers who had been accustomed to the privilege of commonage, and to have the run of a cow, a few sheep or black cattle, cannot now keep a goose; and the little land that hath been allotted them they could not inclose, and they have been obliged to part with it for sixteen or twenty pounds; and if common fame be not a liar, two or three families have been compelled to crowd into a small cottage, and like their ancestors of old, when Julius Cæsar visited our island, have been glad to lodge together in the same room, and a promiscuous intercourse of the sexes hath been the consequence.

It is right that every poor family should have a separate habitation, that they may not be driven into the midst of temptations; and it is as right that they who have dispossessed them of the right of commonage, and of their cottage, and have reaped the advantage of six or seven hundred a year, should find them another near their work.

Why are the poor suffered to alienate the small portion of land allotted them in bills of inclosure? Have they any more than a life estate in it? And ought not trustees to be appointed, as in cases of charity, to preserve it for the poor from age to age? And if sold to make room for the park, or the pleasure ground of the lord, or the esquire, ought not the sums which are produced by the sale to be funded, and the interest applied from time to time, to pay their rent, or procure them necessaries? If this plan had been uniformly pursued from the beginning of the inclosing system, it may be a question whether we should have wanted cottages for the village poor?

When collectors of taxes find it impossible for the people to pay those which are already imposed on them, surely it is neither wise nor prudent, in times like the present, to endeavour to impose an additional burden of upwards of one million, and a consider-

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able yearly sum, to try a very doubtful, if not a fruitless project, where it may be questioned whether it be within the limits of a probability to produce any saving to the public.

It is much to be feared that blindness, in part, hath happened unto England, as it did to Israel of old; or, so far as to induce us to believe that our resources can never be exhausted: when all the shallow streams are already nearly dried up; and when men, employed in public works, bring in bills to the amount of 150,000l. after they are over-paid; when such facts are proved, may it not be doubted whether all the riches of the universe would be sufficient to support the abuses which have been practised?

When our legislators are speaking of the poor, they but seldom mention any other description of them but cottagers; and they seem totally silent about our idle and drunken artificers and manufacturers, who want a house of correction prepared for them in every district, which would tend much more to mend their morals, and elevate their character, than fifty schools in the same circuit.

[*To be continued.*]

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BLASPHEMY OF MILTON.

*Sir,*

IN reply to the letter of your Oxford correspondent, on what is stiled "A Blasphemy of Milton," inserted in page 28 of your Magazine for July last, I beg leave to refer him, in vindication of our great poet, to the sacred scriptures, where he will find instances of "Blasphemy as unequivocally impious." Milton's *blasphemous* lines are,

"*Evil* into the mind of God, or man
"May *come* and go, so unapproved, and
"leave
"No spot, or blame behind," &c."
Par. Lost, B. v. l. 117.

At the 6th v. of the 1st ch. of the book of Job, which is a poetical history of the man whose trials are recorded, your Oxford correspondent will find Satan admitted into the presence of God himself. Now, considering that this is not to be taken in the strict literal sense, as if Satan, supposing him to be *Evil* personified—and I think it is not difficult to prove that this *being* is so to be understood throughout the *whole* of S.S.—were *actually* admitted into the presence of God, our great poet's expressions likewise must not be taken in the strict literal sense. This heavy charge of blasphemy is removed from Milton, when we interpret him as we must in the instance before us interpret S.S.

Michaiah's vision in 1st of Kings, ch. 22, v. 19, 22, might be adduced as a similar instance of the necessity of interpreting these passages of the S.S. figuratively.

Your correspondent will turn to the passage itself, and will, I trust, find that there is little difference between Milton's *Blasphemy* and these two descriptions taken from S.S. In both God is represented as in the midst of angels; in both an *evil* spirit is represented, bent on mischief, and ready to do all the hurt God would give him leave to do; in both the *evil* spirit is represented under the power of God, and not able to do any thing but by his leave; in both the representations seem contrived to bring down *invisible* things to the meanest human capacity. If we interpret S.S. in this manner why not Milton?

A veneration for our great poet, and a much higher veneration for the holy scriptures, prompt me to exculpate Milton from the charge of Blasphemy, and to offer an explanation of two similar passages in S.S. which by misrepresentation or misconstruction, are liable to a similar charge.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.
*H—f—d, near Morpeth,* W. B.
*Sept.* 10, 1807.

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*On the* SYSTEME DE LA NATURE, *&c.*

SIR,

WITHOUT being able to answer precisely, the chief query of your correspondent Quæstiuncula, (see Universal Mag. for July, p 12.) I can inform him what was said here, on the publication of the *Systeme* in English, by Dr. Hodgson, about the year 1794. I know not where, or by whom, Q—— could have heard the work attributed to D'Alembert, a thing, I believe, never before thought of; nor has the style or com-



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position the smallest resemblance to the manner of that writer. It has been generally supposed to have been written by Diderot, and yet the same difficulty remains, as with respect to D'Alembert: it is neither in the manner of Diderot, nor would his warm head have ever endured the labour of such a concatenated and operose system. From the best enquiries I have been able to make, Mirabaud was an assumed name; the times in which the book was originally published being dangerous for an avowal of the real author. It is singular that he should not be known during the ascendancy of the philosophers or atheists, when there could be no motive for concealment; or that such an author as Mirabaud, if he ever existed, should be unknown at Paris, and yet that, I am informed, was the case. Some of our pious writers indeed, have certified such a man as Mirabaud, for the purpose, it appears, of making him commit suicide from remorse, a counterpart of the holy cheat of Diderot's and D'Alembert's death-bed recantation, a dread of which imposition it was, according to report, that urged David Hume so strictly to enjoin the publication of all that passed during his last moments. It was reported also, that Hume had full proof of the forgery of Bishop Burnet, in his account of the repentance of Lord Rochester. It is probable that some light might be obtained, as to the real author of the *Systeme de la Nature*, among the Parisian booksellers; it however, never had much circulation in France, still less here, where the translation dropped dead from the press. Indeed, no reasonings of that kind ever met with attention in this country, where we are content to drink our port or our porter, without fatiguing our brains with laborious doubts. The book, however, might prove a salutary exercise for the minds of some of our fanatical bigots.

Some of those tracts announced by the same author, were really published, according to my recollection, and may perhaps be found noticed in a book intituled, "Anecdotes of the French Nation."

*London.* INCERTUS.

MEMOIRS *of* WILLIAM JULIUS MICKLE, *Translator of the Lusiad.*

[*Continued from page* 117.]

HIS hopes were in some degree revived by the long-expected answer from Lord Lyttleton, which was written with much courtly politeness; and Mickle in his reply, ventures to undeceive his Lordship respecting the disingenuous proceeding, of having assumed a false signature. Many other letters passed between Mickle and his patron, and the poet began to form sanguine hopes of preferment and emolument. His lordship animadverted with efficient freedom upon our author's MS. poems, and Mickle received his corrections with humility and gratitude. Perhaps, indeed, he shewed more complacency to his suggestions that true genius warrants: but if his pride might sometimes be hurt by the pertinacity of his lordship's amendments, his vanity was flattered by the complimentary language and the expressions of praise, with which his letters often abounded.

Having been now about two years in London, without any other means of subsistence than what he received from his brothers, or procured by writing for the periodical prints, he determined to try what dependance he could place upon his patron's interest in procuring him a settlement at home or abroad. He wrote to Lord Lyttleton upon the subject, and at last an interview was appointed. Of this interview he gives the following minute account in a letter to his brother:

"After waiting a large half hour, and hearing a Don all in lace dismissed, I was introduced, and received with his ordinary good nature, and made to sit down. He began with an apology for not sending for me sooner; —mentioned his great hurry; he then told me he was afraid he could do little, but that his reason for not writing me was that he might see me, and understand fully what I would have him to do, which he would as far as possible. (I shall repeat here his sentences as nearly *verbatim* as I can,) 'You want me to recommend

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you to my brother*; I am afraid that would be of no real service to you. He has some offices to dispose of, I suppose that is what you want; but he has so many people in the island always ready, and obliged to promise to, that before a place falls, it is perhaps a year or two bespoke: to be sure my recommendation would have great weight with him, but you see it would be some years before it would be of any service to you, and that is not what I would advise you to.' The having such a letter, I replied, would make me well looked upon, and might be of service to me with the merchants. 'That's another reason,' he returned, 'why I did not write to you that we might talk of that—as to his recommending you to the merchants, I shall do what I can; and if you go there, I shall write him that you are an ingenious young man, that I have a great regard for you, and desire him to take notice of you, that you have written some very fine poems, which you will shew him, and I promise you he will do what he can.—But would it not be better to speak to some of the traders here: there's Beckford and Fuller—I shall speak to Fuller for you; I expect to see him very soon.' It was very kind, I replied, and would very much oblige me. This he repeated, and very cheerfully said again he would. But, added he, 'there's another point, a clerkship in one of the public offices at home; you write a good hand, and that is just the thing I could wish for you: England is the place for you: but you know I am in the opposition, and cannot ask for any thing as things stand. Within a few days I refused accepting; but if I could have accepted, I could have done as I wish for you.' After a pause; 'Or there's the East Indies—I perhaps could be of service to you there, if I knew exactly what you would like—what would suit:—I wish we could contrive.' These words he repeated with great good nature. I expressed my obligations, and said, I would see and inform him. We were now afoot. He went on: 'You'll let me know when you publish your two Odes, and I shall let some booksellers that I deal with know that I esteem them as very fine poems, and recommending them in company is the best way to serve you; and be sure to let me know before you publish.' Thus with acknowledgements on my part, and assurances of regard on his, we parted."

If this conversation be given correctly, it displays in a very conspicuous manner, the self-complacency of poetical peers. Observe only with what great good nature his lordship promises to let two or three booksellers that he deals with, know that he thinks them very fine poems! Whether Mickle felt the full force of this odious egotism is unknown, but it is certain that he began to form very high hopes from the promises of Lord Lyttleton. He wrote to him and explained what sort of situation would be most agreeable to him, and he concluded his letter with polite gratitude for the condescension of his lordship in his promised notice of his poems, when they should appear. This epistle, however, produced only the following "cold and uncourtly return:"

"Sir,

In answer to your last letter, I can only say that I have no acquaintance with any of the East India Directors, but if a recommendation to my brother will be of any service to you, I will give it in the manner I mentioned. I have not been able to see either Beckford or Fuller; but it will be time enough to speak to them some time next winter. As to your poetry, I must again repeat my advice, that you should publish nothing in that way which is not very correct.

I am,

With great regard and esteem, Sir,

Your most faithful humble servant,

LYTTLETON."

London, Monday.

Our poet's faith in the sincerity of his patron was now a little staggered: and the splendid promises of the peer finally vapoured away into a useless and frigid recommendation of Mickle to his brother the governor of Jamaica, "as a man of fine sentiments and good genius in poetry!" The poet, however, had an opportunity of refusing this important ser-

* William Henry Lyttleton, Esq. then governor of Jamaica.

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vice; for having engaged to go to Carolina as a merchant's clerk, he informed his patron of it, as the cause of his refusal, and thus ended their correspondence. A useful lesson to those who are willing to learn. Let it teach them whom it may concern, to rely upon the honest efforts of genius, to walk their course with patient firmness, and to disdain to cringe for the smiles and promises of titled beings, whose patronage is too often only another word for mockery and insult.

The engagement which Mickle had entered into to go to Carolina did not take place, for the gentleman with whom it was contracted received, about this time, 1765, some advices from America respecting the stamp act, and having other avocations which were likely to detain him for some time, it was dissolved by mutual consent. Our author was soon after appointed corrector of the Clarendon Press at Oxford, where he had now resided some time, a situation more congenial to him, as it afforded him many literary advantages, of which he was likely to be fully sensible.

In 1767 he published at Oxford, "The Concubine, a poem in the manner of Spenser," which, after several impressions was re-published in 1777, with improvements, under the more appropriate title of "Syr Martyn," the former, as the author acknowledges, conveying a very improper idea both of the subject and spirit of the poem. In 1769 he published "A Vindication of the Divinity of Jesus Christ," in a letter to Dr. Harwood. In 1772 "Hengist and Mey" and the "Elegy on Mary, Queen of Scots," appeared in Roach's collection of poems, of which Mickle was the editor. About this time too, he was a frequent writer in the Whitehall Evening Post.

At the early age of seventeen Mickle had read *Castera's* French translation of the Lusiad of Camoens; and he had long meditated an English one, but various circumstances concurred hitherto to render this impracticable. Now, however, he thought the opportunity favourable for such an enterprize, and having acquired a sufficient knowledge of the Portuguese language, he published in the Gentleman's Magazine for March 1771, a translation of that part of the fifth book of the Lusiad, which contains a description of the apparition at the Cape of Tempests, and in the summer following, the first book, as a farther specimen, with proposals for printing the whole by subscription. Both these specimens being highly approved of, he relinquished his situation at the Clarendon Printing House in the spring of 1772, and retired to an old mansion-house occupied by a farmer at Forrest Hill, a village about five miles from Oxford, where he prosecuted his plan with such unremitting attention, that in the end of the year 1775, this celebrated performance was published in 4to. at Oxford, accompanied by a very numerous and respectable list of subscribers.

"When Mr. Mickle undertook this arduous work, he laboured under many unfavourable circumstances; Sir Richard Fanshaw had published a translation of it in 1655, which gave but a faint idea of the beauties of the original. The language in which it was composed had been but little cultivated by the muses; the author's fame was not established in this country, and our translator had no other means of subsistence than the casual sums he received by subscription. Disadvantages such as these might have discouraged weaker minds: but looking forward with the enthusiasm of genius he did not suffer such difficulties to obstruct his progress or damp his ardour. The praises bestowed by his literary friends upon the translation, as it came from the press in detached portions, and the consequent fame which he expected upon its publication, banished that melancholy with which he had formerly been oppressed, and animated him with an unusual degree of cheerfulness and vivacity. The hopes likewise of being able to reduce his debts by the profits, and of obtaining that kind of patronage, which might lead to independence, from the dedication of a work so justly celebrated, still farther brightened his prospects, and enabled him to proceed with the greatest ardour and alacrity. But in

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this last particular he was dreadfully disappointed. Some time before the publication he frequently mentioned to the editor of this edition the intimations he had repeatedly received, that to some persons then very high in the East India department, the dedication of the Lusiad would be very acceptable, a compliment by which they would think themselves highly honoured; and for which he might expect a princely acknowledgement. But before he had determined on any particular person, he was persuaded by his friend Commodore Johnstone to inscribe it to a Scotch nobleman of the highest rank. This peer unfortunately for the poet, had been the pupil of Dr. Adam Smith, author of "The Wealth of Nations," (some of whose positions in that work, respecting the monopoly of the East India Company, &c. Mickle had ably refuted,) and the intimate friend and panegyrist of David Hume, to whom the translator was the declared antagonist. Hume's poetical discrimination may be easily estimated by those who read his criticisms on Spenser, Shakspeare, and Milton, in his "History of Great Britain." Of the English Luisad he said, "It is a Sea Journal in tolerably good verse." Under such tuition we cannot be surprised if ——— ——— should not immediately perceive the beauties of a performance, which has, by a writer of acknowledged genius, been preferred to the Æniad of Virgil. "But for Camoens, though he has some glaring faults, he hath, doubtless, many original beauties; both of which, indeed, bespeak uncommon abilities. He is not correct like Virgil; but the hand of cold and sober judgment would have blotted out the novelties that surprise and delight us: these are "sublime infirmities," which will not bear the inquisition of the critic. "The epic poetry of Camoens, (says Voltaire,) is a sort of poetry unheard of before." I allow it; but not to his dishonour. The manners of the Lusiad are new and striking. And as to imagery, the apparition hovering athwart the fleet near the Cape of Good Hope is so grand a fiction, that it would alone set Camoens above Virgil, in point of genius. And what are the Elysian fields to the Island of Venus!—Read the Lusiad in Mickle's translation, and the Eneid in its native strain; and, unless classical prejudices interpose, you will undoubtedly prefer Mickle; though it may appear strange that the version of a modern poem should outvie the original of the finest ancient epic. Such an eclipse seems a phænomenon in literature: but the Lusiad, perhaps, is become brilliant by transfusion*." How opposite to the cold apathy of the pseudo patron, were the feelings of the late gallant Lord Rodney, an honour to nobility, and the pride of the British navy, who pronounced the verses of the translator of the Lusiad, to be equal, if not superior, to Pope's translation of the Iliad.

"One of our approved writers asserts, that, "If any author has recovered the freedom of Dryden, without losing the harmony or force of Pope, it is Mickle in some parts of his excellent translation of the Lusiad."

"Pity that a poem of such superior merit was not addressed to some dignified character, and not sullied with the name of a person incapable of relishing its beauties, and who treated the translator with the most unfeeling neglect. To treatment so extremely illiberal and undeserved, Mickle, who possessed a considerable share of the *genus irritabile vatum*, was by no means inclined to submit, without endeavouring in some measure to retaliate. He, therefore, on the death of Mr. Hume, which happened about this time, planned, and before his going to sea, nearly compleated, 'An Heroic Epistle from that gentleman in the shades to Dr. Adam Smith," in which the Dr. and his noble pupil were rather roughly handled. But on his return from that element, finding his circumstances easy, though not affluent, resentment was succeeded by contempt, and the piece was committed to the flames."

* Discourses on different subjects, by the Rev. R. Polewhele. 2d Ed. 1791.

*(To be continued.)*

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LETTER *from* JAMES HOWEL *to* BEN JOHNSON.

*" To my honoured Friend and Father Mr. B. Johnson.*

" Father Ben,

" BEING lately in France, and returning in a coach from Paris to Rouen, I lighted upon the society of a knowing gentleman, who related to me a choice story, which peradventure you may make use of in your way.

" Some hundred and odd years since, there was in France one Captain Coucy, a gallant gentleman of ancient extraction, and keeper of Coucy Castle, which is yet standing and in good repair. He fell in love with a young gentlewoman, and courted her for his wife: there was reciprocal love between them, but her parents understanding of it, by way of prevention, they shuffled up a forced match 'twixt her and one Monsieur Fayel, who was a great heir. Captain Coucy hereupon quitted France in great discontent, and went to the wars in Hungary against the Turk, where he received a mortal wound, not far from Buda. Being carried to his lodging, he languished some days; but a little before his death he spoke to an ancient servant of his, that he had many proofs of his fidelity and truth, but now he had a great business to intrust him with, which he conjured him by all means to do; which was, that after his death he should get his body to be opened, and then to take his heart out of his breast, and put in an earthen pot to be baked to powder; then to put the powder into a handsome box, with that bracelet of hair he had worn long about his left wrist, which was a lock of Mademoiselle Fayel's hair, and put it among the powder, together with a little note he had written with his own blood to her; and after he had given him the rites of burial, to make all the speed he could to France, and deliver the said box to Mademoiselle Fayel. The old servant did as his master had commanded him, and so went to France; and coming one day to Monsieur Fayel's house, he suddenly met him with one of his servants, and examined him, because he knew he was Captain Coucy's servant; and finding him timorous, and faultering in his speech, he searched him and found the said box in his pocket, with the note which expressed what was therein: he dismissed the bearer, with menaces that he should come no more near his house. Monsieur Fayel going in, sent for his cook, and delivered him the powder, charging him to make a little well-relished dish of it, without losing a jot of it, for it was a very costly thing; and commanded him to bring it in himself, after the last course at supper. The cook bringing in the dish accordingly, Monsieur Fayel commanded all to avoid the room; and began a serious discourse with his wife; however, since he had married her he observed she was always melancholy, and feared she was inclining to a consumption, therefore he had provided her a very precious cordial, which he was well assured would cure her: thereupon he made her eat up the whole dish; and afterwards much importuning him to know what it was, he told her at last, she had eaten Coucy's heart, and so drew the box out of his pocket, and shewed her the note and the bracelet. In a sudden exultation of joy, she, with a far-fetched sigh, said, *This is a precious cordial indeed!* and so licked the dish, saying, *It is so precious that 'tis pity to put ever any meat upon it.* So she went to bed, and in the morning she was found stone dead.

" This gentleman told me that this sad story is painted in Coucy Castle, and remains fresh to this day.

" In my opinion, which veils to yours, this is choice and rich stuff for you to put upon your loom, and make a curious web of.

" I thank you for the last regalo you gave me at your *musæum*, and for the good company. I heard you censured lately at court, that you have lighted two-fold upon Sir Inigo, and that you write with a porcupine's quill dipt in too much gall. Excuse me that I am so free with you; it is because I am in no common way of friendship,

Yours,

J. H."

*Westminster, May* 3, 1635.

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*An Account of the New Company established in France, for carrying on the Commerce of that Country with Africa.*

IN our last number we presented our readers with an historical and statistical account of the commerce of France with Africa, but our limits not permitting us to enter into particulars respecting the company lately established at Paris, we contented ourselves with stating the suppression of the Old African Company in 1791, thinking that the importance of the present subject demanded something more at our hands than a bare mention of the Company's establishment. The motives which actuated the French government in establishing the New African Company, have been fully illustrated by the report of M. Perrée, who was commissioned to carry to the Legislative Body the decree of the 10th Floreal, 9th year (1801); we cannot therefore convey a more correct idea upon the subject than by transcribing the aforesaid report.—"The present decree," says M. Perrée, "confirms that of 1791, with regard to the ancient Company. It establishes a New Company, with the same rights and prerogatives as the old, reserving to government the right of interfering in the political and commercial affairs of the said Company. These regulations will at first, doubtless, appear contrary to the principles of the legislation and of commercial freedom; but upon examination of facts and particulars, it will be found that the conduct of government is praise-worthy, in as much as it has established commercial ties between the two countries, which are as necessary to the welfare of the regency of Algiers as they are compatible with the dignity of the French republic. In order to dissipate all those unpleasing ideas which the word *privileged* Company may conjure up in the minds of the multitude, it may not be deemed improper to expatiate upon the meaning of the word, according to it's general acceptation. In this point of view an exclusive privilege is a grant of a certain branch of commerce or industry to a small number of individuals, to the exclusion and prejudice of all—a disposal of the community's rights to a particular set of persons—and a sacrifice of general to individual interest. But was this the character of the ancient African Company? or can such be the character of a Company established upon a similar basis, acting only in the same places, and always directed by government? If by demonstrative facts the negative be given to the first question, the second will require no answer. The commercial society, known under the name of the African Company, is as ancient as the intercourse between France and the Ottoman Empire; and from that time to 1606, nine different treaties have been concluded between individuals, religious orders, emperors and kings of France, and the divan and dey of Algiers. The convention of 1696 is distinguished by its title, viz. *African Concessions*, but it is not less remarkable from its effects, namely, territorial concession—privilege with respect to the coral fishery—engagement to deliver corn only to the Company—and warrants on the part of the French nation: such was the basis of this contract, which was followed by the treaties 1719, &c. all which were ratified and renewed by the French republic, and the regency of Algiers, in 1793. If through the jealousy of another nation clouds have dimmed the commercial horizon of France and Algiers, a reciprocity of interests soon dissipated them: an armistice was concluded in the year 8 (1800), and a new treaty announced by the government. To this long political acquaintance may be added considerations relative to the reciprocal interests of France and Algiers. France, as a duty she owes to her commercial interests, is bound in an especial manner to consult the safety of her Mediterranean shipping, and to provide southern countries (where the culture of the vine is more attended to than that of corn) with necessaries, is worthy of her attention. France is bound to acquire at Algiers, a marked preference over other nations, and to form at Marseilles a depot which might serve *her* as a granary, and her Italian, Spanish, Turkish, and African neighbours, as a market. The regency of Algiers has expressed an



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opinion that it will find in a company a more certain pledge for the fulfilment of promises, than in the person of an envoy or consul. This pledge, this security on the part of a commercial company, has been the annual price, or terms, upon which the territorial concessions at Bona, Callah, and Colo, have been granted, and on these terms the company has had liberty to send French manufactures and French grain to Algiers. The last African Company annually put in action, 50 vessels, whose aggregate burthens were 12,000 tons, 800 sailors, and four million of francs. The continual departures and arrivals of these vessels, the discharging and re-exportation of African and colonial produce, enriched not only Marseilles, but the whole country; gave employment to thousands of persons, and formed at Marseilles the first marine school, as it were, in France. Hence it will be seen, that the establishment of a Company will confer a favour upon the regency of Algiers, which always considers itself secure, when connected with so respectable a body. The concessions then, granted to the French by the regency, were a territorial grant for a limited space of time, and upon certain conditions; conditions which depended not upon the government, but which sacrificed individual interest to national dignity, rendering France an object of envy to other nations. The Coral Fishery, comprised in these concessions, likewise extended the navigation and industry of France; the truth of this assertion will appear evident from the number of ships employed in the fishery, and the circumstance of Marseilles, after the acquisition of the said fishery, having supplied most parts of Europe with wrought coral—a branch of commerce which before had been entirely engrossed by Leghorn. Such then were the political and commercial concerns of the African Company: here do not appear the attributes of an *exclusive privilege* of trading to the *Coasts of Africa*, and yet to the predecessors of this Company, or in other words, to the ancient privileged Companies must be ascribed the foundation of factories and establishments upon the coasts of Africa and America. Commerce has its infancy and its decrepitude, and both one and the other stand in need of support; the government has lately made the application of this maxim, by extending every possible encouragement to the whale and cod fisheries, as well as to the working of mines of coal; and now again it makes a similar application, in order to revive the drooping African commerce. By a new decree, therefore, an African Company is once more established, which, as its members possess the zeal and courage of the former members, will, doubtless, render important services to the republic, and counteract the pernicious effects which unhappily resulted from the premature decree of 1791. It now remains to mention the proviso in the Company's regulations, relative to its maintaining consuls. This clause is indispensible in an establishment where Frenchmen are the agents of the stipulations: moreover, it is highly proper that the government should take these means to secure the interests of the Company, and safety and protection to Frenchmen residing in a country where the will of an ignorant petty prince is the only law. Exclusive of this precaution, the Company will also be allowed by government a certain number of soldiers, according to circumstances. An impost will be imposed upon every vessel destined for the Coral Fishery, to the Company annually, in order to assist in the support of its establishment, and in the performance of the engagement entered into with the regency of Algiers; no person, surely, can grumble at contributing towards the disbursements of a Company of whose advantages he enjoys a portion. Thus the Coral Fishery is free to all the French traders, who, it is to be hoped, will no longer exclaim against what is improperly termed a privileged Company. The desire on the part of government to encourage industry, adds to the excellence of the present project, and the choice of able and experienced persons for conducting the affairs of the Company, will consummate that desire. In fine, government is determined upon establishing a New

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African Company; first, on account of the propinquity of the barbarian coasts to ours; secondly, by reason of the reciprocity of our interests, and the necessity there is of the ancient intercourse being renewed; and thirdly, because it is the wish of the Dey of Algiers that his confidence should be placed in a Company similar to that by which he never was deceived. Thus then, by a felicitous combination of circumstances, our commerce with Africa is in the fairest way of regaining its former vigour."

*Decree relative to the definitive suppression of the Old and the establishment of the New African Company.*

1st. The ancient African Company, suppressed by the decree of the 29th of July, 1791, is hereby definitively suppressed.

2dly. A new African Company is hereby established, to which shall appertain all the prerogatives of the ancient Company, excepting that of exclusively carrying on the Coral Fishery, which is open to all such French traders as shall pay to the Company a certain annual tribute upon every vessel they shall employ in the said fishery; the amount of the said tribute to be each year fixed by the directors of the New African Company.

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*On the* GERMAN LITERATURE, *and the* GENIUS *of* SCHILLER.

SIR,

THE insertion of my letter, p. 29, of your Magazine for July, emboldens me to continue my remarks upon the writings of Schiller.

I have already said that I consider the "Robbers" as his master-piece; and though I mean to consider in the present communication, his "Don Carlos," I would not be understood to imply that it stands second in the file of merit. Perhaps in this respect, my judgment may differ from that of most people, but I confess that the play of Don Carlos struck me as being upon the whole a tame and nerveless production. The characters are not so boldly delineated as in his other plays.

The plot is founded upon an historical fact. Philip the Second, king of Spain, son of the renowned Charles V. marries Elizabeth de Valois, of the royal house of France. Don Carlos, eldest son of Philip, had seen Elizabeth before her nuptials, and conceived a violent passion for her. The concealment of this love, the jealousy of Philip, the intrigues of the duke of Alva to ruin the son in the estimation of the father. The heroic friendship of the marquis of Posa for Carlos, who had been his school companion, and his death in the defence of him, form the business of the different scenes.

In this play, however, we look in vain for that majestic genius which is so conspicuous in the "Robbers." The language very seldom rises to the same height, the ideas are not so wildly grand, nor are the characters possessed of that individuality which constitutes a very pre-eminent merit of the former play. The only personages that can be said to lay hold of our hearts with a strong and permanent interest, are Carlos, and his friend the marquis von Posa. The latter, indeed, is a fine drawn character; and there are some scenes between him and Philip, in which the former is pleading for the rights of human nature, which are executed in Schiller's best manner. His noble and devoted friendship to Carlos, also calls forth all our admiration; and his fate is viewed with those emotions of sorrow, that best tell how far the author has succeeded in making him what he wished.

But the other characters of the play are a true dramatic progeny. Philip is a gloomy and revengeful tyrant; Domingo a subtle and designing churchman; the duke of Alva a crafty and malignant courtier; and Elizabeth a soft and effeminate woman. They are, in fact, such characters as may be found in a thousand plays; they serve to fill up the train of the action, and are not otherwise distinguished.

Having thus briefly noticed the plot, and the principal persons of the drama, I shall now proceed to point out a few of those beauties which are to be found in it. According also to my promise, I shall attempt to convey an idea of them to the English



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reader, by such a translation as I am able to give.

Carlos, conscious that his father bears no friendly will towards him, and aware that this dislike is continually fostered by the machinations of the duke of Alva, and the monk Domingo, resolves to obtain an interview with Philip, and endeavour to rouse all the father in his bosom. When he is introduced to the king, he finds his enemy, the duke of Alva, with him; Carlos, in a strain of sharp irony, vents his displeasure, and at last he openly requires that the duke should quit the chamber while he speaks to his father. This is complied with, and Carlos immediately falls upon his knees before the king, and thanks him for this mark of his royal goodness. He then endeavours to awaken him to tenderness; he boldly proclaims his own virtue, and calls upon his father to dismiss that hatred towards him which he has so long manifested. Philip is moved to tears, but finding himself thus ensnared in the toils of nature, he becomes indignant; Carlos vents his anger against the duke of Alva, and the monk Domingo, who have so long pursued him with rancour; the king exclaims

"Hold, audacious!
The men you scandalise
Are the approved servants of my choice,
And thou shalt honor them."

"Never," replies Carlos. "What Alva can perform I can perform; I can do more." He then demands what can be expected from a hireling; and adds, with tenderness, "Carlos would have loved you. It grieves me to reflect that you are solitary upon a throne." The king is struck with these words; he remains silent for a while, lost in contemplation, and then replies in a solemn manner, "I AM alone."

The reply of Carlos to this I have always considered as a most exquisite effort of human genius. He goes towards the king with warmth and enthusiasm: he exclaims,

"Sie sind's gewesen. Hassen sie mich nicht mehr,
Ich will sie kindlich, will sie feurig lieben
Nur hassen sie mich nicht mehr. Wie entzückend
Und süss ist es, in einer schönen seele
Verherrlicht uns zu fühlen, es zu wissen
Das unsre freude fremde wangen röthet,
Das unsre angst in fremden busen zittert
Das unsre leiden fremde augen wässern!—
Wie schön ist es und herrlich, hand in hand
Mit einem theuern, vielgeliebten sohn
Der jugend rosenbahn zuruck zu eilen,
Des lebens traum noch einmal durchzuträumen!
Wie gross und süss, in seines kindes tugend
Unsterblich, unvergänglich fort zu dauern,
Wohlthätig für jahrhunderte! Wie schön
Zu pflanzen, was ein lieber sohn einst erntet,
Zu sammeln, was ihm wuchern wird, zu ahnden,
Wie hoch sein dank einst flammen wird!
Mein vater,
Von diesem erdenparadiese schwiegen
Sehr weislich ihre Mönche."

I have given the original at full length, from a wish to gratify those who know it, and from the hope that some one among your numerous readers may be induced to give a better version of it than I feel I am able to do.

CARLOS.

"You have been. Hate me no longer,
Cease but to hate me, and I will love
Thee like a child, with ardour I will love thee.
How sweet and rapturous it is to feel
That we are honoured in a noble mind,
To know, that joys which gladden us
Tinge other cheeks with pleasure's vermil glow;
That sorrows, which oppress our sinking hearts
Bid other bosoms tremble with their weight,
That woes of ours bid tears of anguish
Stream from other eyes!
How great and glorious it is, with a dear
And much-beloved son, hand in hand
The rose-strewn path of youth again to walk,
The dream of life again to dream!
How sweet and lovely, in our children's virtues
Immortal, imperishable to exist, to be
For centuries benevolent and good!
How exquisite to plant what hereafter
A dear son shall reap; to hoard what
He shall thrive with; to anticipate
How warm his grateful thanks shall flow!
My father! of this earthly paradise,
Your monks have wisely told you nothing."

From the mere English reader I am afraid I cannot call for much admiration of this passage; but the German scholar will not hesitate to

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pronounce it a most pathetic and beautiful production. For my own part I know of nothing in our own language at all similar, or which I could venture to place in comparison with it.

The task of selecting beauties from this play, is upon the whole an easy one. They are thinly scattered, and easily ascertained; they stand out so conspicuously from the other parts, that the reader finds no difficulty in deciding upon them. I wish it had been otherwise. I wish my labour had been increased tenfold; I wish that here, as in the "Robbers," to have selected the beauties, would have been to have transcribed nearly the whole play. However, I will proceed to extract another passage—the speech of the marquis Von Posa to the king, in the third act, where he is pleading for the inhabitants of the Netherlands against the sanguinary measures of Philip, and his creature the duke of Alva. Hurried away by the enthusiasm of his feelings and his subject, he throws himself at the feet of his monarch, and implores him to give them freedom of thought; the king bids him rise, and the marquis exclaims,

"Sehen sie sich um
In seiner herrlichen Natur!—Auf freyheit
Ist sie gegründet—und wie reich ist sie
Durch freyheit! Er, der grosse schöpfer, wirft
In einen tropfen thau den wurm, und lässt
Noch in den todten raümen der verwesung
Die willkühr sich ergetzen.—*Ihre* schöpfung,
Wie eng und arm! Das rauschen eines blattes.
Erschreckt den Herrn der Christenheit—sie
Müssen vor jeder tugend zittern. Er-der freyheit
Entzückende erscheinung nicht zerstoren—
Er lässt des uebels grauenvolles heer
In seinem weltall lieber toben—ihn,
Den künstler, wird man nicht gewahr, bescheiden
Verhült er sich in ewige gesetze.

Some of your readers will perhaps think that this passage is rather frigid declamation than poetry; an opinion which I am much inclined to countenance; but having heard it much vaunted by some, I have brought it forward less under the sanction of my own judgment, than from a wish to collect the ideas of others upon it. It appears to me somewhat too laboured; the author is too visible in it; the comparisons seem pressed into the service without flowing naturally from the subject. The following is an attempt at a translation:

"Look round you,
Look through all-glorious nature! 'tis built on freedom!
And oh! how rich in freedom is it!
He, the Great Creator, throws in a drop of dew
The worm, and even in the lifeless empire
Of corruption permits absolute will
To riot! *Thy* creation, how poor
And small! The rustling of a petty leaf
Alarms the lord of Christendom! 'Tis yours
To tremble even at virtue! He—not
To disturb the rapturous aspect of freedom—
Rather suffers Evil's hideous pack
To range his empire thro'—Him, the
Artist, none beholds—modestly enshrined
Beneath the veil of irrevocable laws."

There is certainly something very pleasing in the ideas of the above, but still it is greatly inferior to the many impassioned passages that are to be found in Schiller. Mere thinking might produce this philosophical rhapsody; but the unconfined flight of genius alone could produce the other example brought forward in this letter. Neither is the idea itself original: Herder, in the second volume of his Philosophy of History, has illustrated the same thought; and a poet of our own country, whose works are extremely popular in Germany, has expressed himself in a manner very similar to the latter part of the above:

"But, tho' conceal'd to every purer eye,
Th' informing author in his works appears."
Thomson, Spring, l. 856.

I do not know, in the whole of this play, any other particular speech, or passage, that I should think worth quoting. There are some interesting and spirited scenes between the marquis of Posa and Carlos, but they would lose their merit when read disjointed from the preceding and subsequent parts.

In the third act Schiller ascribes to Philip a magnanimity of conduct which I believe history does not warrant. The duke de Medina Sidonia is supposed to be returned, after his

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fatal defeat by the English, under queen Elizabeth; it is needless to add, that he commanded the Spanish armada. When he appears in the audience chamber, among the courtiers, they all look upon him with silence and neglect, anticipating the fate that awaits him, when he shall communicate his disastrous tidings to his master. The king enters, and having conversed with several who are there, he at last sees his admiral, and exclaims, "You there!"

MEDINIA SIDONIA (*approaches the king trembling—kneels before him, and bends his head down*).

"*That*, great king,
Is all I bring you back of the
Spanish youth, and of the armada.—

THE KING (*after a long silence.*)

"God is above me—
I sent you against men—not against
Storms and rocks. You are welcome
To Madrid: (*reaching him his hand to kiss*)
And thanks, that in preserving thyself
Thou hast preserved to me a faithful servant."

This is a magnanimous answer, and becomes a king more than does his crown and sceptre. But I fear the poet has lent a ray of glory to the gloomy bigot, which the historian would indignantly tear away.

Here, however, for the present, I stop my pen. I shall continue to send you from time to time, with your permission, further remarks upon the works of Schiller, and which will incidentally include strictures upon other celebrated German writers, and the literature of the country in general.

I remain, &c.

*Oct.* 4, 1807. W.

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*On the* MANNERS *of the* GREEKS, ARABS, *and* TURKS. *By* M. CHATEAUBRIANT.

(*Continued from p.* 216.)

THE day after my arrival at Jaffa I wished to pay a visit to the Aga, who sent me his compliments. The vice-procurer endeavoured to hinder me from this design. "You do not know these people," said he to me. "What you take for politeness is nothing but trick and *espionage*. They came to visit and compliment you merely to know who you are, if you are rich, if they can plunder you. Do you wish to see the Aga? You must first send him presents: he will not fail to give you, notwithstanding your remonstrances, an escort for Jerusalem. The Aga of Ramlè will increase this escort. The Arabs, persuaded that a rich Frank is going on a pilgrimage to the holy sepulchre, will either augment the tolls on the way, or they will attack you. Close to Jerusalem you will find the camp of the Pacha of Damascus, who is come, according to custom, to raise contributions before conducting the caravan to Mecca. Your pomp will give offence to this Pacha, and will expose you to insults. Arrived at Jerusalem, they will demand three or four piastres for the escort. The people, informed of your arrival, will besiege you in such a manner, that were you possessed of millions, you could not satisfy their avidity. The streets will be obstructed, and you will not be able to enter the sacred places but in running the hazard of being torn to pieces. Confide in me; to-morrow we will disguise ourselves as pilgrims; we will go together to Ramlè; there I shall receive the answer to my express. If it is favourable you can set off in the night: and you will arrive safe and sound, at a small expense, at Jerusalem."

The holy father supported his reasonings with a thousand examples, and particularly that of a Polish bishop, who, it is supposed, lost his life two years since in consequence of too great a display of wealth. I mention this only to shew to what a height of corruption the love of gold, anarchy and barbarism are pushed in this wretched country. After what I have seen with my own eyes, I do not hesitate to assert, that but for the vigilance and paternal attention of the christian monks, half the pilgrims would perish in their journey to Jerusalem.

On the 3d October at four o'clock in the afternoon, we clothed ourselves in robes of goat's hair fabricated in Upper Egypt, and of the same nature as those worn by the Bedouins. We mounted upon sorry mules. The vice procurer marched at our head, under the title of a poor brother: a half naked Arab showed

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us the way, and another followed us, driving before him an ass loaded with our baggage. We went out at the postern of the convent, and we soon arrived at the gate of the city.

Good news awaited me at Ramlé; I found there a drogoman from the convent of Jerusalem, whom the superior had sent to meet me. The Arab chief who was to conduct me rambled about in the country at some distance, for the Aga of Ramlé does not permit the Bedouins to enter the city.

The most powerful tribe of the mountain of Judea resides in the village of Jeremiah: they can open or shut the roads to Jerusalem at their pleasure. The scheik of this tribe had been dead some time; he had left his young son Utman under the tuition of his uncle Abon Gosh; this last had two brothers, Igibar and Ebraim-Habd-el-Rouman, who accompanied me on my return.

We quitted Ramlé on the fourth at midnight. We traversed the plain of Saron and we entered the mountains of Judea. When it was daylight, I found myself in a labyrinth of mountains conically formed, all resembling each other, and united to each other at the base. I arrived at the valley of Jerusalem; I descended into that of Terebinth, leaving the castle of the Maccabees on my right. The rocks, which hitherto had preserved some appearance of verdure, were now utterly bare. By degrees all vegetation disappeared, and the tumultuous amphitheatre of mountains assumed a red and burning tinge. Arrived on an elevated defile I discovered suddenly a line of Gothic walls. At the foot of these walls appeared a camp of Turkish cavalry, in full oriental pomp. The Arab chief exclaimed *El Quods!* The Holy! (Jerusalem) and set off at full gallop.

The cry of the drogoman, who told me to close our ranks, because we were going to cross the camp, awoke me from a sort of stupor into which the sight of these sacred spots had plunged me. We entered into Jerusalem by the gate called that of the Pilgrims, and whose true name is that of Damascus. We descended to the convent of the Holy Saviour. To comprehend fully the joy which my arrival gave to the fathers of the holy land, we should be placed in their situation; they thought themselves saved by the very appearance of a Frenchman. The superior (Father Bonaventure de Nola) said to me, "It is Providence that has sent you hither! You will prevent us from being despoiled, and perhaps assassinated by the people! You have, no doubt, your *firmans*: let me send them to the Pacha, that he may know that a Frenchman is arrived: he will think us protected by France. The last year he compelled us to pay sixty thousand piastres, though according to right we owed him only four thousand. This year he wants to exact the same sum, and threatens to proceed to the greatest extremities against us if we do not comply. We shall be compelled to sell the sacred utensils, for it is now four years since we received any alms from Europe; if this continue, we shall soon be forced to abandon the Holy Land, and to resign to the Mahometans the tomb of Jesus Christ."

I was indeed happy that I could do what the superior so earnestly entreated me. I observed, however, that I must first of all go to the Jordan before sending the firmans, in order not to augment the difficulties of a voyage always dangerous. They immediately sent for a Turk called Ali Aga to conduct me to Bethlehem. This Ali Aga was son of an Aga of Ramlé, whose head had been cut off by order of the famous Djezzar. Ali Aga was born at Jericho, now called Rikka, in the valley of Jordan, and he was governor of this village. He was a man of courage and ability. He began by making me and my servant relinquish the Arab dress and resume the French one: this dress, formerly so despised by the orientalists, now inspired respect and fear. French valour has only recovered the renown which it long possessed in this country. It was the knights of France who re-established the kingdom of Jerusalem, and who gathered the palms of Idumea: the Turks yet shew the fountain of the knights, the

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mountain of the knights, the tower of the knights; and at Calvary may be seen the sword of Godfrey of Bouillon, which, in its old scabbard, seems yet to guard the Holy Sepulchre.

At five o'clock in the evening they brought us three good horses: the drogoman of the convent joined us; Ali placed himself at our head; and we set out for Bethlehem, at the convent of which we meant to sleep, and to take from hence an escort of six Bethlehemite Arabs. We quitted Jerusalem by the *Pilgrim's Gate*; then, turning to the left and crossing the ravines at the foot of Mount Sion, we climbed up a mountain, on the top of which we rested some time. We left Jerusalem to the north behind us; on the west we had the mountains of Judea; and on the east at a great distance, the mountains of Arabia. It was night when we arrived at Bethlehem. With what pleasure I visited the manger of our Saviour: the place of the adoration of the Magi! the oratory of St. Jerome! After having copied the different inscriptions, and examined all that was remarkable, I prepared for continuing our journey to the Dead Sea.

*(To be continued.)*

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EXTRACTS *from* ÆLIAN'S VARIOUS HISTORY. *By Dr.* TOULMIN.

*(Continued from page 209.)*

No. 60.—*The present of a large Pomegranate to Ataxerxes.*

MISES presented to Artaxerxes, as he was riding through Persia, the largest Pomegranate from his store. The king, astonished at the size of it, asked him, from what garden he brought him this gift. The man answering, from home and from his own grounds, the king was greatly pleased, sent him royal presents, and, swearing by the sun, observed, "This man, in my opinion, could by his assiduity advance a city from a low state to greatness:" meaning, that all things by care, continual attention, and unceasing diligence, could be improved and made much better than they were naturally.

No. 61.—*The fortitude of the Egyptians, and of the Indian Wives.*

We are told, that the Egyptians bear pain with wonderful firmness, and that they will sooner die under torture, than betray the truth. In India women will remain on the funeral pile with their deceased husbands: and being ambitious to die with them, she on whom the lot falls, is burnt in the same fire.

No. 62.—*Diogenes' reflection on the Megarensians.*

Diogenes of Sinope inveighed much against the Megarensians for their want of learning and neglect of their children's education; saying, that he would rather be the ram of a Megarensian, than his son: intimating, that this people took care of their cattle, but not of their children.

No. 63.—*A description of Thessalian Tempe.*

We come now to describe and paint the Thessalian Tempe. For it must be acknowledged, that language, as it is susceptible of the ornaments and force of eloquence, is not less capable of describing any thing, than is the sculpture of the skilful artist. Tempe lies between the mountains Olympus and Ossa, which rise very high and seem to be divided from each other by a divine design. The intermediate plain extends in length forty stadia, or five miles, and in breadth in some places, an hundred feet, in others more. Through the middle of it flows the river Peneus, into which other rivers run, and by their common streams, enlarge it. This place has numerous and various recesses, not formed by human art, but the spontaneous productions of nature, emulous, as it were, at its first formation, to adorn and beautify it. Prickly ivy in great abundance flourishes in it, and like generous vines, creeps along, rises into high trees, and grows with them. A great quantity of bind-weed runs up the hill, shades and conceals the rock; so that nothing but green is seen to delight the eye. In the valley there are many groves and harbours, that afford in the hot season, the most pleasant retreats to travellers, in which they may agreeably cool themselves. There are numerous springs and flowing streams of water, cold and pleasant to drink. These waters are said to be beneficial to those who bathe in them, and to have medicinal virtues. The ear is delighted with the music

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of the singing birds in every quarter. The fatigue of the traveller, as he passes on, is most pleasantly soothed by their melody. Each bank of the river offers those calm retreats, of which I have spoken. Through the middle of the vale meanders the river Peneus, flowing like oil smoothly and gently. The trees growing on each side, with their intertwining branches hanging over it, form a shade, to screen it through the greatest part of the day from the solar rays, and to afford a refreshing coolness to such as sail on it. The inhabitants assemble together in parties on its banks for conversation, conviviality, and sacrifices. As numbers are collected together to perform their religious rites, and to offer continual sacrifices, the most fragrant scents accompany those who are passing or sailing by. The unceasing honours paid to the divinity consecrate the place. The Thessalians say, that it was in this place the Pythian Apollo purified himself, according to the command of Jupiter, when he slew the serpent Python, which then inhabited Delphi, the residence of the oracle: that crowned with a laurel of Tempe, and with a branch of it in his right hand, he seized the oracle, the offspring of Jupiter and Latona. There is an altar on the spot where he was crowned and took away the laurel. To this day the people of Delphi send hither youth of noble descent, one of whom is president of the religious rites, to offer magnificent sacrifices; which having done, they return again with chaplets woven from the same laurels with which Apollo was crowned. They take the road which is called Pythian, and which leads through Thessaly, Pelagonia, Œte, and the country of the Œnians, Miliensians, Dorentians, and the western Lœnans. They who conduct the youth are regarded with the like veneration and honour, as were the northern Sythians, who made offerings to the same divinity. Hence arose the custom of presenting crowns of laurel to those who are victors in the Pythian games. We have said enough at present on the subject of the Thessalian Tempe.

No. 64.—*Antalcidas finds fault with a present that had been dipt in ointment.*

Artaxerxes, king of the Persians, (for I wish to relate a pleasant incident) sent to Antalcidas, an ambassador to him from Lacedæmon on a treaty of peace, a crown of roses dipt in ointment. "I accept the present," said he, "and I applaud the kindness of it, but thou hast destroyed the scent of the roses and the natural fragrancy, by the adulterations of art."

No. 65.—*Diogenes' Servant torn by Dogs.*

When Diogenes left his country, one of his servants, whose name was Manes, attended him; but not liking his mode of living, ran away. When some persons recommended a search after him, Diogenes replied, "Would it not be a shame, as Manes can do without Diogenes, if Diogenes should want Manes?" The man, wandering by Delphi, was there torn by dogs,* suffering, in revenge of his master, the punishment of his running away.

No. 65.—*Meton's art in avoiding an expedition and Ulysses madness.*

Meton,† the astronomer, was enrolled in the forces which were destined to sail from Athens to Sicily; but he wisely anticipated impending dangers, and feared to embark. Studying how to free himself from the expedition, when no other schemes succeeded, he pretended madness; and did many things to create a belief of his labouring under this malady: among other actions, he set fire to, and burned down his house, which adjoined to the porch, Pœcile. On

* It must be understood, of the dogs which were kept in the Temple of Apollo. UPTON.

† He was the son of Pausanias, the Athenian, lived at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, and was not only an eminent mathematician, and celebrated for his knowledge of the heavenly bodies, but for his acquaintance of springs, and his skill in making weights and balances. He invented what is called in Chronology, the golden number.



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this ground the chiefs discharged him. In my opinion Meton affected madness more skilfully than did Ulysses of Ithaca: for Palamedes detected the latter; but none of the Athenians suspected the former.

No. 66.—*The answer of a Scythian concerning cold.*

On a fall of snow, a king of Scythia asked a person whether he did not feel cold. He, retorting, asked the king whether his face was cold; who answering, "No," he replied, "I am all face."

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## A REVIEW *of the* POLITICAL CONNECTION *between* ENGLAND *and* IRELAND.

*(Continued from p.* 408, *vol.* VII.*)*

A NEW era now opened to the eye of the historian. Separate wars with internal Irish factions, no longer exist. The whole country bows to the yoke, and it remains to trace the progress of legislative wisdom through ages in which the prejudices of habit, and the usual vices of fierce and untutored nature, are all it has to combat.

James I. commenced his reign with a general act of oblivion, in regard to his Irish subjects. The districts recently subjugated were divided into counties, and itinerant judges, for the first time, penetrated every recess of the country. Sheriffs were appointed to each of the thirty-two counties, and the Irish law, with all its alleged abuses, was generally abolished. By this alteration, it appears that the commonalty of the Island were certainly benefited. The vassal now, for the first time, saw his chieftain brought to the same tribunal with himself, and each tenant obtained exemption from the burthen of personal services. The most serious step adopted towards a continuance of the advantages gained by the English arms, was the plantation of colonies on the forfeited lands. This step was taken with judgment. Great advantages were held out to the settlers, and military assistance was procured, by means of the novel institution of Knights-Baronets, each member of which was to subscribe sufficient for the "support of thirty men for the defence of the province of Ulster."

Reformation is well known to be of slow growth. The schemes of James, however, took root, and formed the ground-work of a general intermixture of sentiment and interest, between the Irish and their conquerors. The suspension of martial differences allowed leisure for the revival of religious disputes. The oath of supremacy was objected to by the catholic party, while the protestants vehemently asserted its propriety. Though the court-religion obtained a majority of adherents, the catholics were powerful and obstinate. They appealed against the returns to parliament of many of the adverse faction, and laid their complaints at the foot of the throne. Redress, however, was not to be obtained; and silent dissatisfaction was the only resource. The boldness with which the King thus caused his right and title to be established, in defiance of the displeasure of the native catholics, speaks, most forcibly, the success with which his political regulations had already been crowned. Beneath the security of a fixed and uniform government, commerce expanded and flourished. The revenue of the customs increased during the reign of James, from fifty pounds, to nine thousand seven hundred pounds a-year. The whole revenue of the country, however, was still inadequate to the expenses of government, by the annual sum of sixteen thousand pounds; and the amalgamation of interests promoted by the sovereign, did not produce sufficient harmony to reduce the military establishment of the English in Ireland, which consisted, in the latter years of this reign, of four thousand men.

Charles I. appears to have considered Ireland merely as a dependant province, from whose barbarous natives some scanty resources might be obtained. In vain we look for any acts of legislative solicitude, for any instances of parental wisdom, operating on subjugated rudeness. The Viceroy of Wentworth, it is true, evinced considerable anxiety for the promotion of commerce. He advanced thirty thousand pounds for the

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encouragement of the linen manufactories: but this sum came from his personal and private fortune. Government assuredly took interest in the melioration of the state of the Irish clergy; but when their livings were increased, the King did not fail to become a partner in the benefits, by demanding eight subsidies, of four shillings for every pound of the annual produce of each benefice, payable in eight years, beside the tax of one twentieth imposed by Henry VIII. Every instance in which Charles interfered with the concerns of Ireland, seems to have had money for its object; and such was his success, that the treasury of Ireland, now, for the first time, boasted the possession of 20,000l. after all its incumbrances were discharged.

The influence of Wentworth for a time induced the Irish to take an active part in the royal cause, at the commencement of the civil wars; but the enormity of the services required was not to be tolerated; and the Irish gradually fell into the views of the great majority of the English nation. With polite watchfulness the Irish House of Commons now endeavoured, by their famous declaration concerning the *Queries*, to circumscribe the prerogative, and consequently extend the liberties of the subject. Though these objects were not to be hastily attained, the King's embarrassments induced him to stoop to many concessions. As the motive of these humiliations was too apparent to escape notice, they served rather to stimulate rebellion, than insure peace; and the catholics and native Irish accordingly resorted to the sword. A bloody contest ensued, which was fomented and prolonged, by the descendants of those Irish chiefs, who had forfeited their possessions by former acts of rebellion. These men, as might be expected, profited by the weakness of government; and one scene of severe commotion took place, until the successes of Cromwell and the stern wisdom of his decisions, stopped the deluge of human blood, and enforced the awful pause of conflict. As her internal commotions had wakened Ireland too seriously to render her either dreadful as a foe, or profitable as a friend, no circumstances occur during the protectorate of Cromwell, to illustrate the political connection between the two kingdoms.

The Irish had become sufficiently sensible of the value of a fixed government; and they profited by this experience on the death of the Protector.

A convention of the estates assembled, in defiance of the English council, and voted a loyal address and several handsome presents, to the exiled sovereign. Both catholics and protestants joined in the spirit of this address, though actuated by different motives. The first parliament in the reign of Charles II. assembled at Dublin on the 8th of May, 1661; the lower house being composed chiefly of protestants. The business was conducted with little opposition, and the declaration made by the King, on his accession, regulated the proceedings. This declaration was judiciously impartial, and contained a plan for satisfying, as far as possible, the demands of the adventurers,* the soldiers, and the catholics. A combination of circumstances, attendant on the depopulating tendency of civil wars, the emigrations to America, and the prevalence of the plague, caused an act to be passed, in which all Irish cattle, imported by England, were declared subject to a duty that amounted to virtual prohibition. The effects of this act were most calamitous to Ireland: the price of cattle speedily fell from fifty to ten shillings per head: while the rents in England (to enhance which the act had been passed) still continued subject to the morbid depression they had before experienced. This act (the offspring of those members known by the appellation of country gentlemen) can never be sufficiently reprobated, as a proof that England was, at this period, guided by a policy that disclaimed all fellowship of communities, all ties of honour and justice, in her political intercourse with the chief of her dependencies. It is but justice to the memory of Charles to observe that he was, in

* Those who had settled in Ireland, on lands purchased of government, at a low rate.



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person, decidedly averse to this oppressive act; and humanity must blush while she owns that it supposed a desire to embroil the affairs of Ireland, in order to remove Ormond from the government, is supposed to have actuated the cabal which carried it into execution.

A statute so mutually injurious could not long exist as a barrier between the two countries. In the year 1758, the free importation of Irish cattle was permitted, for a limited time, and renewed on the expiration of the grant.

The rude conflicts of individual ambition had now given way to the insidious machinations of political intrigue. The cabinet was bent on the downfall of Ormond; to achieve this unjustifiable object, they stimulated the catholics to exertion, by promises of indulgence. Various political cabals ensued; but, happily, without any consequential effect on the unity necessary to be preserved between the two kingdoms. The prudence of Ormond preserved public tranquillity, in spite of all factious opposition, till his removal gave the catholic party an imperious ascendancy. To complete the triumph of this interest, the death of the king shortly took place, and James mounted the throne, doomed to produce a permanency of rational government, through the mean of individual bigotry and imbecility.

A series of indiscreet counsels now took place. The Protestant militia was hastily disarmed, and the attorney-general, and most of the judges, who were inclined to temperate proceedings, were removed with impolitic abruptness. In advancing his own religious opinions, or those which he conceived most conducive to the welfare of mankind, James did no more than we have seen Elizabeth perform, with firmness and success. But to the wary prudence of the queen, the headstrong policy of James is sadly contrasted. Waving all examination of the merits of their respective tenets, the historian must point with applause to the cautious deliberation with which Elizabeth felt her way in the prosecution of that grand question, and the establishment of her chosen mode of faith; from the hasty measures of James, which betray so complete an ignorance of human nature, so utter a want of wisdom and consideration, he turns with contempt and disgust.

After three years of puerile despotism, James fled to Ireland, as his last resource. His Catholic friends, with manly fidelity, flocked to his standard; and a tardy policy, too flimsy to avoid detection, induced the forlorn fugitive to offer protection and friendship to his estranged Protestant subjects. His authority, however, was short-lived, but the Irish Parliament boldly asserted national independence, and by repealing the act of settlement, menaced the Protestants with utter extirpation. The authority of the English House of Commons set every act of this Parliament aside, and proclaimed an edict "For the security of their Majesties Protestant subjects in Ireland."

Not satisfied with the security procured for the Protestants by this act, the English Parliament extended the new oaths of allegiance to the people of Ireland, and excluded Papists from the rights they had been accustomed to enjoy, with undeviating severity. The statute now enacted repeals the second of Elizabeth; and after excluding the Catholics from all places of public trust, proceeds to forbid any person, who shall omit to take the oath of supremacy, to sit or vote in either House of Parliament; to prosecute any suit in a court of law or equity; to be guardian of any child, executor or administrator of any will. Should any native of Ireland infringe these articles, he was to forfeit five hundred pounds for every particular offence.

Candour must own that these measures were unjustifiably severe. Religious restrictions might, for the purpose of general security, be, at this juncture, politically necessary; but mere security did not need such severe exactions. When the Catholics obtained temporary power under the fugitive James, it does not appear, from the writers least favourable to their sentiments, that they exercised any personal severities on the humbled Protestants. It assuredly is evident that the English House of Commons forgot this circumstance when it

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framed the statute from which we have recapitulated several particulars.

It is singular that no declaration of rights, similar to those obtained by the Commons of England and Scotland, was demanded by the Irish Parliament; the liberties of Ireland, it may be supposed, were deemed sufficiently secure from the encroachments of prerogative, by the declaration contained in the English Act of Settlement; but perhaps we shall be nearer the truth in saying that the Irish did not dare, at this period, to claim any condescensions from the Court of England. The student of history would scarcely believe that a new era of rational liberty took place in England at the close of the 17th century, when he looked over the dependencies of that potent island. The first parliament, assembled by William, was prorogued almost as soon as convened, because it refused to agree to a bill for a new and unequal land-tax! No other Parliament was assembled till 1695, though the English Houses of Parliament were frequently supplicated in the mean time, to redress the crying grievances of Ireland. A crooked and pernicious policy led William to pay no other attention to his forlorn neighbour than such as drained her of vital nourishment and strength. Various destructive irregularities were countenanced by the English king, with a view of gratifying the friends whom he could not otherwise reward by the profits of forfeited lands. The pay of the army was intercepted, and the soldiers not only permitted to live at free quarters, but to levy heavy contributions from the defenceless natives. When scenes like these were connived at by the sovereign, a purity of legislative demeanor was not to be expected in the servants of the crown. No claim could now succeed in the vice-regal court, but such as was backed by the strong argument of a bribe. In this lamentable mass of corruption, it is, however, gratifying to find that neither religious party was collectively oppressed. The omnipotence of gold triumphed over abstract opinions, and the Catholics now found themselves able to mitigate the severity of the laws, in regard to their sect, by means of purchased protections.

[*To be continued.*]

## The Bee.—No. IV.

Floriferis ut apes in saltibus omnia libant,
omnia nos. LUCRETIUS.

### DEXTERITY OF LOVE.

A young Lady of Namur, of good family, having a gallant, was at a loss in conducting the corespondence which was to fix their repeated assignations. A hair-dresser, not an unusual messenger of love, was chosen as the agent; but how escape the vigilance of her father, a widower, who had a perpetual eye upon her conduct? Singular as it may appear, the old gentleman's wig was chosen as the letter-box. He wore a bag, which his daughter used to take off every evening when he called for his night cap, and was sure to find a billet from her lover, which the hair dresser had placed there in the morning, when he affixed the bag, and which the old gentleman had unsuspectingly carried about all the day. She had sufficient time to peruse it, and replace her answer, which the hair-dresser withdrew in the morning, to deliver to her lover.

### ANTIQUARIAN SAGACITY.

In 1779, some excavations being made in Paris, by order of the police, in search of stolen articles, said to be hidden between Belleville and Mont Maitre, a stone was found, with an inscription in Roman characters, which was deemed worthy of the examination of the gentlemen of the academy, and a committee was named for this purpose. Here is the inscription in its original order:

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I          C
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    I,
    E
C          H
  E    M
       I    N
  D    E
S A N E S.
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The Academy of Inscriptions being completely puzzled, had recourse to the learned author of the Primitive World, Count de Gebelin, who was inclined to think it antediluvian, or at least as ancient as the skeletons of unknown animals found in the neighbourhood. He had written to the late learned Mr. Bryant on the subject, and was preparing a dissertation to shew that the Roman characters were derived from those of the in-

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scription, which were very rude and primitive, and seemed to be the only remains of the Celtic empire.

Meanwhile a member of the academy, of a more cool and sagacious turn, visited the spot, in order to determine the localities of this grand and interesting discovery. The visit and the stone making a noise in the village, the beadle waited on the academy, recognized an old acquaintance of fifty years, and thus read the antediluvian inscription:

ICI LE CHEMIN DES ANES.

That is, in plain English, "This is a road for asses;" for those animals, which are very useful, have been employed from time immemorial in carrying plaster from the kilns; and the paths wind so much and sometimes end in nothing, that this admonition became wholesome and salutary.

SCOTCH ECONOMY.

The passion of Charlemagne for letters, and his encouragement of them, were so well known, that two learned Scotchmen, in the certainty of obtaining his protection, cried out as he passed along the high way, *Science to be sold!* This singular conduct immediately arrested his attention; he ordered them to be presented to him, and having found that they really could perform what they had professed, afterwards promoted them to posts of trust and honour suitable to their abilities.

CHARLEMAGNE.

The lasciviousness of this prince is well known. The vision of *Weltin*, a work composed in 825, eleven years after the death of this prince, may convey to us some idea of the punishment which the monks of that day thought due to his lasciviousness. In a dream Weltin is transported into a place of expiation, such as the purgatory, where he is much surprised to meet with Charlemagne. The angel who conducts Weltin to this place, satisfies him that in the end Charlemagne will receive the recompence due to his numerous virtues, but must here atone for the fault of having so freely abandoned himself to his licentious desires; and for this purpose he beholds a monster like the vulture of Prometheus, tearing the culpable organ of his pleasures, but sparing the other parts of his body.

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## *On a* CONTROVERTED PASSAGE IN SALLUST.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent Duidius says that "he is unable to comprehend me." (See last Number p. 200.) It is unfortunate when a man writes unintelligibly: he injures not only the cause he would support, but he brings his own head into disrepute. Let me, therefore, endeavour to render myself clear upon the controverted passage in Sallust. I cannot doubt the interest of such a discussion, when it is considered what blind adoration scholars are apt to pay to every thing that is Greek and Latin.

The intention of Sallust, when he drew the characters of Cæsar and Cato in that sententious manner, was evidently to contrast them: to shew, that though both of them were truly great men, yet they had not two leading features in common. This is manifest from the whole tenor of the passage. They were equally great in mind and glory; but their minds and their glory were conspicuously unlike. It is thus that Sallust commences his delineation: consequently in mentioning alternately the prominent characteristics of each, he takes care to bring forward such qualities as belong so appropriately to only one, that they cannot without violence and incongruity be given to the other. Glory is presumed to be the object of both: and this is acquired by each in his own peculiar way. Cæsar acquires it by mercy and forbearance: Cato by severity and inflexibility. Cæsar by munificence and generosity; Cato by parsimony and avarice. Will any man say that these qualities are convertible, or that Sallust has not selected them with such judgment and art, as to mark at once the character he wished? Can the severe and inflexible judge be humane and forgiving? Can the parsimonious economist be a liberal and profuse spendthrift? Can the man of strict integrity of life be the copious diffuser of wealth and luxury? No. These are qualities so eternally incompatible with each other, that it were

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folly to admit the possibility of their existence in the same mind. Thus far then, Sallust contrasted their peculiar characteristics in so forcible a manner, that they must remain apart; they must walk by different roads to the same temple. But I still think, that in the next sentence he loses sight of this antithesis entirely, and attributes to each, qualities which could not be virtues in either of them, if singly considered: *In altero miseris perfugium; in altero malis pernicies.*

Here, as I before observed, the attributes are convertible: Cato might have been a "perfugium miseris;" and Cæsar a "pernicies malis:" nay more, unless it were so, it is evident that virtue was lost in both. He who is undistinguishingly the friend of the wretched, without being the foe of the wicked, is a weak, but not a good man; and he that pursues with indiscriminate ferocity the guilty wretch, and refuses to open his heart to the unfortunate, is rather a dæmon than a man. They must be united to adorn each other; and returning to the immediate subject of this letter, it is therefore evident, that so far from being incompatible, they should be congenerous qualities: surely mercy may exist with justice. Cato and Cæsar therefore, as judges, might have been severe against vice; but as men, they might have been compassionate towards misfortune. But Sallust, by selecting two qualities so compatible, fell off, in my opinion, from the accuracy and spirit of his former delineation.

I hope this will render my meaning more intelligible to Duidius, and I remain, Sir, &c.

ATTALUS.

*Liverpool, Oct.* 8, 1807.

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## THE CONTEMPLATIST.

### No. IV.

"*Verum enimvero is mihi vivere atque frui animi videtur qui aliquo negotio intentus, preclari facinoris aut artis bonæ famam querit.*"—SALLUST.

THE long digression into which I was led in my last paper in favor of the oppressed, prevented me from touching upon those points which it was my professed design to do when I sat down to it. I was accordingly compelled to postpone the consideration of them to the present number, and I shall now fulfil the promise with which I closed my last Contemplatist.

Poets, philosophers, and moralists, have in all ages stood forward to advance the dignity of man over the brute creation. In doing this they have assumed for his prerogative, that which alone he exclusively possesses—MIND. They have not vaunted his personal endowments, for in them he cannot stand the comparison: in his strength he yields to the lion; in swiftness he submits to the horse and the hound; in dexterity he is inferior to the beaver, whose instinctive operations place him far above the savage of nature; but while he thus feels his own native inferiority even to the beasts of the field, he finds himself placed immeasurably above them in resources of art; and by these resources he appropriates to himself the qualities of the whole animal creation. Placed thus artificially high, it is natural to ask to what he owes his elevation: the answer is important; to MIND. It is the energies of that living principle, directed by its guidance and acting from its impulse, which have raised him so conspicuously in the scale of beings; the boundless sphere of its combinations open to him new fields of action in which *he* only can appear. The highest efforts of brute instinct are much beneath the lowest operations of intellectual power; man looks upon its sagacity only as the mimic resemblance of a loftier cause; he sees its termination and its stationary nature; those animals who have been most celebrated for apparent ratiocination, the elephant for instance, whose actions certainly seem the most to result from will, have never passed that boundary which has limited them: the elephant of to-day has not advanced a single step beyond the elephant of two thousand years ago: a striking proof that what they do is mechanical. But with man it is otherwise: nations that were heretofore sunk in barbarism have risen to splendour; with him all is progressive: from his cradle upwards (speaking individually and collectively) he is in a perpetual state of improvement: and this capacity, which

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ninently distinguishes him, is the result of his Mind. Constantly elled forward, he unceasingly dis- rs something that was unknown; desire creates another; the same alse animates millions; the mass eing is thus put in motion; and advanced with one simultaneous ency. The whole creation is his tre, and in its boundless space he his part; he looks with forward reverted eyes, corrects the past anticipates the future.

then mind be that distinguishing bute; if it form that proud cha- r in our natures, what, I ask, can nore dignified in us than its ope- ns? The mechanical arts are ed on by a sort of instinctive imi- n; the man of grossest intellect is uate to the performance of the st operations of art: they address nselves to the eyes and are per- ed with precision only by suc- ve repetitions. The mind is lly unemployed: the whole dex- y is placed at the finger's ends. needs no proof; but if it did, nave only to revert to what is per- ed by blind persons to be con- ed that an automaton might be e to do as much as the mere me- ic.

ere there any sceptic hardy gh to doubt the omnipotence and eminence of mind, let him for a ent cast his eyes back upon facts. him consider the deplorable bru- , the worse than brutal state, of e poor creatures who have been sted with the human form, only were, to shew its nothingness n unaccompanied by that active informing principle which gives its grace and dignity, and useful- The savage of Aveyron, the boy of the woods, idiots, and erous other instances might be ced. What a melancholy and ading spectacle! Look at that nt uninformed laugh; look at beamless eye; look at the hur- and senseless walk; hear the king laugh; mark the whole evi- e of fallen nature. Madness, too, other awfully striking proof both e omnipotence of mind, and the foundations upon which we build lofty pretensions: who can look the "ruins of a noble mind," who can feel the solemn change wrought in the frame of him who is suddenly struck with mental de- privation, and not exclaim with the poet,

"Mind, mind alone; bear witness earth and heaven,
The living fountains in itself contains
Of beauteous and sublime."—AKENSIDE.

The mind then, is not only the distinguishing attribute between man and the beast, but it is itself the highest quality to be found in animated na- ture. When we consider not only its pre-eminence, but its utility and importance, we are irresistibly led to confess its paramount claim to admi- ration. Nothing then but petulance, or the wantonness of objection, could lead any one to degrade the operations of a quality so manifestly great in itself, and dignified in its consequences. We are led by nature to admire all that is wonderful and striking: the lofty rocks, the majestic ocean, the boiling whirlpool, the thundering cas- cade, affect us with emotions of awful delight; the soft and pleasing land- scape, the placid scene of rural life, the silver-bosomed lake, the green foliage, the embowered walk, charm no less with tranquil and peaceful sensations: to both we pay our ho- mage, for both are admirable in their kind. Yet he that would dare to ad- vance the dignity of inanimate nature over the living lustre of intellect, would be regarded as impious, and pitied rather for obduracy of feeling, than perversion of mind.

It is not, therefore, asserting too much, to say that intellect holds the highest place among the works of God. To it every thing is subordi- nate in the world; indeed, with few exceptions, it may be affirmed that all which we admire is more or less the effect of its potency. It is a sort of deity, a creative faculty, which possesses power sufficient to produce new combinations so striking, as to appear almost equal to the immediate works of God himself. Whoever looks abroad upon this globe with a curious and attentive eye, will in- tensely feel that all its most admired and most cherished treasures have risen from the labours of man direct- ed by the light of the mind. In those parts of the universe where nature

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reigns in solitary pride, where her footsteps have not been effaced by those of her progeny, where her grand features remain untamed reposing in undisturbed majesty, beauty, utility, variety are banished: silence and unfruitfulness dwell there: desert barrenness inhabits the gloomy space. Not so where man has long multiplied and applied his energies; he lends his assisting hand to nature, and leads her forth to loveliness and use. He creates, as it were, new worlds around him; he reforms the wildness which he finds; he communicates a spark of that intellectual beam which animates his frame, and alters the face of things. The powers of his mind are called into action, and nothing remains untouched.

By what fatality then is it that this principle, so exalted in itself, so unbounded in its application, so beneficial in its results, should under any modification which does not tend to generate evil, be subjected to ridicule or contempt? Forced as we are to allow its supremacy, how is it that we deny respect to its acts? Nay, what is still more absurd and glaring, why only in one sphere of its activity is this manifest injustice committed? These questions I cannot answer, nor do I think it possible for them to be answered at all satisfactorily.

Surely the situation of that man who is employed in cultivating his mind, and in giving birth to its suggestions, is at least as honourably employed as he who writes for hire in an attorney's office, or cringes for sixpence behind a counter; that he is more usefully employed than the former, or even the latter in some cases, is irrefragable. It is impossible but that he must perform some good in the course of his exertions; if his mind be of the higher order, it needs no eloquence, no argumentation to prove this; and in my opinion it requires as little, even though his intellect should not rise above the standard of mediocrity. Truths, to be useful, must be adapted to the capacity of those for whom they are intended; and pleasure to be gratifying, must equally be tempered to the recipient. Thousands who are incapable of digesting the morality of Johnson and Locke, may be led aside from vice and warmed to the pursuit of virtue, by incitements dressed in an humble garb; a simple narrative, a homely maxim, often do more towards effecting their purpose than the highest efforts of reasoning and metaphysical distinction. Those tastes too, which are not refined enough to draw pleasure from the pure fountains of Milton and Shakspeare, of Homer and Virgil, may take large draughts down of a less costly beverage; innocent pleasure forms half the business of the life of man; and those who cater for their appetite, by giving wholesome, though not high-seasoned food, are not to be despised. A sixpenny tale ending with a good moral, may furnish more real delight and advantage to a more numerous class of readers, than the most celebrated performances of the most celebrated wits.

Let us not then, continue to be guilty of the most flagrant of all injustice. Let us do honour to purity of intention wherever we find it, not forgetting that virtue derives no splendor from circumstance, but that she is and ever must be, great and dignified, from her own intrinsic worth. Above all, let us not deride the hand from which we receive the cup; and where censure and ridicule are employed only to wound honest pride, and to abase meritorious ambition, let it never be forgotten that is employed in the cause of tyranny and unmanly oppression.

## CRITICISM.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

*The* REIGN *of* CHARLEMAGNE, *considered chiefly with reference to Religion, Laws, Literature, and Manners. By* HENRY CARD, *A.M. of Pembroke College, Oxford. 1 vol.* 1807.

A DISTINCT view of the reign of Charlemagne, embracing a comprehensive detail of his actions as a warrior, a legislator, and a prince, was a field that offered abundant room for a writer to distinguish him-



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self in; and Mr. Card, actuated by a laudable motive to illustrate this portion of history, has attempted it in the work before us, but in our opinion has completely failed in producing a useful book. From an idle wish to write a small volume, he has in fact written such a one as is deprived of all utility: too circumscribed for the unlearned reader, too general for the learned one, it is adapted to suit neither. He who is ignorant of the events of Charlemagne's reign will here find little to enlarge his ideas, from the abstract and insufficient manner in which the subject is treated; and he who has drawn his knowledge from the usual historical sources, will be as much disappointed in meeting with nothing that is not familiar to him. Mr. Card has indeed made an 'ostentatious display of the sources whence he says he has derived his materials for the present volume: but we can hardly think that such a meagre unsatisfactory performance could have arisen from opportunities so ample. By what fatulty of judgment Mr. Card was led to think that a skeleton so very unimportant as the present could be in any respect acceptable to the public, we are at a loss to conceive; and our readers may judge with what probable interest or benefit the long, and active, and important reign of Charlemagne, has been treated, with regard to its religion, laws, literature, and manners, when he is told that a modern octavo volume, with broad margins and wide lines, consisting of just 208 pages, contains the whole of what the author has thought it necessary to say upon the subject. The fact is, that not one of the above topics could have been singly treated with any degree of availability in so narrow a compass; and why Mr. Card has deemed it advisable to pass over with such rapid negligence the military exploits of this renowned warrior, we cannot conjecture. His knowledge of history, and of the human mind, must be more limited than we are willing to suppose, if he be ignorant of the amazing influence which the conquests of a monarch have, not only upon himself, but upon all his plans and all his actions. We are induced to make this remark, because Mr. Card repeatedly mentions the contempt which he feels for the details of military successes; a contempt surely unphilosophical, and singularly heterodox in the man who sits down to delineate the character of an emperor, more distinguished for his battles and his warlike ferocity, than for his wisdom; for we cannot assent to our author's attempt to place Charlemagne in the light of a humane and virtuous character, as a profound legislator, an impartial judge, and a skilful politician. We could much more willingly subscribe to the opinion of Gibbon, who justly observes, that in his institutions "he could seldom discover the general views and immortal spirit of a legislator who survives himself for the benefit of posterity." Nothing, therefore, could be more impolitic than the neglect of his warlike exploits, and to fix the attention of the reader upon those parts of his character which appear the least admirable from inspection. But even were it otherwise, were Charlemagne that enlightened personage which Mr. Card would insinuate, yet he has most unaccountably neglected to bring forward data in any manner commensurate to the establishment of this idea. Either, therefore, Mr. Card has most lamentably abused the numerous sources he so ostentatiously vaunts in his preface, or else he has undertaken a task which it is beyond the powers of sober history to effect. The latter is in fact the case; and Mr. Card is probably, before this, convinced of the *quixotism* of his attempt. To have established the opinion he is so anxious about, he should have penetrated deeper into historical details; he should have multiplied his documents, and not have skimmed over the different subjects as if he were giving an epitome instead of a history.

We have, indeed, rarely met with a work that is so completely barren of every thing that can be offered to our readers in the shape of an extract. The following *tale* is the only thing that appears to us would answer the trouble of transcribing.

"As this chapter is solely devoted to the collection of those detached

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acts or events, which are remotely or immediately connected with the reign of Charlemagne, this is the most proper place to introduce a concise abridgment of a work published at Munich in 1803, under the title of a very ancient history of the birth and youth of that monarch. Its author, the baron de Aretin, professes to have found an old German manuscript, in the archives of the abbey de Wechent Stephan, near Fresingen, which he conjectures to have been composed in the thirteenth century, and which several ancient writers have described as an historical monument highly meriting the notice of the curious. It is singular enough that Eginhard, the secretary and intimate friend of Charlemagne, should have been unable to transmit to us any particulars respecting his place of nativity, and the employment of his juvenile years. We are not, therefore, to be suprized at the fruitful imagination of romance writers attempting to fill up the chasm of authentic evidence, which has been left by him and other contemporary writers.

"According to the above-mentioned manuscript, Pepin, after having been called by the public voice to the throne of France, declared his intention to extirpate the paganism of Germany; and for this express purpose fixed himself in the centre of that empire, in the castle of Wichent Sephen, where since has been founded a convent of Benedictines. Soon the king of a country, to whom the manuscript gives the appellation of *Brittaia* or *Kærling*, offered him his daughter in marriage; but Pepin, before he accepted his proposal, wished to have her portrait in exchange for his. He was enchanted with the representation of the young princess. His steward and chief favourite to whom he shewed this picture, expressed an earnest desire to see her, in order to satisfy his royal master respecting the resemblance of the original to the picture. Accordingly he repaired to the court of king Kœrling, where he was well received, and found the beauty of the princess corresponding to the portrait. He likewise found that her features bore some similitude to those of his own daughter; and upon this circumstance conceived a project, the execution of which seemed to be easy from his situation at that time. Kœrling having proposed that his daughter should be accompanied to the castle of Pepin by a splendid escort, the steward informed him that his master had ordered a certain number of his followers to meet her half way on her journey, and that he wished she should then be delivered over to them. The king consented; and after having embraced her father, the princess set off with her attendants. On arriving at the appointed place of meeting, they took their leave; and instead of committing their mistress to the care of Pepin's followers, they put her, unknowingly, into the hands of the agents of the steward.

"She was conducted by them into the most retired part of a forest, where they obliged her to strip off her garments, and assume those of her rival, and likewise to deliver up her nuptial ring, the present of her father. The steward on parting with his accomplices, had forced them to swear they would cut the throat of the princess, and present him with her tongue, as a proof of having faithfully performed their commission. The villains dragged their captive into the heart of a forest, in order to dispatch her with the utmost secrecy; she conjured their permission to take with her a little dog, and a box containing both gold and silk; after some hesitation, they yielded to her solicitations, and at last were so worked upon by her beauty, innocence, and tears, as to disregard the fatal orders which they had received, on the condition, however, of her taking a solemn oath never to betray them. Anxious to create no suspicion on the part of their employer, of having left the work uncomplete, they laid her garment before him pierced in several places, and sprinkled with the blood of the dog, whose tongue they had torn out. The steward was entirely deceived by these appearances, his daughter was presented to the king, and the marriage consummated. She bore Pepin two sons according to the manuscript, one of whom attained the papacy under the name of



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Leo III. and afterwards crowned Charlemagne emperor of the west.

"But what in the mean time was the fate of the unfortunate princess? She wandered for some days in the forest, till she found an asylum in the house of a miller. In this situation, the gold and silk, the only things of which the agents of the steward had not despoiled her, furnished materials for work; which her master sold to great advantage at Augsburg.

"Seven years of her life were passed in this manner, when a hunting match having brought Pepin into the neighbourhood, it happened that he lost his way during the night, and arrived after a series of adventures at the miller's house. His sole attendant was his physician, who likewise, was skilled in astrology, and by that art, the manuscript informs us, discovered that the legitimate spouse of Pepin was lodged in the miller's house. The intelligence was communicated to Pepin, who by professing himself the friend of the credulous miller, and likewise assuring him that great destinies awaited one of his daughters (for the reader is to learn that he had two,) obtained his consent to pass the night with the object of his choice; but being very fickle in his pleasures, he wished the other daughter to share that honour the next night; to this the miller likewise gave no denial. We will not abuse the patience of our readers by detailing the circumstances which enabled the physician to discover that Bertha, for so the princess was called, had not yet been introduced to Pepin. Suffice it to say, that by his contrivance she was at last brought before him, and having told her sad story with many blushes and lamentations, was admitted to the embraces of the king, and the fruit of them was the renowned Charlemagne."

But before we close our review of this work, we have a few remarks to offer upon particular parts, and more especially upon its style.

We think we can discover in Mr. Card a sort of childish vanity, to which a scholar should be superior. His dedication is a strange compound of affectation and nonsense; and though it consists only of two pages, yet we are treated with a quotation both from Virgil and Homer in it. Of Mr. Card's classical knowledge his friend was, no doubt, sufficiently aware; and the school-boy trick of telling in Latin or Greek what may be told just as well in English, has long ceased to confer credit or respectability upon those who use it. A century ago it was much the fashion to interlard every thing with scraps from foreign languages, but it has long been exploded by all good writers: and in a familiar dedication like the one we are speaking of, the introduction of Greek and Latin appears to us as ridiculous as it would be to talk Hebrew in a pastry-cook's shop.

Another fault which we observe in the course of this work, is an inordinate desire to dignify trifles. We met with two or three as silly tales (see pp. 11, 43, &c.) as imbecility could well contrive; yet Mr. Card considers them as amazingly interesting and curious, nay, "too interesting to be omitted." Our author frequently talks about the "dignity" of history; it would have been well if he had better consulted what its real dignity is, and have rejected such trifling nonsense.

We have seen the style of Mr. Card's former productions much praised; and though we have never read any of his preceding works, we opened the present volume with considerable expectations. If we are not mistaken, some critics or other have pronounced Mr. C.'s diction equal to the splendid language of Gibbon! What then will our readers think of us when we say that the style of the present work is *inflated*, *inelegant*, and *ungrammatical*. Such an assertion may, perhaps, appear rather capricious than just, and the only authority we have, is to produce examples of each; a process from which we trust Mr. Card may derive benefit in his future exertions.

Instances of inflated and verbose diction are scattered profusely through the whole work. Mr. Card seems, indeed, to think that hard words, and unusual words, are fine writing. Hence we have a "people just *immerging* into civilization," p. 9, which, however, is not very easy to understand, as to *immerge* signifies

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to plunge under water: at p. 99, we have more intelligibly, but equally affected, a people "*emerging* into civilization:" and at p. 14, Charlemagne is called "the son of Pepin," though it would not be easy to discover the advantage of this mutation: at p. 29, Witichind, the Saxon chief, is "sprinkled with the waters of baptism:" at p. 47, we are told that the eye of Charlemagne "*pervaded* the most distant members of the state:" at p. 58, the estates of the Caliph of Bagdat are said to be "widely incontiguous from those of Charlemagne:" at p. 68, the ecclesiastics "*intonated*, with their well-practised voices, psalms to the praise of God, &c." and at p. 133, are proclaimed the *variety* of Charlemagne's "*multiform* and important occupations."

Of inelegant diction, we have such phrases as these, "inasmuch as by, &c." p. 64, and "*whereas* the fabrication of iron, &c." p. 27: but let us hasten to the conclusion of this unpleasant, though necessary part of our duty, by adverting to some of Mr. Card's grammatical errors.

"The conclusion of this singular epistle assumes that lofty tone of spiritual power, by which the successors of St. Peter *have held* so many years both kings and their subjects in the chains of bondage." p. 6. In this sentence Mr. Card should have used the imperfect; and not the perfect tense: the latter refers to what is past, but also conveys an allusion to the present time; but at this present time the successors of St. Peter *do not* hold kings or subjects in obedience, therefore the imperfect should have been employed, which represents the event as past and finished.

"But the emperor's religious scruples, (I anticipate his assumption of that name) *nor* his dread, &c." Ib. This is false syntax; *nor* requires *neither* in the antecedent part of the sentence. It should have been thus, "but *neither* the emperor's &c."

"To display, however, his supreme rank, *of which* Charlemagne was at all times exceedingly *jealous*, and scrupulously *attentive*, he took care, &c. p. 16. The preposition *of* does not here agree with both the adjectives; we cannot say to be attentive *of* a thing.

"It is a lamentable fact, that ever since the final establishment of Christianity, its peace and tranquility *has* been, &c." p. 79. This is a glaring error: a school-boy would write *have*.

"He felt as all rulers do feel who wish to merit the respect of future ages, that wisdom and justice can *only* inspire confidence between the government and the people." p. 94. The adverb *only* is here misplaced: it should be, "that only wisdom and justice can inspire, &c." As it now stands, it seems to imply that wisdom and justice can produce nothing more than merely confidence; but the intention of the author was to say, that confidence could be produced by nothing but wisdom and justice.

"Persons who went by the name of the Mangons or Cottions, *previous* to the promulgation of the capitularia, &c." p. 101. It should be the adverb *previously*.

"I shall not consider it as extraneous to my subject, circumstantially to relate the origin of *this above-mentioned* quarrel." p. 144. This is a pleonasm: either of these words would have been sufficient.

"Which can neither be sanctioned by the voice of truth, reason *or* probability." As we before observed, the conjunction *neither* requires *nor* in the subsequent part of the sentence; it both renders the negation stronger, and makes the thing itself more intelligible.

In offering these remarks to Mr. Card and to our readers, we have been swayed by no other motive than a strict desire to appreciate fairly the merits of the work before us: we should, indeed, have been less circumstantial probably, in the preceding enumeration of errors, had not Mr. Card's style on former occasions been so lavishly, and we suspect, unjustly, eulogized, by those who find it easier to praise than to criticise. We have purposely omitted noticing many other defects, particularly a vicious mode of punctuation, (as at pp. 126, 137, 175,) lest we should appear unreasonably fastidious: and we are not without hope

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that this rigorous examination of his language, may teach Mr. Card that there is yet a wide interval between his style and that of perfection.

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*Memoirs of the Life of Mrs.* ELIZABETH CARTER, *with a new edition of her Poems, some of which have never appeared before: to which are added some miscellaneous Essays in Prose, together with her notes on the Bible, and Answers to Objections concerning the Christian Religion. By the Rev.* MONTAGU PENNINGTON, *M. A. her Nephew and Executor.* 1 *vol.* 4*to.* 1807.

WE have here another instance of the modern art of book-making: a quarto volume of nearly 700 pages, and price two guineas! for the life of a learned and respectable lady who lived to a venerable age in privacy and retirement. Such literary extortions are unjustifiable, and tend more than any thing else to degrade the pursuits and labours of literature. Mrs. Carter was, no doubt, a woman of great learning: but when that is allowed, in our opinion every thing is allowed: beyond her Greek and Latin, she does not appear to us to have been distinguished from ten thousand females whose lives deserve as much to be recorded. The reader will be curious to know in what manner Mr. Pennington has been able to expand the brief and scanty memoirs of his relative into such a formidable size. The process is extremely simple. When the events of your hero's life do not afford materials for forming a tolerably good sized book, you have only to collect all the letters that are to be found, whether from the person himself or his friends; no matter how uninteresting; no matter how commonplace; no matter how silly. Let but the fact be proved that they were written, and received by the person whose life you wish to write, and you cannot be wrong. With this store of materials, you have nothing to do but to follow your friend through every month, aye every week of his life, with the bundle of letters at your elbow: and when you find that nothing has been done by your friend during a certain space of time, except the ordinary and necessary occupations of eating, drinking, and sleeping, fill up the chasm with a long series of dull and heavy letters: so you may go on to the end of the volume, telling here and there a bit of matter of fact, and regaling the reader with a copious quantity of epistles, nay scraps of epistles, from the accomplished Miss ——, or the playful Mrs.—— or the learned Dr. —— or the profound and celebrated Lord —— ! This being done, and your friend's life fairly brought down to its conclusion, you may then add to the volume by printing whatever can be found, though it be but an unfinished sentence: then you may deliver the motley mixture to the world and call it a "Life."—But we are sick and disgusted at such practices: they betray in those who commit them, a needy willingness to put money in their own pockets, by bartering every pretension to judgment, good sense, and liberality.

It is astonishing what a paucity of information there is in the volume before us. It could not indeed be otherwise, and it is our firm opinion, that every thing needful and necessary to be known about Mrs. Carter, might have been amply detailed in a two shilling pamphlet, instead of a two guinea volume. She was a woman who lived in great privacy all her life; she was not distinguished for wit; her writings are confined to a thin octavo volume of poetry, if we except her translation of Epictetus, and two anonymous translations from the French and Italian; her opinions, such at least, as are here given to the world, do not bespeak any force of mind; she had a host of old woman's prejudices about her, some of which we shall mention hereafter; she passed her time in dinner parties and tea visits; she made no discoveries; she wrote nothing that is now scarcely remembered; her poetry has confessedly been long since forgotten, except in the immediate circle of her friends; and in our opinion it deserves to be forgotten. In fact, she was a pious, learned, and respectable old lady, whose name may creditably enough fill a place in a biographical dictionary, but one who, neither by her public labours nor private adven-

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ures, deserved the pompous record of a two guinea volume. All that needed to have been said about her, was precisely that which we are now about to lay before our readers.

Elizabeth Carter was born on the 16th Dec. 1717, at Deal in Kent. She was eldest daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Carter, D. D, perpetual curate of the chapel in that town, and afterwards rector of Woodchurch and of Ham, both in that county, and one of the six preachers in the cathedral church of Canterbury. Mrs. Carter early felt the ambition of being a scholar; though in her youth she did not display any precocity of intellect. She gained the rudiments of knowledge with great labour and difficulty; she used to protract her studies through a great part of the night. She did not, however, amidst her severer studies, neglect what her biographer terms "feminine accomplishments"—viz. French, needlework, the spinnet, and *German-flute!* p. 7. She very early cultivated a taste for poetry, for in the year 1738 she published a very small collection of poems before she was twenty years of age. In her acquisition of languages she began with the Latin and Greek, and some time after added the Hebrew. In the last she was not very much skilled; but eminently so in the two former. She was particularly fond of Greek. She used to relate with much pleasure that Dr. Johnson had said, speaking of some celebrated scholar, that he understood Greek better than any one whom he had ever known except Elizabeth Carter. To the languages already mentioned she added those of Italian, Spanish, German, Portuguese, and Arabic: the last two she acquired late in life, and was rather nominally than really acquainted with either. To all these acquirements she joined a thorough and enthusiastic piety; but which did not, we are informed, render her either petulant or fastidious. If this were indeed so, it deserves the highest commendation; for it is not among the least evils resulting from religion that it renders its votaries disgusting and hateful to all but themselves.

But though such was her pious turn of mind, she was in her youth gay and lively; and Mr. Pennington tells us, with manifest symptoms of surprise and wonder, that she loved dancing, was a romp, subscribed to assemblies; nay, once actually took part in a play. Truly wonderful! that because Mrs. Carter knew a few languages and read her bible, she was therefore like the rest of her sex.

She had many offers of marriage, says our author, for she "was cheerful, had some share of beauty, and many accomplishments." Miss Carter however, resolved to remain single, and seemed totally to forget that "le jours nes ont que la moitié de la vie." Yet she was not pleased to be regarded as an "Old Maid," for when Mr. Hayley published his "Essay on Old Maids," 1785 (Mrs. Carter was then near 70) and dedicated it to her in her triple capacity of "Poet, Philosopher, and Old Maid," she was any thing but flattered by the compliment. Yet surely at that time of life, all chagrin at the appropriation of a title manifestly correct, must have subsided.

In the year 1739 Mrs. Carter first appeared to the world as a writer in prose as well as in verse. Her first work of this kind was a translation from the French of the Critique of Crousaz on Pope's Essay on Man. This was finished in 1738, but not published till the year following: it was in one small volume duodecimo: the translator's name was not mentioned: there are a few unimportant notes by Mrs. Carter. In the same year she translated Algarotto's *Newtonianismo per le Dame*, in two volumes duodecimo, which were printed by Cave.

The fame of Mrs. Carter's acquirements was not confined to her native island. It spread over several parts of the continent, and that wonderful prodigy of early learning, John Philip Baratier expressed a wish of commencing an epistolary correspondence with her. This was accordingly granted after taking her father's advice upon its propriety, and two or three hyperbolical letters from the gentleman are duly inserted. The extraordinary young man who wrote them did not long survive: he died

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in the year 1739, two months after the date of his last letter to Mrs. Carter.

About this time Mr. Carter became acquainted with Archbishop Secker and Dr. Hayter. Such indeed was the intimacy of the connexion, that it was first reported she was to marry the Archbishop, and afterwards the Dr. Once when the two Bishops were together with Mrs. Carter, Dr. Secker jocularly alluded to this subject and said, "Brother Hayter, the world says one of us two is to marry Madam Carter; (by which name he was accustomed to speak of her and address her) now I have no such intention, and therefore resign her to you. Dr. Hayter, with more gallantry, bowed to her, and replied, that he would not pay his grace the same compliment, and that the world did him great honour by the report."

About the year 1750, Mrs. Carter undertook the education of her brother Henry, to fit him for the University, and he passed his examination with singular credit. He was perhaps the only instance of a student at Cambridge who was indebted for his previous education to one of the other sex. Her leisure hours, from this important avocation, were not mispent, for they were employed in her greatest work, the translation of Epictetus. This was undertaken at the desire of Miss Talbot, enforced by the Bishop of Oxford. It was begun in the year 1749, and was sent up in sheets as fast as it was finished, for the entertainment of Miss Talbot and to receive the Bishop's corrections. Mrs. Carter was therefore in her thirty second year when she began this difficult work; it was not finished till the year 1756. About this time some of Mrs. Carter's friends had formed a scheme unknown to herself, of getting her into the Princess of Wales's household, to be about some of the children. This however, Mrs. Carter very prudently declined.

The publication of Epictetus took place in the year 1758. It was printed by subscription, and Mrs. Carter gained nearly a thousand pounds by the work. It was much admired and talked of as soon as published, and the extraordinary circumstance of a translation from the Greek of so difficult an author by a woman, made a great noise all over Europe. Even in Russia, where, as Mrs. Carter humorously observed, they were just learning to walk upon their hind legs, an account was published of her. In England there were many persons who did not believe the translation to be hers, but asserted that her father did it, and others, that the bishop of Oxford translated it.

In the year 1762 a new and enlarged edition of her poems was published. It was dedicated to Lord Bath, and introduced by some complimentary blank verse of Lord Lyttleton's. Of the dedication a disgraceful anecdote is recorded by Mr. Pennington. It was written by Lord Bath himself, in which his lordship very politely tells himself "that the world will judge the more favourably of the collection, from being told that it was printed at his desire."! This was a species of effrontery which Mrs. Carter's good sense and spirit ought to have spurned at: not indeed that we had occasion to expect much magnanimity or much independence of character, from a person who allowed herself to be pensioned out by private individuals; and who, when in London "kept no table, nor ever dined at home, but when she was unable to go out from indisposition." Such traits Mr. Pennington should have thrown into shade; they represent his relative in the character of a parsimonious old woman, who preferred living at any person's house rather than her own. Her receiving private pensions from Mrs. Pulteney and Mrs. Montague, was another mark of littleness that sinks considerably the moral character of Mrs. Carter.

In the year 1763 she accompanied Lord Bath and Mrs. Montague to Spa. They remained there some months, and from thence she sent packets of letters to her friends, which Mr. Pennington has very carefully inserted. They are full of female tittle-tattle, well suited to be read by those to whom they were addressed, and afterwards forgotten; but quite unworthy of being given to the world forty years afterwards. From one

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of them we learn another instance of selfish parsimony that well deserves to be recorded with those above-mentioned. Her letter concludes thus: "I am going with my Lord Bath to play quadrille this afternoon, *at the expense of Mrs. Montague's purse*, for I never give myself the airs of playing with such personages on my own account." And did Mrs. Carter pocket her winnings? Oh, mean and disgraceful conduct! If she were not able to risk the losing of their play, why did she not stay away; a dignified refusal would have elevated her; but such littleness lowers her most lamentably.

Her letters on her journey to and from Spa, are full of the querulousness of an English traveller: every thing is vile and odious, and hateful. Foreigners justly ridicule us for this excessive nationality.

From this period of her life, Mrs. Carter passed her time in the usual occupations of a single woman. She travelled from Deal to London, and from London to Deal; she read, and took snuff; she visited tea parties, and received ladies at home to tea at Deal; she wrote letters, and passed silly criticisms upon contemporary authors. It deserves here to be mentioned, that Mrs. Carter could never admire the works of an author, however beautiful, unless the author himself was to be admired. Consequently, Churchill and Burns she thought nothing of! Happy art! by which she learned to shut her eyes against the sun, because darting its rays through a cloud. Can we but smile when we afterwards hear her opinions of authors seriously mentioned? Mr. Pennington too writes a great deal of twiddle twaddle criticism about Churchill: incomparably one of the most nervous satirists that this country has produced: a poet, whose language, wit, and humour are unrivalled: and, because his life was stained with some follies, we are therefore to forget the beauties of his pen. Oh! 'tis irksome to think of such fatuity.

In the year 1774, Mrs. Carter lost her father, after a long illness. He appears to have been a pious and respectable man; nay, if we believe Mr. Pennington, he was a man of a "very strong mind;" and, as a proof of his mental energy, our author tells us, that one day during a violent thunder storm, one of his daughters burst into his study, crying out, "Oh, Sir! the day of judgment is come."—"Well, child," said he, with the *utmost composure*, "and when could it come in better time for you?" We assure our readers, whatever may be their doubts, Mr. Pennington relates this seriously!

A tolerably accurate opinion may be formed of the respect, in which Mrs. Carter's judgment ought to be held in literary matters from the following; any book which had the least tendency towards levelling and democratical principles, either in the publications themselves, or in the character of the authors of them, she steadily refused to read. A more complete trait of an obstinate old woman we would not desire to have.

In the year 1791, Mrs. Carter was honoured by an interview with the queen; nor was this the only mark of Royal favour bestowed upon her, for, in the year 1804, the Duke of Cumberland, whose regiment was quartered at Deal, called upon her at her house; the Princess of Wales also drank tea with her there. These distinguished events are mentioned with no small exultation by Mr. Pennington, who takes care to inform us that he was one of the party at tea with the Princess, though he happened to be out when the Duke of Cumberland called, and did not return till he was just upon the point of quitting the house.

On the 23d of December, 1805, Mrs. Carter left Deal for London in a state of extreme imbecility. She arrived the following day in Clarges-street, Piccadilly, where she always lodged when in town. She continued to grow daily weaker and weaker, till she expired on the 19th Feb. 1806. She was buried without any pomp in the burial ground of Grosvenor Chapel. A monument has been erected to her memory in the chapel of the town of Deal.

We have thus compressed the substance of this two guinea volume: the rest is filled with her poems, and some notes on the Bible. Of her poetry we do not think highly; it is



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frigid and tame; it wants fire and strength; t is too elaborate; it is such poetry as may be fabricated by mere labour correct without warmth; the effort of thought, not of inspiration.

In giving this volume to the world Mr. Pennington has had little to do as an author, yet that little we cannot say he has done well. There is a vast deal of sanctimonious zeal in his occasional remarks, which is too easy to vulgar and weak minds to be meritorious. His language is often course and ungrammatical: the former at p. 32, where he talks of "Grub-street writers," a low expression long since exploded from elegant composition:* the latter when he says (p. 33) that Mrs. Carter was "averse to all kinds of deceit, &c.;" it should be averse *from*; and at p. 301, "these however were *acquaintances*;" Mr. Pennington should have known that this word has no plural. At page 304, he seems ignorant of the true spelling of Burns' name: in the nominative he writes it *Burn*; in the genitive, *Burn's*.

Sometimes too he is laughable. At p. 322-3, he enters into a minute investigation, to shew that Mrs. Carter, though living at Deal, was no "smuggler!"—the idea of Eliza Carter, the translator of Epictetus, the friend of Johnson, being a smuggler, is irresistibly ludicrous: nor is the following less amusing. Mrs. Carter writes gaily to her friend Miss Talbot, and tells her the life of Epictetus must stand still awhile, for she has a "dozen shirts to make." This only shews her in a pleasing point of view: but it was too important to be suffered to pass without a comment from Mr. Pennington; accordingly he gives us a very grave paragraph, and concludes by assuring us that, though caressed and flattered by the learned, Mrs Carter never allowed herself to shrink from domestic employments; that she had "learned in the best of all schools, that *religious duties* should be practised, &c." Whoever thought before of classing shirt making among the *religious duties* of the female sex? How many pious semstresses have we then in London!

Any final remarks upon this volume would be superfluous: we have incidentally expressed our opinion of it; and conclude by repeating that such expensive publications composed of such dull and wretched materials, decked out with the name of a "Life," when in fact the life is the least part of the volume, are a sort of literary depredation, against which we will never fail to raise our voice.

* At p. 104, he informs us, that Mrs. Carter was never "stupid or *prosing*." The last word is colloquially vulgar.

# ORIGINAL POETRY.

## The Dream.

My soul oppress'd with dark despair,
With secret woe my bosom torn;
I cherish'd every gloomy care
And let each raging passion burn.

My sleepless pillow thus I sought,
With anguish brooded o'er my lot,
Renounc'd the world; renounc'd myself;
My God; my duty; all forgot!

But while I err'd in sinful thought,
And Virtue, trembling, fled away,
Soft slumber o'er my senses stole,
And hush'd in balmy sleep I lay.

When lo! a heavenly shape arose
And stood before my wond'ring sight;
Forth from her eyes compassion beam'd,
Than morning's dawn more mildly bright.

I mark'd the lustre of her vest;
I mark'd her winning, easy grace;
Her locks that floated on the wind;
The angel-sweetness of her face.

Hope was her name; she stretch'd her hand
To raise me from my fall'n state;
And as she bent, her rosy smile
Seem'd to dispel the clouds of fate.

I rose; I gaz'd; with wonder heard
Her dulcet voice and mild behest:
"Shake off," she cried, "this sullen grief,
"Arise; be virtuous, and be blest!"

The thrilling accents struck my ear,
I turn'd t'adore my heavenly guide—
The *dream* was past; the *truth* remain'd:
'Twas Martha standing at my side.

W. M.

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## SERENADE,

*By Mr.* FLETCHER.

AT midnight hour, when o'er the hill
The moon-beam sleeps, and in the vale
No sound is heard, save gushing rill,
Or warbling throat of nightingale,
And through the blissful realms above
Bright Venus guides her star of love:

My lyre awakes in numbers low,
And whispers to the passing breeze,
That I've a secret cause of woe,
Which not its tuneful strings can ease,
A stranger grief, a sweeter pain,
Than ever lyre was taught to feign.

The night-breeze sweeps the murmuring strings
With dewy breath and amorous sighs,
Above, around, on silver wings,
Stream the entrancing melodies:—
Re-echoed far, above, around,
Is heard the dying, dying sound.

'Tis Love whose kisses prompt the breeze,
And Love that sighs the wires among;
'Tis Love that woos, and wins with ease,
Sweet Echo's ear to learn his song,
Whose spirit roves through all her cells,
And wakes in each a thousand shells.

Hushed be the winds! they blow in vain,—
And mute the strings that caught their breath!
Be ever still the airy strain
Which Echo rocked in tuneful death!
All, all be dead, around, above,
Dead as the heart that cannot love!

For she to whom th' enamoured lyre
Its earliest, latest, music breathes,
Is slumbering where yon guardian briar
Its arms around the lattice wreathes;—
And pausing there, in mute surprise,
Unheard by her Love's music dies.

Yon careful briar, whose modest rose,
Blushing, a rival rose adorns,
By nature armed against Love's foes,
Protects her beauty with its thorns;—
And, while she sleeps, with fragrant sighs,
Dispels the sounds that round her rise.

She wakes! she wakes! the lattice moves;
Triumphant lyre, thy notes are heard!
O! bliss of bliss,—her voice approves
The vows through thee, blest lyre, preferred!
Hark! do I hear the sounds aright?—
She whispers low,—"Good night, good night!"

## TO DEATH.

OH thou! the rich and gay one's dread,
Terrific monarch hail!
A weary wanderer fain would pass
Thy dim and shadowy vale.

Thy terrors, DEATH, are lost and gone
To him that mourneth here:
Thy form he views with placid smile,
Thy stroke without a fear.

The grave's his house and resting-place
From all his pains and cares;
'Tis there he sleeps to wake no more
Till the last trump he hears.

Oh happy state! Oh wish'd-for bourne!
Oh dim-discover'd shore!
Take to thy gloomy house of peace
One restless wand'rer more. W. M.

## A SUBLIME SONNET.

I'VE HEARD the tempest howl and roar,
The thunder roll its peals on high!
I've HEARD the waves dash on the shore,
The angry lion's horrid cry;
I've HEARD the patriot's awful voice,
Strong as a boundless river's course:
I've HEARD the battle's furious din;
The warrior, in his boiling ire,
His eyes emitting lambent fire,—
His prayer—to angry heaven preferr'd!—
I've HEARD—where other folks have *been*:
GOD BLESS ME! WHAT A DEAL I'VE HEARD! QUIZ.

## THE RECOVERY.

THE rose all wet with morning dew,
That droops awhile with folded leaves,
Its crimson blush shall yet renew
And fragraut scent the western breeze.

Expanding in the solar ray
Which bids its vermil lustre glow,
Again it drinks the golden day,
Again the zephyrs round it blow.

My Martha! thus, tho' drooping now,
While sickness taints her languid form,
The bloomy flush of health shall know,
Reviving from the threatning storm.

Nor he whose mind these lines have fram'd,
Shall see unmov'd the sweet return,
But bless that pow'r—he hopes unblam'd,
Which bade his breast with *friendship* burn.

Or is there yet another name,
Inflam'd with Virtue's purest fires,
Which glows with more than friendship's flame,
To *that* his daring heart aspires. W. M.



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# THE NEW PATENTS.

*Mr.* PEACH's, *for a floating hollow Buoy on a new construction for supporting Mooring Chains, Cables, Ropes, &c.*

THIS buoy is constructed out of pieces of wood longitudinally applied to each other, after the manner of staves; but instead of making the joints to consist of flat surfaces evenly or squarely applied to or against each other, they are rabbeted together, by making the half thickness of each piece to overlap the other. The faces which are to apply to each other, are tarred, and upon one of the faces, a thin covering of beaten hair used by plaisterers; or wool, flax, or any other fibrous matter; and upon the said hair, wool, or flax, the hot and melted matter is applied and smeared in, forming a coat of a mixture of pitch and tar. Immediately after, the joints are put together and secured by nails, screws, pins or pegs, or bolts, and by hoops suitably enveloping the whole; and the heads of the said buoy are put in by rabbeting the same in and with the staves, or side pieces thereof. The fitting is also made good by several steps or successive faces in the joint, between which, tar and hair, wool, or flax, or other fibrous matter, and pitch, is applied: and for greater security, in some cases, two or more additional heads are fixed within the external heads. And further, in constructing this buoy, a trunk, tube, or perforated piece, is fixed therein, so that it shall not occasion or allow the water to enter from without; but that a passage shall remain, through which the chain, rope, or cable, used for mooring, may be passed and continue to be moveable, in the same manner as is customary with small or imperfect buoys, made out of single solid pieces of wood. The said trunk, tube, or perforated piece, is made and put together by rabbeted joints, and secured as aforesaid. And the said trunk, tube, &c. is fixed in any convenient direction, position, or situation, within the buoy; and in some cases, when it may be found useful or convenient, two, three, or more, of such trunks are thus placed and fixed in a buoy, instead of one single trunk, tube, or perforated piece. And finally, the said buoy may be made and put together in any convenient and suitable figure; but the cylindrical, prismical, or conical, are to be preferred; and when the cross section of the figure is not circular, the number of sides preferred in practice is generally eight.

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*Mr.* ROEBUCK's, *for certain Improvements in a Machine called the Caledonian Balance.*

THE Caledonian balance is represented and connected in a drawing or section; and the manner in which the balance produces its effect is as follows: When any weight, L, is laid upon the table, the pressure is communicated to the platform, OP, which acting upon the points, B and EE, tends to depress B, and to suffer A to rise in such a manner, that the table will, if it be moved at all, rise without any tilt, totter, or side motion, and will constantly remain parallel to its first situation. At the same time, the extremity S, of the steel-yard lever, will tend to rise, and the motions here mentioned will actually take place, unless a re-action, such as that of the weight G, be applied to prevent it: but the weights G and L, will be in equilibrio, if their quantities be respectively, as the length ED and DG. And hence it follows, that a small weight may in this instrument, be made to indicate the quantity in a larger; and conversely, a large weight will make the quantity of a smaller, if the same be placed or applied upon the table, IK, and lever, DS. But the improvements in the Caledonian balance are as follows: First, a weight or lead, H, is placed beneath the cross axis, near the middle thereof, by means of which, the tendency to equilibrium in the horizontal position is rendered more smart, speedy, and effectual, and the indication of the precise result is more speedily, readily, and accurately obtained, than otherwise. But in some constructions, and for purposes in which it may be preferred, the arm, DS, is rejected, and a spring applied beneath F, which acting down-

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wards by means of gradation, affords an indication of the lead upon IK, without requiring any weight upon G at all—or, instead of DS, and the weight G, the patentee's weight H, is placed by an arm forming a greater angle with DE, than a right angle, or ninety degrees; by these means upon the principle of the bended lever, the re-action will be greater, the lower the table descends, and there will be positions of equilibrium for different weights afforded by the descent of the said table, and the rise of H; which are severally indicated by gradations on a circular arc, formed by experiment, or by any other well known and fixed method:—or, instead of SD and the weight G, a scale is hung at FG, or elsewhere—or otherwise the position of the cross axis, supported by D, are reversed, so that D and E shall be farther out towards the letter S than F is. The moveable platform PO, is enlarged or continued, so as to reach the supporting wires from PE, while the arm DS, is carried in the direction beneath the table contrary to that of the Caledonian balance, represented in the drawing, by which the apparatus becomes more compact, and the weighing may be performed by any of the methods before specified.

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*Mr.* PELLAT'S, *for an improved Method for admitting Light into the internal part of Ships, Vessels, Buildings, &c.*

THIS consists in placing an illuminator in suitable apertures in the decks or sides of the ships, buildings, &c. to answer as a window or sky-light. This illuminator is a piece of solid glass, of a circular or elliptical form at the base; the circular is the most productive of light, and the strongest against accident. Its outside is convex to receive or condense the rays of light, and has a flat or plane surface on the inside of the room, vessel, &c. it is intended to light. Approaching to the segment of a sphere, it is in fact, a lens; but where there is any danger of its becoming a burning glass, one side at least, should be ground or roughed. Its size as well as its convexity may be varied, though the ordinary bases are about five inches diameter, to one half inch in height from the centre of the base. The illuminator may also be fixed in a square or circular piece of wood or metal, with glazier's putty, or other cement.

For decks and other parts of ships, its construction is so managed by thickening the edges, as to render it capable of resisting any injury from the weight of goods, or the beating of the waves in the ports and scuttles. In dwelling houses, &c. it is far superior to the sky-lights now in use, not being liable to accident or leakage. For buildings, one side should remain unpolished, as the rays of the sun produce prismatic colours when shining upon it. Under-ground vaults and cellars, wherever any communication may be made with the open air, may also be lighted with this invention, excepting in places only where it may be injured by the passing or re-passing of horses. The illuminator will also prove a very good substitute instead of the glass now used in lanthorns for lighting the powder magazines in ships of war, care being taken that the convex side shall be always turned towards the light.

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## TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED & ECONOMICAL SOCIETIES.

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

HAVE published the first volume of their labours. The particular object of their pursuits appears to be those species of insects indigenous to or found in Great Britain, and to discover every thing relative to them that may prove useful or beneficial to science or mankind. The first of the papers now published by them, is from the pen of the president A. H. Haworth, Esq. and F.H.S. entitled Prodromus Lepidopterorum Britannicorum; the second, Lepidoptera Britannica, or a Review of the Rise and Progress of the Science of Entomology in Great Britain, chronologically digested; from whence we learn that the first work published in England, upon Entomology, was a large folio volume, written and completed by Thomas

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Mouset, and published at London in 1634, embellished with numerous engravings in wood, badly executed, and in some cases accompanied by superstitious descriptions of the figures they represent. Next to Sir Hans Sloane, Dr. John Hill, who published an English translation of Swammerdam's large work on insects, was one of the most eminent Entomologists. In another work, in 1773, which he called "A Decade of Curious Insects," some of them not described before, he gives the following sketch of the Albicida Pallida, or straw-coloured Chinch, a plant, it would appear, too frequently kept in our bed-rooms and sitting-rooms, on account of its fragrance.

Dr. Hill observes, "This is a creature very strange in its nature and history. A studious gentleman, very subject to the head-ache, which he and his physician both attributed to great attention, sneezing one day with violence, as he was writing, saw some atoms a moment afterwards upon the writing-paper, and they very plainly moved; he doubled up the paper and brought it to me: a parcel of these moving particles being laid before the lucernal microscope, they appeared in continual motion, moving their antlers, shaking their wings, and turning up their tails to their heads in the manner of earwigs, but with incredible swiftness. It was palpable they had been discharged from his nose: and it was easy to conceive how they might have caused intolerable pain, while they were thus rousing and moving their irritating hairs and feathers upon a part where the very substance of the brain is almost naked.

I had seen the same species inhabiting the flowers of the plant Mignionette, and on enquiring, found he had that plant in his chamber."

The second paper on the method of rearing insects, by the Rev. Thomas Skrimshire, L.L.B. and F.E.S is extremely curious. Mr. S. has had a number of tin boxes made about two inches square, two sides of which, with the top and bottom, are perforated with small holes; the remaining two sides are glazed; one of the ten sides constitutes a door, which slides in a groove. Twelve of these are placed in a wooden trough, portioned off for each box, about a quarter of an inch deep, and made perfectly water-tight. Only one caterpillar of a brood is placed in each of these boxes which are numbered. A book is kept numbered, to correspond with the boxes, in which is entered the history of the insect from the day it is placed in its box. A little water is poured into each partition of the wood trough, which serves to keep the food moist, as also the earth which is in the tin boxes, in order that the caterpillar may undergo its metamorphosis in the most natural manner.

Mr. S. has observed that many of the pupæ have died in the earth, which may in a great measure be owing to its binding so hard round them as to prevent perspiration and breathing. He therefore procured a looser kind of earth, from a decayed tree, and mixed it with equal proportions of sand and saw-dust.

The third paper, by the Rev. John Burrell, gives an account of a rare and curious insect, *Lygæus Micropterus*, hitherto a non-descript; and there is a beautiful plate of it coloured from nature. Several readers, however, may regret that all these insects are treated of in Latin; as descriptions in English also, would doubtless facilitate the study of this branch of Natural History.

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## French National Institute.

THE following eulogium was delivered at the funeral of the Poet Lebrun, by M. Chenier, in presence of the members who attended on that occasion:

*Gentlemen*, The Institute has lost a poet justly celebrated. Lebrun is no more. Many works have distinguished his long career; but though he has obtained brilliant success in those kinds of writing which appear opposite to each other, lyric poetry, the principal object of his studies, will fix his reputation. The younger Racine, of whom he was proud to acknowledge himself the pupil, communicated to him the art of making his beautiful verses, together with the language of that memorable age, when the French possessed both taste and genius. It was Lebrun, when young, who interested the glory of Voltaire in favour of the niece of Corneille. The

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lyric poet did not think it beneath him to become the intermediary between two great men. He dared to put language into the mouth of the shade of the classical creator of the French theatre, and the author of Merope listened to the voice of the author of the Cid. As the imitator of Pindar, Lebrun chanted with enthusiasm inspired verse. When the envious enemies of Buffon thought of tarnishing his glory, Lebrun avenged the eloquent philosopher by an ode, which remains among our poetry as a monument of superior talent and courageous friendship. Thus the name of this able poet will be joined to those of his most illustrious contemporaries. Often sublime, and sometimes superb, in his stile, he celebrated every subject that offered elevated conceptions, God, Nature, Liberty, Genius, and Victory. Those numerous exploits, which for ten years past have commanded the admiration of nations, renovated his old age. Near the period of his existence his harmonious numbers were not inferior to the last, the greatest of the prodigies, which he had commemorated. Posterity, that impartial judge, will acknowledge the qualities he possessed, while it will not conceal his failings. As for us, in view of the tomb that encloses his frail remains, but which can never effect his glory, while we pay the funeral honours to the worthy successor of Malherbes and Rousseau, we have only to testify our regret for his loss, and pronounce the just eulogium due to his talents.

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### THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT ST. PETERSBURGH.

THE Imperial Academy of Sciences had, in their last public notice, proposed the prize of five hundred roubles to be given to any professor of physic, who would establish and communicate to the Academy, a Series of new and instructive Experiments on Light considered as Matter, also on the Properties which may in part be attributed to it; on the Affinities which it may appear to have, either to organized or unorganized Bodies; and upon the Modifications and Phenomena of these Substances, by their combinations with the matter of light. They have received, within the prescribed time, six tracts on the question, each having a note sealed, and a motto.

The three first tracts, Nos. 1, 2, 3, beside the common fault of wanting new experiments; a complete and instructive series of which was required in the academical notice, contained hypotheses and propositions, either well known, erroneous, or ill-expressed, and advanced without demonstration.

Only the pieces Nos. 5 and 6, were found worthy of particular attention from the report of the committee appointed to decide upon the best qualified performance.

The Essays Nos. 5 and 6, containing a great number of new experiments on the effects and properties of light, and a judicious application of those, which though already known, were repeated whenever they appeared to the authors doubtful, are approved; in each were found some incoherent and contradictory conclusions; as also propositions hazarded without sufficient proof; besides some errors and obscure passages. But as these imperfections were overbalanced by researches of great merit, the academy, without acceding to every assertion of the author's, have thought it their duty to divide the prize between them, thinking the authors worthy of encouragement and honourable reward.

On opening two of the sealed notes, Doctor Henry Frederic Link, Professor of Physic at the University of Rostock, was found to be the author of No. 5; and Mr. Placidus Heinrick, Professor of Physic and Mathematics to the Abbey de St. Emereau, at Ratisbon, the author of No. 6. The notes of the remaining tracts were burnt without being opened.

As to the prize concerning the resistance of fluids, none were found to satisfy all the conditions of the problem; but as the tract, No. 2, exhibited a new theory, the Marine Department, to recompense the author for his trouble and laudable efforts, have decreed to him the prize of 100 Dutch ducats.

The opening of the sealed note discovered the author in the person of Mr. Zacarie Nordmark, Professor of

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Mathematics in the University of Upsala.

The Academy proposes the following question for the present year 1807:

Chymistry teaches us the means of discovering the noxious qualities of mineral bodies, whereas it is only by empiricism that we have learned to distinguish venomous plants from those tha are not so. Even the characteristics, by which we think ourselves enabled to determine of the presence or absence of venom in vegetables, are not always sufficiently certain and incontestible.

The livid colour for example, which has rendered many plants suspected, is a deceiving sign. The bur (Arctium Lappa) looks dull, and is of a pale colour, yet it is a wholesome plant; on the contrary, the Laurel (Daphne) is remarkable for the beauty of its flowers and leaves, yet this is venomous. The Families of Ranunculus and Anemone are as beautiful as they are numerous; they are, however, for the greater part noxious.

The same may be said of the disagreeable smell of plants, generally taken for a diagnostic of their poisonous quality, and which sign is equally uncertain with the preceding.

The colour of the Laurel is very agreeable, while the Orache (Chenopodium Vulvaria) an innocent and even salutary plant, is of a very disagreeable odour.

The smell of the Coriander is disagreeable to many persons, yet of a very salutary nature.

The umbelliferous plants, which grow in damp and watery situations, have the reputation of being poisonous; notwithstanding this, Sison inundatum et salsum, and all its species, the *Phellandrium Aquaticum*, the *Angelica Sylvestris*, the *Aegepodium Podagraria*, plants which thrive in marshes, contain no poison.

It is plain therefore, that neither the pale colour, disagreeable smell, or growth in marshy places, can furnish us with certain and indisputable signs of their possessing poisonous qualities.

The pretended repugnance of animals to pernicious plants is evidently as little infallible. The division of plants made by botanists, into classes, orders, and families, according to their nature, is not more efficient in designating those that are venomous. To prove this, we have only to observe that among the principal genus of the Nightshade (Solanum) the Potatoe (Solanum Tuberosum) and also Capsicum (Lal'iment des Jardins) are reckoned, which possess the virtue of exciting and destroying the pernicious principles in narcotic plants.

In consequence of this want of an external and natural sign, by which venomous plants might be immediately detected, it would be desirable to find out some easy method of examining them; such for instance, as an Eudiometer, or any thing that might produce changes in them, which (like the black colour assumed by mushrooms when they are boiling) might indicate their noxious qualities, though the criterion of the venomous mushroom is not yet sufficiently established.

"*An easy method is therefore required, by which any individual unacquainted with botany, may detect venomous plants in a short time, at a small expence, and in a manner perfectly decisive.*"

The prize is one hundred Dutch ducats, and the different memoirs must be transmitted previous to the 1st of July, 1808.

## ADDITIONS TO, AND CORRECTIONS IN, FORMER OBITUARIES.

MRS. SUMBELL *(whose death was announced at page 270)* was the daughter of Mr. Davies, an eminent carver and gilder, at Birmingham, and remarkable for being the person who made the box from the root of Shakspeare's mulberry-tree, which Mrs. Garrick now has. Her first appearance in the dramatic line was in the part of the Duke of York, in Richard the Third, about the year 1781. She then married Mr. Wells, and performed two seasons at Bath, and went from thence to Exeter, when, in consequence of a disagreement with her husband, who there attached himself to a theatrical lady, who had once kept a chandler's shop in Hol-

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born, and both of them going off to Ireland, she came to London, was engaged by Mr. Colman, at the Haymarket theatre. Mrs. Wells was extremely handsome, and her countenance most expressive. She had played several parts with great success, when a little incident occurred in the course of the season, that proved Mrs. Wells's readiness to oblige the manager in distress. The Beggar's Opera was this summer performed with the sex reversed; and owing to the beautiful and regretted Mrs. Cargill's sustaining the character of Macheath, and Bannister's supporting the part of Polly, Gay's favourite opera had a great run. But this enchanting Syren eloping with a near relation of the manager, at a time when her name was announced to perform Macheath the ensuing evening, threw him into *real* distress; in the height of which he applied to Mrs. Wells to perform the character, which she immediately complied with, and absolutely studied it in two days. But as Mrs. Cargill had gone off in Macheath's clothes, Mrs. Wells was therefore obliged to beg a coat of one, and waistcoat and breeches of another; the public can vouch for the truth of these assertions; but the manner in which she supported so difficult a character, at so short a notice, struck the audience with surprise.

Mrs. Wells, at the beginning of the ensuing winter, had the good fortune to be introduced to Mr. Sheridan, who immediately engaged her for three years. Her first appearance on Drury-Lane stage, was in the part of Nancy, in the musical entertainment of The Camp. The same success attended her as at the Haymarket theatre. Mrs. Wells now for the first time, thought to live independent of the world; but many unforeseen events tended to remove these pleasing symptoms of future happiness; the incumbrance of a mother and sister in town, and a brother to provide for in the country, distressed her finances, and obliged her to renew her application to Mr. Colman.

Mrs. Wells's forte was not confined to comedy, to Cowslip, Madge, or Maude. She was at home in Jane Shore, and excellent in Isabella. Still as the Drury-Lane manager was not sensible of his own interest in promoting her, she went over to Covent Garden, where she flourished in Hermione, Imogen, &c. but the cup and the dagger not predominating at that house, she left it; and in the summer of 1787, by the entreaties of her friends, and the offer of fifty pounds per night, she was induced to come forward with her imitations, at the Royalty Theatre. In 1791 she returned to the Hay-market, and brought with her all the fashion that used to resort to it. During several summers, since she left the London boards, she has exhibited upon many of the provincial theatres, particularly at Brighton, Cheltenham, and Weymouth; and no longer since than the summer of 1806, was supposed to have attracted the particular attention of a great personage, while she resided in the vicinity of Richmond and Kew. She was once the *chere-amie* of the celebrated Captain Topham, and rumour says, was afterwards not indifferent to Mr. Hewerdine's accomplishments. She then married Mr. Sumbell, a gentleman of the Jewish persuasion, but a short time dissolved the connection.

In other respects her bosom was by no means devoid of compassion; besides her care of an aged mother, her benevolence to the unfortunate Mrs. Edwin, while suffering under her husband's brutality, ought not to be forgotten. That she possessed vanity, as well as no small share of beauty, cannot be denied; as for nearly fourteen years past she has taught the public to look for her life and memoirs from her own hand, a hope she did not live long enough to realise. A few evenings previous to her death, she had announced herself to the public to deliver her imitations at the Lyceum in the Strand.

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The MARQUIS of TOWNSHEND *(whose death was announced in p. 280 of our last)* was in the 84th year of his age; was a field-marshal in the army, Colonel of the 2d Dragoon Guards, Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk, and Governor of Jersey. His lordship was a godson of his majesty George I. and served under George II. in the battle of Dettingen; also in the battles of Fontenoy, Culloden, and Lafeldt; at the memorable siege of Quebec, which town fell into his hands as commander-



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in-chief, after the deplored death of the immortal Wolfe; he was also at the battle of Fellinghausen, and served a campaign in Portugal, under Count La Lippe; his lordship served the offices of Lieutenant-General and Master-General of the Ordnance; and filled the station of Viceroy of Ireland for five years, during which he peculiarly conciliated the affections of the people. Being early intended for the profession of arms, he obtained a commission in the Guards when he was about 18, immediately after he had finished his education. Great Britain being then at war with France, and King George II, commanding in person on the continent, his lordship, then the Hon. Mr. Townshend, had an opportunity of making a campaign under the eye of that monarch, and served as a subaltern in the battle of Dettingen; but soon after becoming a captain in the first regiment of Foot Guards, he ranked as lieutenant-colonel in the army; he notwithstanding retired at the close of the campaign; and, as his family possessed large property and considerable influence in Norfolk, he became a candidate for that county, being returned at the general election in 1747.

As soon as he obtained his seat, he began to profess the principles of whiggism he had imbibed in his early youth, and which it had been the pride of his family to support. Nor did he forget to remedy the petty abuses he had witnessed while in the army; and hence, on the third reading of the Mutiny Bill in 1749, he distinguished himself by moving, towards the conclusion of a very able speech, that no non-commissioned officer should be liable to be broken, without the sentence of a court-martial; this clause however was opposed by Mr. Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham.

Colonel Townshend soon after married Charlotte, Baroness de Ferrers, of Chartley, daughter of the Earl of Northampton. At the election in 1754, he was again returned for Norfolk; and in 1756, when the Militia Bill was brought in, with the rest of the Whigs, he was strenuous for a militia levied from among the people, and officered by gentlemen of landed property, in order to counterbalance the influence of the crown over a standing army.

In 1756, he was appointed to the command of the 64th regiment of foot, and soon after obtained the rank of brigadier-general, in one of the expeditions projected against the French possessions in Canada; and though he distinguished himself at the fall of Montmorenci, where he prevented the French from erecting a battery, which would have annoyed the British; an attack he made upon them a few days after, proving unsuccessful, and his retreat being in danger of being cut off, it preyed upon his mind in such a manner as to occasion a severe illness, however he recovered soon after; and upon the death of General Wolfe in the battle of Abraham, when the command devolved upon him, and in all the subsequent operations, he acquitted himself as an able officer; but after Quebec, and a great part of the adjacent country had been reduced, returned to England, he having only accepted the command upon the express stipulation that he should come home at the end of the campaign, though during his absence in America he obtained an old regiment, the 28th foot, to which he was appointed in 1759, in the room of his own, the 64th. In 1761, he served in the German campaign, and was raised to the rank of major-general, but came to England soon after its termination, and was returned a third time for the county of Norfolk. He was next employed in the expedition to Portugal; but as no opportunity occurred for distinguishing himself, he again returned home; and at the conclusion of the war, the Marquis of Granby being appointed Master General of the Ordnance, General Townshend was nominated Lieutenant-General under him. On the death of his father, March 12, 1764, he became Lord Townshend, and succeeded to considerable estates in Norfolk; and in the same year, under the administration formed by the Duke of Bedford, Mr. George Grenville, &c. he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, where the stile in which he lived, joined to his address, gained him the confidence of the nation. One unfortunate event only succeeded his return from Ireland, viz. some umbrage which he had given to Lord Bellamont, occasioned that nobleman

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to follow him to England, and a duel ensued, in which the latter was wounded; Lord Bellamont was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Dillon, and Lord Townshend by Lord Ligonier. When Lord North's administration was removed, Lord Townshend, who had supported the minister in the American war, found it necessary to resign his place as Master General of the Ordnance; however, after the coalition in 1781, he once more filled that office, but only till the new administration was ejected by the influence of the late premier, Mr. Pitt.

During the king's memorable illness, Lord Townshend took a decided part with the heir-apparent; notwithstanding which, after his Majesty's recovery, he succeeded General Honeywood in the government of Hull; and in October, 1787, his lordship was created Marquis Townshend, of Rainham, agreeable to a promise his Majesty had made to the Hon. Charles Townshend, some time before, that his family should not be forgotten. In 1792, on the death of Lord Orford, he was nominated Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk; and in 1792, he was appointed to command the eastern district, and had his head-quarters near Warley Camp. In 1796, he was promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal, and had only three names above him on the list, two of whom are of the blood-royal. The Marquis has also been complimented as a wit, a punster, and a caricaturist; among others, since his decease, the following anecdote of him has been circulated: When his lordship was very young, he was at the battle of Dettingen, and marching down very close upon the enemy, appeared in so thoughtful a mood as not to seem to take notice that a drummer's head was shot off, and so very near him, that a considerable quantity of the brain was scattered over his cloaths. A veteran officer observing him, went up with the intent of rousing him, saying he should not think so gravely. His lordship availing himself of his usual presence of mind, immediately replied, "O dear Sir, you mistake my reverie quite; I was just considering what, in the name of common sense, could bring a fellow *here* who possessed such *a quantity of brains*."

In respect to his private life, the English Gleaner, Mr. Pratt, has depicted him in a point of view highly flattering. In the neighbourhood of Fakenham, he observed, "There is something better than the finest edifice, something more delightful, even to the traveller, than glassy lakes, vivid lawns, or luxuriant woods, namely, the urbanity and benevolence of its present noble possessor.

By means of the first quality, every stranger who has the air and manners of a gentleman, may become a guest; and by virtue of the last, all whose deservings are at all known may become its objects; and those who have claims upon that benevolence on the simple recommendation of poverty, will have their claims allowed." But one of the strongest testimonies of the public feeling, in behalf of the Marquis, at least in Ireland, was the celebration of his birth-day in Dublin, during a course of thirty-one years, as an annual tribute of gratitude established by his friends, and observed ever since he had been Lord Lieutenant. As a public character the marquis has been very little known during the present war, or since the French revolution; he is succeeded in his title by his eldest son the Earl of Leicester.

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M. JOHN LEWIS DE LOLME, *(whose death, and some account of his works we noticed in page 436 of our Magazine for May)* had a surprising extent of knowledge on all subjects, and was worthy of rivalling Mr. Burke in the variety of his illustrations. He was remarkably temperate and simple in his mode of living, and possessed an admirable temper, with a strong turn for humour; indeed, all his conversation, even on the most serious subjects, was marked by something of an arch shrewdness. He did not much sacrifice to the graces in point of dress and personal delicacy; but his company was always valuable on account of the stores of his mind. During his residence in England, it has been said, notwithstanding his superior abilities, he suffered many conflicts to which poor authors are liable, with a considerable degree of irritability.

This alludes to a bargain he made with an eminent bookseller, now no



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more, for an advance upon his labour for preparing a second edition of one of his most valuable productions; but whom M. De Lolme detected in multiplying the copies of his first edition without his privacy or consent. Another time, such was the fertility of his mind, he was engaged in a suit, in consequence of writing a very long preface to an old work of De Foe's, instead of a short one. It should have been observed that when M. De Lolme first came to England, he subsisted by preparing the copal varnish for coach-makers, &c.; and that some years after, the only honor conferred upon him in consequence of that literature with which he enriched this country, the title of doctor of laws was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford. Nor was M. De Lolme's known connection with a Mr. Dundas, while the former lodged with several other foreigners at a coffee-house near St. Paul's, of any signal benefit to him; that economical gentleman, it seems, thought that even national services were amply requited with a guinea per week! And further, as M. De Lolme's native independence of mind did not admit of his *booing* and *booing*, he was by no means calculated to make his way by flattery, or *who wants me*. M. De Lolme even carried this singularity so far, that he would not lodge in a house where the door was not kept open; and though never in debt with any one, he was averse to letting any but a few intimate friends, know where he lived, which was always in some obscure outlet towards the fields, and invariably by a cow-house. His first residence of this description was about twelve years ago, near Grays-Inn-lane; his last near Spittal-fields, where he was accidentally discovered by the writer of this sketch, who, while he was conversing with Mr. Wagstaff, son of the Wagstaff eminent as the only purveyor of scarce divinity, seeing M. De Lolme pass, being induced to ask Mr. W. if he knew who that was, he replied in the negative, but that the same gentleman passed his door regularly at stated hours, morning and evening; and so extremely singular was he in his notions of privacy, that he once spoke to an intimate acquaintance, with a degree of rapture, about the several recluse situations, alleys, &c. in the neighbourhood of Chick-lane, Black-Boy-Alley. Another peculiarity in him, was never to keep any fire in his apartment after his milk or coffee was warmed. His appearance however, was always genteel though not uniformly so: for, if his hair was dressed, his shoes or stockings were sure to be dirty; or if these were clean, some other article was as certainly neglected. This, however, was not strange, M. De Lolme was a projector in the strictest sense of the word. Among the many mechanical improvements of which he was the author, that of the ship's bolts was the only one that met with encouragement; another for locking rudders occasionally, in bad weather, and righting rigging with more facility than the usual mode, was not countenanced by Lord Howe. The model of these, and some other curiosities, M. De Lolme has left in the hands of Mr. Rusted, at the circulating library, in Shoe-lane, to whose house he used sometimes to refer as his residence. M. De Lolme, from his sagacity in tracing the probable course of events during the first seven years of the present war, was at length induced to hazard some of his property in the stocks, in which he was ultimately so considerable a gainer, that about five years since he availed himself of a fortunate event to retire to the mountainous parts of Switzerland, where he died last year, in the neighbourhood of the Richterberg, in one of the houses that about six weeks before that event was swept away by the sudden fall of part of that mountain, and the inundation that involved so many of the neighbouring inhabitants in inevitable ruin.

M. De Lolme was further persuaded that the system of taxation in this country would ultimately deprive the inhabitants of their last guinea; and generally speaking, so infallible was he in his political predictions, that an accidental call of his at a newspaper office, where he was friendly with the editor, was deemed no small acquisition. With several remarks, that are probably forgotten, the writer of this article recollects, that some time before the event M. De Lolme even pointed out the route that General Pichegru would take from French

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Flanders into the Austrian Netherlands, and the consequent defeat of the allies, the whole of which was realised accordingly.

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BARONESS WATERPARK *(see page 175)* was heiress and only child of the late Mr. Bradshaw, of Cork, whose estates and name descended to the Hon. Augustus Cavendish Bradshaw, her ladyship's second son. Her ladyship has left eight children, four sons, and four daughters; Sir Richard, now Baron Waterpark, Augustus, George, and Frederic; the Baroness De Ville, Lady Musgrave, Countess of Mountnorris, and Lady Kilmaine. Lady Waterpark, in early life, was one of the most celebrated leaders of the fashion in Dublin. The second fancy ball given in that city, was by her ladyship, who appeared as the *Enchantress Fatima*, with her four daughters as attendant *Sylphs*. For some years she devoted herself to painting, in which she was an adept, as well as in every other elegant fashionable accomplishment; and since Sir Henry's death has lived very retired; he died the 3d of August 1804, and that day three years her ladyship followed him. The present Lord Waterpark is married to Miss Cooper, and has eleven children.

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## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

### *With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.*

MR. BLAIR of the Lock Hospital is re-printing his Essay on the Effects of Nitrous Acid and other analogous Remedies, which have been lately proposed as substitutes for mercury, in the cure of the venereal disease. This third edition will be much improved and enlarged.

When the late Mr. Gilbert Wakefield published his proposals for a Greek and English Lexicon, a gentleman who had, during a considerable time before, been employed on a similar work desisted from it, on the supposition that Mr. Wakefield's was ready for the press. But as it appears from the memoirs of Mr. Wakefield, that he had not proceeded much farther in the collection of materials than his interleaved Hederic, which has been destroyed by fire, the gentleman has resumed his own work, and will in a short time present the public with a copious and accurate Greek and English Lexicon.

The second and concluding volume of Jones's History of Brecknockshire will be ready for publication in a short time.

Mr. Carpenter, the author of Observations addressed to Grand Juries, has nearly ready for publication, Reflections that have suggested themselves from Messrs. Whitbread, Malthus, Rose, Weyland, and Colquhoun's, plans and opinions on the subject of the Poor Laws, with outlines of a further plan for bettering the condition of the Poor, &c.

In the press a course of Lectures addressed to the Students in Surgery: comprising a systematic reform of the modern practice of adhesion, particularly in relation to the abuses of the thread suture in the surgery of wounds, &c. By Samuel Young, of the London College of Surgeons, &c.

Queen Hoo-Hall, or a History of Times Past, by the late Joseph Strutt, in four volumes foolscap octavo, is in the press; as are also the whole works of Henry Mackenzie, Esq. revised and corrected by the author, with various pieces not published before.

James Grey Jackson, Esq. Professor of the Arabic and African languages, formerly agent for the states-general, commercial agent to the Danish ambassador, merchant at Mogador and Santa Cruz, is preparing for publication, an Account of Travels in various parts of the Empire of Morocco, across the Atlas Mountains, and through the Independent Provinces.

Sir Ralph Sadler's State Papers, including his Negociations with King James V. and Regency of Scotland, and a collection of curious and important Documents concerning Queen Elizabeth's private Negociations with the Scottish Reformers, the confinement of Queen Mary in England, &c. in two volumes quarto, will soon

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be published with portraits. Autographs, &c. are preparing for the press. A Memoir of Sir Ralph Sadler, with some historical notes are added from the pen of Mr. Walter Scott, whose new poem, entitled Marmon, or a Tale of Flodden Field, is also in the press.

Two volumes from the Deipnosophists, or Banquet of the Learned of Athenæus, are getting ready for publication.

Mr. Taylor proposes to publish a translation of the Organon of Aristotle, with copious elucidations from the commentaries of Simplicius and Ammonius.

Mr. Southey intends to publish a translation from the Spanish, of the interesting Chronicle of the Cid, including all that the poem of the Cid, the Chronicle and the general Chronicle of King Alonzo, contain. A sketch of the previous History of Spain is to accompany the work, with a critical and biographical account of the authors consulted.

The choruses of Æschylus are printing at Cambridge, by Dr. Thomas Burney, with notes and illustrations.

The Rev. Francis Wrangham is preparing a new edition of Laughorne's Plutarch, with corrections and considerable additions.

Professor Porson is about to reprint, in one volume, the four plays of Euripedes, before published separately.

The Leverian Museum, on the Surrey side of Blackfriar's Bridge, it is understood, is to be converted into a Literary Institution, on the plan of the Royal and London Institutions. From its central situation, and its remote distance from the others, it may add much to the facility of diffusing knowledge.

Mr. Sowerby intends to publish a Chromometer, or Scale for measuring colours upon a simple and easy plan, so as to measure any simple tint to infinity.

The Rev. Mr. Faber's work on the Restoration of the Jews, is in the press.

The Adventures of Robert Drury, during fifteen years captivity in the island of Madagascar, will shortly be published, containing a description of that island, an account of its produce, manufactures, trade, manners, and customs, its government, &c.; with a vocabulary of the Madagascar language.

Lord Valentia's Journal of his Travels in the East, is intended for publication; and this, with an interesting work of Views taken in the East by Mr. H. Salt, his lordship's secretary, will be a very important work, particularly to the readers of Bruce.

Dr. Drake's Essays on the British Classical Essayists will make two more volumes, in addition to the three already published on Addison, and will form a history of periodical composition, from the time of Steele, to the commencement of the nineteenth century.

The Rev. George Rogers, of Newton Barry, in Ireland, intends shortly to publish, by subscription, in three volumes octavo, the Beauties of the Bible, or Sacred and Sublime Selections from Scripture, particularly from the Prophecies, Parables, Miracles, &c.

Struggles through Life is in the press, in two volumes octavo, exemplified in the various travels and adventures in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, of Lieutenant John Harriot, resident magistrate of the Thames Police.

Dr. Robertson intends to publish by subscription, in two volumes octavo, a View of the Natural History of the Atmosphere, its influence upon Medicine and Agriculture, with an Essay on Contagion.

A commodious and extensive building is erecting in Lincoln's Inn Square, for the reception of the Museum of the late John Hunter, whose choice and rare collection of natural and artificial curiosities have been purchased by government, and presented to the Corporation of Surgeons. Here will be at once concentered the Corporation Hall, the Anatomical Theatre, the Repository of Curiosities, the offices, &c. &c. The grand front will be towards Portugal-Street, and the whole structure completed early next spring.

Mr. Donovan has formed his extensive collection of Animals, Vegetables, Minerals, &c. into a Museum, which he has opened for public inspection under the appellation of the London Museum.

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A Female Penitentiary is to be established in a commodious house in Pentonville, situated in the centre of a garden, and surrounded by a substantial wall. Dr. Pinchard is physician, Mr. Blair, surgeon, and Mr. S. Griffith, apothecary.

*America.*

A traveller lately arrived at Baltimore, has brought an enormous tooth of a Mammoth, from the banks of the Missouri. Being employed in searching for mines near that river, the extent of a quarter of a mile square was found filled to the depth of six feet with bones of an enormous size. For a certain sum he has offered to produce a complete skeleton of a Mammoth, 54 feet long, and 22 in height. The middle toe of the fore foot of this skeleton is 7 feet 8 inches long. Each jaw has eight enormous grinders. The dimensions of the tooth, which he has actually brought with him, and presented to the Baltimore Museum, are not mentioned.

Mr. Alexander Wilson, of Philadelphia, has now in the press, the American Ornithology, or the Natural History of the Birds of the United States.

*Denmark.*

The valuable library of the late Professor Hensler, of Kiel, in Holstein, consisting of more than 1500 volumes, including the best of the Greek and Roman Classics, has lately been purchased and imported to Edinburgh, by Messrs. Constable and Co.

*France.*

M. G. A. Olivier, Member of the Institute, &c. has published a Voyage into the Ottoman Empire, performed by order of government during the first six years of the republic. The two last volumes of this work contain an account of Persia and Asia Minor.

Persia, the French critics observe, ought to interest the reader very warmly after the many revolutions it has suffered. M. Olivier has traced them all from the invasion of the ferocious Afghans, in 1722, down to the period of 1798, when the present sovereign Fetah Ali Chah, took the reins of government. In addition to these details, there is a curious parallel between the Turks and Persians, and some very accurate sketches of the characters and manners of the Arabs of Kermesir, those of the Desert of Arabia, the Kurdes, the Turcomans, the Usbecks, the Lesgay Tartars, &c. M. Olivier had the intention of giving a particular account of Fetah Ali Chah, but as the documents which he procured relative to this Prince, did not appear to him to be sufficiently authentic, he had contented himself with some exact details of the ancestors of this Prince's family, and with displaying the hopes entertained by the Persians from the circumstance of seeing the nephew of Mahomet Chah upon the throne of the Sophis.

The new relations formed between France and the Persian Empire have led the French to suppose that these hopes have been in a great measure confirmed. The internal tranquillity of Persia is already re-established, agriculture and commerce have revived.

It is also asserted, with respect to the present work, that no voyage of equal importance has been published for a long time past, nor in many respects of so great an interest as that of the beautiful countries which M. Olivier has seen and described, and which embraces the Ottoman Empire, Constantinople, the Archipelago, Crete, Egypt, Syria, and Mesopotamia. Under the present circumstances, all eyes are fixed upon those vast possessions which recal such important recollections.

M. Geoffrey Saint Hilaire, professor of Zoology at the Museum of Natural History, and who was a Member of the Institute of Cairo, in Egypt, is nominated a Member of the First Class of the Institute, section of Anatomy and Zoology, in the place of M. Broussonet.

A potter of Paris has discovered a method of glazing earthen vessels without the use of lead or tin; by which he proposes to reduce the cost of a given quantity of enamel from 320 to 20 francs.

The voyages of M. M. Humboldt and Bonpland, in the interior of America, in the years 1799 to 1803, are in great forwardness at Paris. They will make several volumes. The second, third, fourth, and fifth, contain the historical narrative of their proceedings, &c. and three folio atlasses of plates: the first of these consist of pic-

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turesque subjects and antiquities. Most of them are stroke engravings, some are in aquatinta, in which the Germans excel; others representing Mexican or Arabesque costumes, are coloured. The view of Chimborasso will be worked in colours, and form one of the most magnificent prints of the kind. With other subjects of the plates, there is the statue of a priestess; a collossal idol of Mexico; the crater of the Peak of Teneriffe; a frustra of the Pyramid of Paplanta; the Volcano of Cayambè; the Garden of the Incas; the Vallies of Quindiu; the Air Volcanos of Turba; the Palace at Atlitla; the Pyramid of Chilula; Image of the Sun in the rocks of the Incas; the Casade of Tequendama; the snow-covered Mountains of Chimborasso—Popocatepec and Cotopaxi; Vinegar River; the Swimming-Post; an Encampment on the Oronoko, with the method of roasting a monkey; a Cataract; Architecture and Interior of the House of Cannar, &c. All these engravings will be finished in the course of the year, so that the first volume of the Historical Narrative will be ready for publication at the beginning of 1808, and the others in the course of that year.

A Poem has been lately published in Paris, intituled Virgil in France, or the New Æneid; an heroic comic Poem, in the Franco-Gothic style; in which the Æneid of Virgil is traverstied into a history of the French Revolution; by M. Leplat du Temple. In this work Æolus is the King of England; the Trojans the French: Priam, Louis XVI.; the Harpies, the Monks of Belgium, &c.

M. Peyron is about publishing his Account of the Discoveries made in the South Seas in the corvettes Geographe and Naturaliste, in the years 1800 to 1804. This work will make two vols. quarto, and will contain 41 charts. It was compiled by order of the French Emperor.

One of the Naturalists belonging to the expedition under Captain Baudin, after being detained at Batavia by illness, has arrived at Nantes, with a superb collection of Natural History, and a number of arms and instruments, from Otaheite, Java, and the adjacent islands.

A demi-official article, in the Parisian Journals, alludes to a very grand undertaking now in agitation, under the auspices of the French Emperor. This is nothing less than to effect a closer union between the different sects of the Christian religion, agreeably to the doctrines taught by their great founder, and such as is requisite for our enlightened age. A great reformation is intended in particular in the Jewish worship; and as the rights of citizens have been secured to that sect, it will be provided by wise laws, to facilitate their renunciation of the old forms which separate them from their fellow citizens.

*Germany.*

The Josephine Academy of Surgery, at Vienna, have been investigating the conductor of light invented by Dr. Bozzini, of Francfort on the Mayne, which is intended to illumine the internal parts and cavities of the body. The experiments made on corpses are said to have demonstrated the utility of this ingenious contrivance; notwithstanding the application of this conductor to living persons, it is admitted, will be attended with very great difficulties.

M. Muller, painter to the King of Bavaria, has lately published a pamphlet, censuring Kotzebue's judgment on the productions of the fine arts, in his travels from Livonia to Naples and Rome. This refutation embraces many general ideas on the arts, developed in a very ingenious manner.

Eighty or a hundred enormous cases of curiosities, from Berlin and Potsdam, have arrived at Fort St. Nicholas. No fewer than 150 packages, of the same kind, had before been transmitted to the Napoleon Museum. In these were inclosed the splendid collection of pictures from the gallery of Hesse Cassel, and a great variety of valuable articles from Brunswick and Wolfenbuttel. Among the more important contributions, are the MSS. from the library of the latter, which have been deposited, under the immediate inspection of M. Denon, in the National Library.

There has been lately sold at Carlsruhe, a picture of the Virgin, by Albert Durer, once in the possession of the last Catholic Margrave of Baden. It is in an astonishing state of preservation. Although of the age of three

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centuries, it appears as if fresh from the hands of the painter. The Madona is in the old German habit. Nothing can be conceived so pure, so pious, so virginal, and yet so maternal, as her visage. The infant, which she holds in her arms, is of inimitable beauty; he has three cherries in his left hand, and a butterfly in his right. The hand, and the left arm of the Virgin, are of the most exquisite perfection. Artists hesitate whether they should not consider this picture as the *chef d'œuvre* of Albert Durer; and some dare to compare, nay even to prefer, the head of the Madona to that by Raphael, called *Della Sediola.*

*Indies (East).*

The East India Company have presented Mr. King with 1,500 pagodas, for the translation of a work on Mahomedan Jurisprudence.

A monthly publication has commenced at Madras, called the Indian Magazine and European Miscellany, combining literary, and other intelligence, from Europe, besides original information on subjects connected with the British possessions in India. The first number, published in February last, is embellished with a view of Madras from the beach.

*Italy.*

The Cardinal Archbishop of Genoa has suppressed several religious festivals in his jurisdiction; the feasts of St. Peter and St. Paul; all the patron Saints of parishes; those of St. John Baptist, St. Laurence, the Conception, and St. Bernard, are transferred to Sundays. Such festivals as fall on Sundays are for the present retained, with the Epiphany, All Saints, &c.

The Counsellor of State, Moscati, a celebrated Physician of Italy, has lately sent to Mr. Alibert, physician of the hospital of St. Louis, at Paris, two magnificent designs of the *pelagre*, a disease peculiar to the Milanese. This cutaneous eruption makes its appearance annually in the spring, and disappears in the month of September. What is very remarkable in this disease, is, that it almost always throws the persons who are seized with it into a state of complete madness. Dr. Moscati has also sent to Mr. Alibert a representation of a new kind of *Itch (ictiosis)* or scaly leprosy, which has not hitherto been described.

*Portugal.*

The University of Coimbra has received a legacy of the library of M. Hasse, who lately died at Lisbon. It contains nearly 12000 volumes of scarce books and manuscripts. Besides some Latin and Spanish works of the 15th century, it contains almost every thing in print and manuscript, upon the Portuguese Legislation, and a number of scarce articles in Spanish and Portuguese literature.

*Russia.*

Mr. Ker Porter, the celebrated artist and painter of the Siege of Seringapatam, is to be married immediately to a Russian Princess, who has a fortune of 8000L per annum, having obtained the consent of the Emperor to her nuptials, which is a necessary *etiquette* in that country.

It is not true, as some of the Foreign Journals have stated, that M. Klaproth, the orientalist, had set out for Pekin, with the Greek Missionaries; but as he was proceeding with M. Helm, a botanist, for Kiachta, to explore the frontiers of Chinese and Russian Tartary, we learn that since his arrival at that place he has composed a Chinese and Japonese Dictionary.

Basilius, a learned Greek physician, at Constantinople, under Russian patronage, has published a collection of letters, in order to form a pure modern Greek Epistolary stile, in which he has introduced several letters of Alexander Maurocordato, the Turkish Minister, who had so much influence in the affairs of the Ottoman Cabinet between 1689 and 1699. The work is enriched with some notices upon learned Greeks, &c.

*Sweden.*

John George Eck, Professor of Philosophy at Leipsic, has published a Tour in Sweden, containing a variety of information relative to Swedish Literature, the manners and dress of the Swedes, their commerce, the beauties of nature, the most remarkable objects in the capital, &c.; besides Stockholm, the author visited Gefle, Falun, Upsal, Warstad, Nykoping, Landscrona, Lund, and Christiansand; and returned to Germany, from Ystad, by way of Stralsund and Griefswald, in Pomerania.

An Institution for the cure of the



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Deaf and Dumb, has lately been established in Sweden. The number of these persons is very great there. Upsal, Vekis, Calmar, Kera, and Carlstadt, alone, contain 287.

The Commentaries of Proclus on the first book of Euclid's Elements, is publishing at Upsal, by M. Aurivilius. The defective state of the Greek text, in this work, first induced Francis Barrocius, a Patrician of Venice, to correct it, and to fill up the chasms from manuscripts discovered at Bologna, and in the island of Crete. His Latin translation of the same, published at Venice 1560, was translated into English by Mr. Taylor, and published in 1788. The corrections and additions made by the present Swedish editor, are from a Greek copy of the Basil edition, by Conrad Dasypodius, of Strasbourg.

*Spain.*

M. Beltancourt, chief engineer of his Majesty the King of Spain, has communicated to the French Institute, a new invention, which will render the construction of canals infinitely more easy than it was, by suppressing all expence of useless water. M. A. Pictet, Tribune, who has mentioned it in the Report made to the Legislative Body on the project of a law relative to the imposts for the construction of inland communications, has given the following idea of it. Each sluice, instead of one lock, has two, contiguous to each other, and which communicate below. One is intended to raise and lower vessels as by the usual method; but the vertical motion of the liquid which bears them is produced by the immersion or emersion of a chest in the contiguous lock. The bulk of this chest is equal to the volume of water to be displaced, and it is so accurately and ingeniously balanced, that one single person is sufficient to perform the manœuvres necessary for raising or lowering the largest barge. Thus, in future, the supply of water, which was one of the principal difficulties in the construction of canals, will be confined to the quantity requisite to make good the loss by infiltration and evaporation.

# THEATRICAL INFORMATION.

*THE Proprietors and Editor of the Universal Magazine, constantly anxious to merit the patronage they have received, and to advance claims to its extension, have at length resolved upon opening a new source of gratification and amusement to their readers. The Theatrical Amusements of a Country form a leading Feature, and have a decided moral and political influence upon a people. It deservedly too, holds a high rank in the estimation of those whose approbation is the best proof of its excellence. Whatever, therefore, tends to exalt this art, to give it chastness and dignity, to stimulate the powers of actors, and to repress the licence of subaltern buffoonery; whatever has for its object to regulate the propriety of scenic exhibition, to decide upon the merit of pieces brought forward, and to discriminate the powers of performers, must ever be considered among the most interesting subjects of attention. It is therefore intended, in the ensuing numbers of the Universal Magazine, to exalt this department into a sort of Theatrical Tribunal, with regard to the novelties of the Theatre, its costume, the performance of remarkable characters, the delineation of particular passages and other collateral subjects. It is not intended to be a chronological account of dramatic Exhibitions, but merely a rich selection of the prominent delicacies of each month; and we feel fully confident that the plan, and the nature of its execution, will form a distinguishing feature in our future labours.*

# APOLLONIAN CRITIC.

"SEMPER FIDELIS."

"*Dominion's Symbol, or the British Flag.*" Sung with the most unprecedented applause, by Mr. Slader. Composed by M. P. Corri. 1s.

TO the assertion in the title of this excellent National Song, that it was received with unbounded approbation by a British audience, we give full credit. Indeed, whether we view its subject, or its composition, we consider it equally entitled to the applause of Britons. Right glad are we at such an awful crisis as is the present, when there seems to be an alarm-

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ing disposition, in a certain quarter, to concede some of our dearest, most ancient, and most honourable maritime rights, to find that such a song has been brought forward at one of our theatres. May the example be followed in every theatre in the United Kingdom.

Into the composition of this song Mr. Corri has thrown all that fire and animation that his subject required. We have before had occasion more than once, to bestow commendation on the music of this ingenious author, but never with such complete satisfaction as on the present: The words are by a Mr. Cross, and which we shall insert: T.

Your slack-jaw belay, if you ask Jack's opinion,
Our flag 'tis to hoist to the breeze,
Or die at our guns, e'er we yield the dominion
We proudly possess of the seas.
Our birthright recorded in maritime story,
Which 'gainst the whole world we'll maintain,
And ever obey'd shall the SYMBOL OF GLORY,
The BRITISH FLAG, fly at the main.

Our rule to dispute, urged by envy and rancour,
Oft Navy to Navy hath joined,
But promptitude ever hath proved our sheet anchor,
And baffled their efforts combined.
Indignant defiance our guns hurl in thunder,
Their threats we return with disdain,
The envy at once of the world, and its wonder,
The BRITISH FLAG, flies at the main.

In vain ships and commerce, Gaul's tyrant may try for,
For nautical aid all implore,
Our maritime rights to invade, long may sigh for,
And pant to invade Britain's shore.
But true to ourselves 'mid the world's wild commotion,
We bravely those rights will maintain,
And for ever the GLORY, the PRIDE of the ocean,
The BRITISH FLAG, flies at the main.

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" *Purday and Button's Twelve elegant New Dances for the year* 1808. *Arranged for the Harp or Piano Forte, with correct Figures, as danced at Court, Bath, Brighton, and all polite Assemblies.*" Book I. 1s. 6d.

It is not customary with us to review such ephemeral productions as Annual Country Dances: But the set now before us is arranged with so much ability and taste, as to warrant our particular notice. And we fear no impeachment of our judgment, for asserting, that we think them greatly superior to any collection of Dances that has appeared for several years.

For the justice of these encomiums our readers will perhaps give us credit, when we inform them that among the composers of these Dances they will find the names of Von Esch, Sanderson, and Corri. T.

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" *The Lady in the Lobster,*" a collection of Ballads, written by Rosa Matilda. Composed and dedicated to her serene highness the Margravine of Anspach, by Augustus Voigt. 10s. 6d.

The titles of the Ballads in this collection, are as follow, viz.

*The Zephyr.*
*The Lady in the Lobster.*
*Cupid's Metamorphosis.*
*Oh! canst thou cruel see me die!*
*The Little Laughing Boy.*
*The Poor Negro Sadi.*

To which is prefixed, an *Intrada*, or prelude, of two movements—an Adagio and a Siciliano, which we think very pleasing. The *Zephyr* is an imitation of *Burke*, and is a very pretty ballad; the music of which we very much admire, and consider it as one of the happiest efforts of Mr. Voigt's musical genius, and we doubt not will generally please those performers who are fond of the pathetic style. *The Lady in the Lobster* is the next in succession, and gives name to the whole collection; but why it does so we cannot tell, as it appears to us to bear no particular relation to the others; the music of this ballad is written with spirit, and displays a considerable degree of taste.—*Cupid's Metamorphosis* is also a composition of considerable merit, and is well adapted to the subject of the ballad. *Oh! canst thou cruel see me die!* is the next in succession, but we think the least in merit.—Of the glee, *The Little Laughing Boy*, we have already given our opinion in a former number, and still think it intitled to our highest approbation.—*The Poor Negro Sidi* is the best written ballad of the whole, and we consider the music to be adapted to the words with much propriety, combining a



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very pathetic style, with good modulation and correct harmony. As a whole we are disposed to give a favourable critique on this collection; although at the same time we wish to suggest an hint or two to Mr. Voigt, who, though he possesses more musical knowledge than many of our modern composers, yet we often perceive errors in his music, arising apparently from negligence, and from paying too little attention to the correction of such passages as could not escape his own observation would he but give himself time to look over the proof sheets deliberately. We also think his modulation in many instances abrupt, and his transitions from one key to another, not sufficiently prepared. The ear of the performer should be able to follow the instrument by a regular intonation from one key into another, without sustaining a rude and irregular shock. Music, except in some very particular instances, is not intended to produce an electric effect, but on the contrary, to soothe the soul into feelings of the most perfect harmony. We mean not that these observations should be applied to the piece now before us, but we have long wished to give Mr. V. a few hints of this kind, and the present appeared to us a favourable opportunity. He possesses unquestionably a considerable portion of musical genius, so much so, that we are fully of opinion that if he would allow himself sufficient time to study and correct his productions, few composers of the present day would exceed him. Z.

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"*The Stout Man of War*," a favourite song, sung by Mr. Incledon in the Voyage to India. 1s.

When we have informed the public that this truly patriotic song is set to music by Mr. Shield, we perhaps have, in the opinion of many, pronounced the highest eulogium upon it. We will, however, venture to add, that the music now before us is bold, spirited, correct, and admirably adapted to the subject; and that Mr. S.'s justly and highly acquired reputation will not suffer in the view of his warmest admirers, by his present performance. Z.

"*The Spotless Maid.*" Sung by Mr. Incledon in the Travellers. Composed by Mr. Shield. 1s.

This is a pleasing and simple little ballad, and we have no doubt but that when sung by Mr. Incledon was well received; yet we are not by any means inclined to rank this among Mr. S.'s best songs. We think the melody wants that spirit and originality which we invariably expect from the truly scientific pen of Mr. Shield. Z.

"*The British Soldier.*" Sung by Mr. Incledon in the Voyage to India. Composed by Mr. Davy. 1s.

Mr. Davy has affixed a very appropriate and martial air to this well-timed and warlike song; and we have no doubt but it will become very popular, not only in the army, but with all who are fond of bold and martial music.

"*The Beggar Boy.*" Sung by Mr. Incledon in the Voyage to India. Composed by Mr. Davy. 1s.

This ballad is set by the same composer as the last, and in a very pleasing and pathetic manner; the accompaniment is judiciously managed, and is truly in the piano forte style. Z.

"*All hands unmoor.*" Sung by Mr. Incledon in the Voyage to India. Composed by Mr. Mazzinghi. 1s. 6d.

We have often been delighted with this gentleman's compositions, but cannot pay him the highest compliment on the present occasion; for although the melody is pretty, yet it is much too tame for the subject of the song. In our opinion, the words require a much more animated style. We could have wished this song to have been set by Mr. Shield, or even by Mr. Dibdin, both of whom understand the style of music adapted to such a subject better than Mr. M. We do not mean to say that the composition, as it stands, is incorrect, but at the same time, we think that almost any other song would have suited the music better than the one to which it is affixed. Z.

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*To the Editor of the Apollonian Critic.*

SIR,—I have only to observe, that when Mr. Hawkins has answered the questions which I proposed to him in your number for May last, I shall answer his letter which appeared in your Magazine for August. Mr. H. knows that I am a lover of truth, and will answer him with truth. I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

F. H. BARTHELEMON.

*Hatfield-street, Oct. 15, 1807.*

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# STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE bombardment of Copenhagen is variously appreciated at home and abroad. Our plunder is not yet arrived; that is, at the moment we are writing: but it is presumed, that early in the next month we shall have the ships secured in our harbours, and immense naval stores in our yards. All this may be, and yet the question is continually recurring to an Englishman; Is this an action worthy of my ancestors? Is this an action worthy of the English character? Could it have been thought a dozen years ago, that England, the boasted deliverer of Europe, the seat of national honour, the throne of liberty, should prove the greatest violator of the rights of neutral nations that the world has hitherto seen, and should add to the calamities of Europe, by hurling destruction on that nation, which had so long escaped from the horrors of the abominable war in which Europe has so long been engaged?

The justification of the conduct of England in this melancholy affair is before the public. The manifesto of the King of England has made its appearance, and however great our deference to the authority under which it appears, the continent of Europe reads for itself, and draws its own conclusions. Unfortunately for us also, these conclusions, whether true or false, are a sufficient justification for the conduct which they intend to pursue: and every thing bears the aspect, that we shall be severely punished for that haughty language which so many in this country held at the beginning of the French revolution, and for our interference to prevent an order of things, which was not to be resisted. The change is wonderful. At this moment probably, there is not a part favourable to us on the continent of Europe: from the North Cape to Gibraltar, and from Gibraltar all round the shores of the Mediterranean, till we come back to the other pillar of Hercules, and thence sail to the southward to the utmost extremity of the empire of Morocco.

Great Britain, Sweden, Russia, Turkey, Italy, Spain, were once united against France. She has triumphed over all, and gives laws to all, except this country. Of all the countries in Europe, none are in friendship with us, but Portugal and Sweden. From Portugal our merchants are hastening away in dread of the French, and Sweden can be of no manner of use to us. She will stand in need of our protection, but her doom is probably fixed, and the Russian arms may ere long penetrate to Stockholm. Every thing portends a war between Russia and this country. The conference on the raft has produced consequences which begin to be developed. The Russian fleet in the Mediterranean has been employed in transporting French troops to the republic of the Seven Isles, now placed under the protection of France; and thence it is not improbable, that in due time an invasion of Greece will be made, and a new order of things will be formed under French influence.

The war between Turkey and Russia is at an end, or rather there is a suspension of arms. Each party has retreated to its own proper territories, and a kind of neutral ground is formed between them. This state of things cannot last long. Something has positively been fixed upon between Russia and France; and when the time comes, each power will take its allotted share out of the spoils of Turkey. We are endeavouring to make our peace with the latter power; but it is said that our overtures are rejected, and our ambassador is not permitted to enter Constantinople. Our adventure at Copenhagen will not assist us: for the Turks must be sad fools, after the specimen they have witnessed of our conduct to our allies, to give us an opportunity of bombarding their capital. What indeed can they do? On the one hand is their ancient enemy. On the other two perfidious allies, the French and English. From their enemy they expect every thing that is calamitous. Their allies have each in their turn carried war and devastation into their country. In the midst of peace, without any provocation whatever on the part of Turkey, both English and French

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have attacked her. We have treated her most roughly, and added the greatest insult to the injuries she has sustained. We have played the bravo under her very nose; destroyed her fleet close to her capital. We retain possession of part of her territory, and we are soliciting her friendship.

Indeed nothing can be more curious than our mode of conducting business. If Bonaparte sends a troop of horse into the territories of a petty prince of Germany, which go along the road without doing any injury to any person, and at the end of a few miles ride seize a single person who is plotting at his life, and aiming to destroy him by assassination; What an infamous wretch is this Bonaparte! every body cries. He pays no regard to the rights of neutral nations. Bonaparte under a form of trial, and legal forms of condemnation, has this individual executed; this individual, who, if he could, would have done the same thing by Bonaparte. Oh! what a murderer this Bonaparte is! is the general cry. But if we find some frigates on the seas coming home peaceably to their own country, and pour a broadside into them, shedding the blood of men, women, and children; if we sail to the capital of an allied power, and meet its fleet suspecting no harm, and send some to the bottom and take others, and threaten the capital itself with utter devastation; if we surround a friendly island with our fleets, land a large body of troops, bombard its principal town, destroy men, women, and children, and make an immense booty; then we can investigate the rights of neutral powers; we can settle when they are to be respected, when they are to be invaded. Bonaparte is a villain for violating the neutrality of one power, and destroying the life of one man: we are justified in spreading destruction and desolation amongst our friends. Who shall decide in this controversy? Talk as we please, there is one higher than the highest of this earth, who regards it. He will not be mocked; and when he maketh inquisition for blood, the greatest may tremble. The reigning prince of Denmark is not yet satisfied. He cannot look over this little affront. He views with the greatest anxiety, our progress in loading his ships with his stores; and he would, if he possibly could, prevent us from carrying away all the means of defence he has hitherto enjoyed. Strange inconsiderate man! Why will you not shake hands with us again? Our hands are indeed stained with the blood of your countrymen; but we will not kill any more; and now we have got your ships and your arms, we will only carry them away to our own country, and you may be sure that we will do you no more harm. But perhaps the nephew of our king is not so much to blame as we imagine. Bonaparte has made the daughter of our king a queen; and he may intend to extend his kindness still farther, by giving the nephew of our king a kingdom greater than he now possesses. It may be the interest of Denmark to make common cause with France, and the destruction of its capital will be compensated by a part of Sweden; and we shall indemnify ourselves by seizing her West India islands.

But this plundering and burning of Copenhagen has not been so beneficial to this country as is generally imagined. In consequence of the prey we have seized, it was necessary to send all the men and transports we could collect into the Baltic. In the mean time the court of France was playing her part with a neutral power; and she, with somewhat more politeness than we chose to use on such an occasion, makes a civil demand, that Portugal should exclude the English from all intercourse with that country. A proper number of troops, it was intimated, was at hand to enforce the demand. The property of the English in Portugal is worth as much as the plunder we have seized at Copenhagen: and it requires men and transports to bring it home. But the men and transports are gone to Copenhagen: and thus it happens, that all we gain by the plunder of Copenhagen on the one hand, we shall lose by the confiscation of English property in Portugal.—Oh mores hominum! Oh! quantum est in rebus inane.

The court of Portugal is as incomplying as the crown prince of Denmark. It does not give up with a good grace. The talk is, that it is

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to retire to the Brasils, to which country the seat of government is to be transferred. Should this project be realized; should the court and chief nobility move off, they may perhaps retain the government of the Brasils, but all connection with their ancient country is lost in a month after they have left it. To transfer a government is not an easy matter. The prince regent and his friends may set sail, but the land and the people must remain. Difficulties are also said to have been started. The clergy, who have great influence in Portugal, resist the scheme They cannot carry their livings, and their prebends, and their bishopricks with them. The new comers too, may not be very favourably received by the Brasilians. In short, time alone must decide their fates; and they think, that they shall be better off by staying at home, and enjoying what the conqueror leaves them, than by trusting their all to the seas, and exploring new seats in South America.

The alternative is a terrible one for the court, the nobility, and clergy of Portugal: but whether it is disadvantageous to the country at large may justly be doubted. The people have been kept in the grossest ignorance. Popery there reigns triumphant. They have monks, and nuns, and priests, and abbeys, and nunneries, and monasteries, to eat up the whole land; and they have also the accursed inquisition to prevent every one from being a dissenter. These will disappear when the troops of Bonaparte enter. Religious toleration accompanies their march: and as to civil despotism, that will not be increased. The inhabitants will suffer a temporary loss; but it is not likely that many lives will be lost. The government and clergy have sufficiently extinguished the spirit of patriotism. Our trade will be ruined: and, as the French are not fond of the Portugal wines, the inhabitants of the wine countries, who are very rich, must turn their lands to other cultivation. Who can think of the inroads on the happiness of man, without lamenting his folly, and that we are so constantly contending against those principles, which are best adapted to human nature, and which secure our intellectual and physical comforts.

How can the French justify this conduct towards Portugal? How they will do it we may easily imagine. They will call us the tyrants of the seas, and assert that no other way is open to bring us to our reason, but to leave to us that empire, and exclude us entirely from Europe. Our conduct towards the Danes will be pleaded in their justification; and they will say, that if they had not threatened Portugal, we should in a short time have secured their ships. What the French will do with Portugal, time must shew. It is not improbable that it will be restored to Spain; though France will hardly consent to such an increase of the Spanish power, without some strong compensations in another quarter. The emperor may find some favourite also, on whom to confer a kingdom: though hitherto he seems resolved, to appropriate the regal dignity to his own family.

Another sovereign has since our last quitted his dominions. This we long expected. The claims of the king of the two Sicilies on the allegiance of his subjects were too slight for him to expect a very vigorous support from the inhabitants of the island of Sicily. He is said to have taken refuge on board of one of our ships and to have made sail for Malta. It is not improbable that the connection between his former subjects on the main land of Italy, with those of the Island of Sicily, has been kept up. The courtiers sighed for their property on the main land. They saw no probability of Sicily being formed into a kingdom; and if it were, its resources were not, in their estimation, sufficiently great to maintain royalty in proper splendour. The Neapolitan and Sicilian dominions require one lord. The French sovereign could maintain his authority: the Sicilian monarch was but feebly supported. It was better that a peaceable arrangement should be made, than bring on ruin, for the sake of supporting a feudal government, which was tottering on its base. It is easy to find arguments, when the sovereign has lost the argument of force, and has not provided himself with the argument of affection. We are led to expect the ci-devant king of Naples in England, or perhaps he may take refuge in Spain. If he goes

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to Madrid, he may not be secure from the troubles which seem to be hanging over that kingdom. This is indeed the hour of the shaking of nations. They are struck with wonder and amazement; but they will not for all this turn to true wisdom.

We cannot rejoice over the calamities of any man, Whether king or beggar, man in every state is entitled to our respect, and unfortunately neither situation is duly appreciated. The head of the Bourbon family is again a wanderer. That family has created much mischief in the world: the horrible day of the revocation of the edict of Nantz has brought on severe calamity on the fourth generation of the impious tyrant, who delared this atrocious and bloody war against liberty in religion. Yet Louis XVIII. as he is called, has borne his faculties most meekly. He has submitted to the times. Russia offered him her protection: he is now in Sweden. He also must come to England: and we, by shewing him the rites of hospitality, will return the obligation, conferred by the support given by Louis XIV. to our James the second. Happy shall we be, if we do not attempt to restore Louis to a throne; and happy will Louis be, if this country is a quiet refuge to his declining years.

We might moralize for a long time on these events; and these events indeed occur to make us moralise: and, if we really did moralise, such events would not occur. They bring us, however, to the great lesson which the great men of the earth are too proud to learn. Actions are in their power, but the consequences of those actions are not. If they consult only the wretchedness of their capricious fancies, that wretchedness will produce calamity to themselves and to their offspring. The last moments of the tyrant Louis XIV. were embittered by the pangs and groans of his tortured subjects: and when he was in the height of his glory, and stiled himself the sun of France, it was prognosticated, that within a hundred years this sun would set in vapour and smoke and bloody redness. All the writers of any note of the last century have pointed out these times. They have shewn step by step the causes, and they verify the great truth, that thrones which are not founded in wisdom, are in a tottering state: and kings who resist truth, however they may be applauded by courtiers, and are addressed under the most flattering titles, are near to destruction.

As Sweden has lost the whole of Pomerania, and has wasted its strength in the late idle contest, its sovereign is reduced to a smaller territory, and awaits the decision of Russia on his fate. It has been rumoured strongly that Russia has declared war against us. We can hardly give credit to this assertion. Russia may have cause, or pretend cause of complaint against us: it has no point to meet us. Her fleets cannot as yet come against us, nor can we injure her. She will be content probably, with prohibiting us from all intercourse with her shores, and her arms will be turned against Sweden. Prussia even has prohibited us from entering her ports: but what could this miserable kingdom do? It must obey the nod of the great emperor. The wounds inflicted upon it, by the folly of its cabinet, cannot easily be healed: yet some good will spring out of the evil that has befallen this unhappy country. It will no longer be a military country. It will no longer be a country covered with barracks, and filled with soldiers. Its miserable nobility will learn, that providence did not intend one rank of men to be slaughterers of another, and that the highest distinctions should be produced by something better than the wearing of a sword. When the soldier is separated from the citizen, he is a miserable being; unworthy of praise; a mere mechanic, in the eye of reason infinitely inferior to the meanest person, who is employed in producing the least thing to the comfort of human life. The military system of Prussia is overthrown; and its king, however unwillingly, must cultivate the arts of peace. He has seen to what his military reviews have brought him. His soldiers have been tried. Let them now aim at a higher glory; to cultivate their territory; to live by honest industry, and not like drones, on the labours of others.

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But what is France doing. The sovereign has abolished the tribunate, and made some new changes in the legislature. It matters not what he commands, it must be obeyed. France is a military government, but its sovereign is attentive to its interests. He is pursuing his object, and the humbling of England is his grand design. What he can effect time will shew; but he cannot ruin us if we are united, if our citizens have the courage of those of Buenos Ayres; if they know what they are to expect from the conqueror, and have spirit to defend all that is dear to them.

The contest is indeed drawing near to its close. England and France have now the eyes of Europe upon them, on whom its wishes are it is painful to reflect. The system we are in future to pursue, whether of peace or war, is fraught with difficulties. Buenos Ayres, Constantinople, Alexandria, Copenhagen, have presented strange scenes for an Englishman to contemplate. Our troops are returning from Buenos Ayres, but the rumours which precede their arrival are very unfavourable to the British character. We trust that the whole of this wretched business will be fully developed. If we have given just ground for the indignation of the natives of South America against us, those men who have degraded the English character ought to be called to the strictest account. If the scheme was merely a marauding scheme, to get as much plunder as possible, the authors of it are as much to be despised for their want of policy, as for their meanness and their avarice. In the ancient times of Roman discipline, a father put his son to death for fighting against his orders, though he returned laden with the spoils of his enemy.

Our American differences are not, as far as we know, adjusted. The Americans use high language. They are not afraid of us, but they would not willingly come to blows. They know the injury that in the first instance will be sustained by their commerce; but they know also that that injury will be amply avenged by the mischief they can do us. If we declare war, they say, the inevitable consequence is the loss of the two Canadas, and of the West Indies. Our fleets ca prevent the march of their troops Upper Canada; and it is not in power, engaged as we are likely with all the world, to send suffi troops to preserve the province. population of Upper Canada is capable of any great exertion. French natives of Lower Canada be easily seduced from their al ance. At the same time that the tack us in two vulnerable places i north of America, they have means, they say, of pouring in Louisiana and Virginia, a great tity of blacks, to excite the slav our West India islands to rebel But our writers at home over all these things. We are to figh the world. We can do it, and doubt they say right, that we ca it upon the sea, but what will the ing of a few ships be, if it is atte with the loss of the Canadas, and destruction of the West India isla

How far this country is willin concede may be conjectured by a proclamation of the king, declara of the right of search, with the n ner in which that search is to be e cised. With respect to merchant who have any subjects of Britai board, our men of war are to take t without violence; and if any are board ships of war of neutral pow proper application is to be made, the mode of application will rend difficult for our naval officers t cure the deserters. The declara also states, in strong terms, the r of the sovereign over the native this country, who, it is said, ca transfer their allegiance; and all sons in the service of other coun are ordered to return to the def of their own, under the penaltie tached to high treason in case of obedience to this order. How this doctrine of the immutability legiance can be defended, may a of some doubt; but as we have as ed it in such terms, we could wish we observed it fully with respe other nations, and dismissed from service that motly crew of Fre men, Dutchmen, Swiss, Hanover Hessians, Austrians, &c. &c. w are as improper among our land f as British sailors in American shi

The horrors of war are not com



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to Europe. In Africa myriads have been lately slaughtered, and vast tracts of country have been laid waste in as atrocious a manner as if the natives had been as civilized as the French and English, and educated in the same principles of religion. The cause of the war was the robbery of a tomb; this set two powers at variance, a third endeavoured to reconcile them, and almost exterminated a fourth; and in spreading destruction near one of our forts, received some salutes which are said to have destroyed upwards of two thousand men. The African king was made to understand his mistake, and a reconciliation took place between him and the commander of our fort, which may lead to an intercourse between our country and the Assiantee country, in the interior of Africa, which may be productive of great advantage to both parties. The Assiantees are said to be by far the most civilized of the people in that quarter, they possess gold dust and ivory in great quantities; and thus the manufactures, which are not to be landed in Europe, may, with good management, find a ready sale in another quarter.

A new fancy has seized our writers. All on a sudden they have found out that we can do without commerce. A few years ago these gentlemen, with that miserable statesman, Mr. Pitt the tax-monger, at their head, declared that France was inevitably ruined, because her commerce was destroyed. France they see is not destroyed, and therefore England may live without commerce. But France has lived by another art; and if we can in the same manner carry our superfluous population to conquer kingdoms, we need not stand in need of that more honourable mode of life, the enriching of ourselves and our country by honest industry. But Buenos Ayres and Alexandria are tolerable good specimens of what we may expect from our military schemes, and we shall not easily find a place so unprepared to resist us as Copenhagen. If we can live without commerce we must be content to live like the Barbary Corsairs; our country will soon resemble Morocco. Every thing great and glorious will vanish by degrees from us, and the world will lose a country calculated to increase its comforts. We look with awe on the present state of things; and if we are doomed to meet adversity, we would wish to do it like men, sensible of our state, and not willing to waste our time in delusive theories.

So far from thinking that we can do without commerce, we wish to see it extended. If Europe drives us from her shore there remains an extensive coast in Africa, America, and Asia, to employ our industry and our ships; and we would wish to see Englishmen recommending themselves to the natives of every country, by that honour and bravery for which our fathers were so much distinguished. But has not the English character suffered much within the last forty years? What a change has been wrought since that moment, when the great Earl of Chatham so nobly exclaimed, that every Englishman's house was his castle. It is certain that the energy of the French has been roused by the spirit of liberty; and as the history of all nations declares, that as that spirit decays with any nation, however splendid the outside may be, little dependence can be placed on its internal resources. We are not, we trust, as yet in that state, but every effort should be used to prevent us from falling into it.

Among the curious circumstances of the times, one in the physical world is not to be omitted. A comet has since our last excited the attention of this country. Have you seen the comet? has been as common a question as when is our Copenhagen plunder to arrive? what is the news from Alexandria? what will Bonaparte do next? In former times this would have been considered as a very portentous event; and because comets have appeared at the same time with some singular personage, an association has been formed between the two, no notice being taken of those remarkable comets which have appeared unattended by any peculiar event in history. Superstition, in this respect, has happily declined; and though many among us are so absurd, or so wicked as to make a great outcry against popery, they do not trouble their heads with the appearance of the comet. Its whole motion will probably be well noted by the astronomers

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of both France and Europe. Its motion is rapid, and it will probably be seen for some time. We may expect from our countrymen returning from Buenos Ayres, the news of its first appearance and its course. We have not had sufficient observations to determine either: the cloudiness of the weather at some times, and the brightness of the moon at others, have been great obstacles to the measurement of its diameter, and its tail. It has been however, sufficiently noticed by every person who gave himself the trouble of looking westward at sun-set; and we cannot say that the comet has portended changes, for all the great changes were made before the arrival of this body into our hemisphere. The actions of moral agents are not connected with the motions of a distant body round the sun; the causes and effects of them are sufficiently apparent in our own sphere; and the passions of men want no comet to make them more ridiculous than they naturally are from the caprices of so unsteady a creature as man, without the guidance of either common sense or revelation.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Author of the "Turf-House," a poem, must excuse us from giving a review of the work. We willingly allow the humane object of the author, and we wish we could add, *materiem superabat opus*. But such poetry as the following defies the power of sober and serious criticism:—

"One poor shilling!
"This daily fruit of labour cloath'd and fed
"Himself, a wife, sev'n children! He had a mare—
"One shilling and this mare was his whole stock
"Of specie and of cattle!"—and so forth.

The communications of "Arthur Mower" have been received.

The sonnet "To Childhood" is inadmissible.

The "Ode to Ambition," from Liverpool, has some very good stanzas; and, if the author can prevail upon himself to give it a careful revisal, he will find a few passages susceptible of correction, and we will then gladly insert it in our Magazine.

We are unable to answer W. F. R. G. except that it is a custom silently crept in, and tolerated, rather than allowed.

We must request our numerous Correspondents, who wish to have their favours inserted in the current month, to forward them to the publisher as early in the month as possible.

## BOOKS PUBLISHED OCTOBER 1807.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

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# REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the City Dispensary, from the 20th September, to the 20th October, 1807.

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" ——————— we are not ourselves
When nature, being oppressed, commands the mind
To suffer with the body."

SHAKESPEARE.

THE nature of that connection which exists between mind and body never has, nor perhaps never will, be understood or explained. It is such, however, that they react upon each other. Thus, the influence of the mind can derange the body, and throw it into disease—nay, can even destroy life; while, on the other hand, "nature being oppressed," or the system being deranged from other causes, the mind is frequently brought "to suffer with the body."

The latter position is strikingly exemplified in cases of palsy; for under the bodily derangement which constitutes this disease, the mental faculties are always more or less impaired. Hence we are led to conclude, that the brain and nervous system, the seat of intellect and sensation, are peculiarly affected. It is not therefore extraordinary, that recoveries from this disease are so rare and imperfect.

We have lately had occasion to witness, however, a very remarkable case of recovery from this malady; and the case is the more remarkable from the consideration that the patient was in the 77th year of her age. Upon enquiring into her history, it was found that she had lived a regular sober life, had been a very industrious woman, gaining her bread by the sweat of her brow, and often working beyond her strength, as her daughter expressed it. In the act of washing clothes, her usual avocation, she fell suddenly upon the floor; and it was found that she had entirely lost the power of her left leg and arm, of speech, and almost of deglutition, and of sensibility. Mr. Hill, apothecary on Tower-hill, was immediately called to her assistance, and his practice was certainly most judicious. He avoided blood-letting

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and purging, as well as every other debilitating power, too commonly employed in this disease of the highest nervous derangement, and used every agent that could possibly restore the deranged and decayed energies of the patient. In the space of three weeks under this treatment, she made considerable progress towards recovery: she regained the power of speech, and was able to take a moderate portion of nourishment. Still, however, she was without the power of motion in her leg and arm, and still her mental faculties were considerably impaired. In this state application was made for her at the Dispensary. The same plan of treatment was continued. New matter was added to her system by a nutritious diet, and her energies were raised by gentle cordials and other invigorating powers, till at length she completely recovered the power of motion and every other function in a manner as perfect as her period of life and other circumstances could admit. In short, no one on seeing her could possibly discover that she had been so deeply affected with palsy.

The success of the practice in this case tends to illustrate the nature of palsy; a subject which we shall advert to on some future occasion.

J. HERDMAN.

*Old Broad-Street,*
*Oct. 23d,* 1807.

# HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

### *London.*

ON Monday, Oct. 12, Earl Stanhope's new invented Vessel was tried in the pond in Kensington Gardens, opposite the Palace. It is 30 feet long by seven wide, and has a round bottom, both ends being sharp, something like a weaver's shuttle; on each side, towards each end (as it was made to sail either way without putting about), were three gills, which opened out, or closed, by means of pulling an iron rod on the deck; instead of the bottom being pitched outside, it was covered with a composition, an invention of the noble earl's, which, as soon as spread on quite hot, became so hard that a chissel could not cut it, and it had the quality of resisting any force by its being elastic, so as to answer the purpose of a copper covering.

About a quarter past three it was launched; previous to which there was a temporary rudder fixed to one end, in order to ascertain which answered best, that or the gills. One ton and a half of ballast being taken on board, his lordship, a lieutenant of the navy, and some sailors, went on board; having no sails, they rowed up and down the pond, then twice round; the men at the oars kept pulling regularly, when it was found that the gills beat the rudder in velocity, and turned coastways with greater ease, having the advantage of returning back without putting about ship. After the first trial, there was another ton of ballast taken on board. Having been an hour on the water the second time, the masts were put on board, and the canvas spread; she then sailed most majestically with a light wind, and returned with the other head foremost, without ever putting about. The spectators were highly gratified at the sight. His lordship, after trying several experiments in rounding, tacking, and keeping to a certain point, landed about six o'clock, and expressed his perfect satisfaction, and confidence in having succeeded in his design; the benefits and advantages of which are numerous, and are as follow:—that there is one-third the expense saved in the construction of a seventy-four; that, on account of being flat-bottomed, it will carry more tonnage; it will navigate in very shallow water, and over breakers or sunken rocks, without the risk that a ship with a keel runs; on approaching any rock or coast it can immediately retire, without loss of time in putting about; does not require half the sails, all of which can be worked by the men on deck, without going aloft; the composition which covers it is infinitely cheaper than copper, and answers the same purpose; it can sail nearly against the wind, by working the gills; with many other advantages.

SADLER'S WELLS.—A shocking event occurred here on the evening of Thursday, the 15th, about a quarter

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past ten, just as the water scene was about to be exhibited. It is generally admitted, that in consequence of some appearance of a quarrel in the pit, where about six or eight men and two well dressed vulgar women appeared to be pushing each other about, when a *Fight! Fight!* was vociferated: this being immediately taken for a fire, *Fire! Fire!* was soon echoed from every part of the theatre; and, in an instant, the whole house was thrown into confusion. The people in the gallery, pit, and boxes, all thronged to the doors, and, in their eagerness to escape, fell over one another: but the principal pressure was on the gallery staircase, where thirty persons were either killed or wounded, as no one was killed in any other part of the house. It was in vain the performers and the managers assured the audience that they had nothing to fear —that the alarm was a false one, and that there was no fire. The managers even attempted to address the audience through a speaking trumpet, but in vain; the tumult continued, and the people still hurried to get clear of the theatre. Near thirty persons were presently brought into the proprietor's room, eighteen of whom were wholly deprived of life, and the remainder in a state of apparent death. By the timely arrival of medical assistance, many were saved; and, among the number, an athletic man, who had been laid out among the dead, but being let blood, and suddenly reviving, looked round him, and the first object that struck him was his wife, lying dead beside him. The poor fellow became frantic, and was carried away in a state of desperation. Nearly an equal number were carried to the hospital, or conveyed away by their friends. Some got over the woodwork in front of the gallery, and let themselves drop down into the pit; one female lowered herself down from the gallery into the pit, by means of the chandeliers, and escaped unhurt; some others, made desperate by the fright, jumped straight down without hesitation. Amongst these were Maria King, about 18 years of age, the daughter of a pork-butcher, in Somers-Town; her arms, her head, and her back are so severely injured, that it cannot yet be ascertained whether the spinal bone is past recovery or not. William Baker, between 11 and 12 years old, son of a foreman to the New River Company, also jumped over from the gallery into the pit; but he was caught by a man, and did not receive the smallest injury. Hannah Godfrey, a little girl, about 12 years old, also leaped from the front of the gallery: a sailor, who was in the pit, caught her in his arms, and she escaped unhurt. The following are the names of persons killed on the spot:—

1. John Labden, aged 20, of No. 7, Bell-yard, Temple-Bar.
2. Rebecca Ling, of Bridge-court, Cannon-row, Westminster.
3. Edw. Bland, aged 28, of No. 13, Bear-street, Leicester-fields.
4. John Greenwood, King street, Hoxton-square.
5. Sarah Chalkeley, of No. 24, Oxford-road.
6. Rhoda Wall, aged 16, of the Crooked Billet, Hoxton.
7. Mary Evans, Market-street, Shoreditch.
8. Caroline Terril, Plough-street, White-chapel.
9. William Pinks, aged 17, of Hoxton-market.
10. James Phelliston, aged 30, White-Lion-street, Pentonville.
11. Edward Clements, aged 13, Paradise-court, Battle-bridge.
12. James Groves, a servant with Mr. Taylor, Hoxton-square.
13. Benjamin Price, a lad about 12 years old, of No. 33, Lime-street, Leaden-hall-street.
14. Elizabeth Margaret Ward, of No. 20, Plumtree-street, Bloomsbury.
15. Lydia Carr, of No. 23, Peerless Row, City Road.
16. John Ward, aged 16, of No. 1, Glass-house-yard, Goswell-street.
17. Charles Judd, aged 20, of Artillery-lane, Bishopsgate-street.
18. Rebecca Saunders, 9 years old, No. 12, Draper's-buildings, London Wall.

On the following morning, the managers had posting bills put up in several public places, stating that the alarm and disturbance had originated with persons who came to the Wells for the purpose of plunder. On the coroner's inquest, it also appeared that a Mr. Jones, during the disturbance, was knocked down in the gallery, and robbed of all he had about him. He was exceedingly beaten by a tall man in whiskers; but, on coming to him-

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self, he did not find that any such person was in custody. The whole of the evidence being gone through, the coroner observed, that it was impossible to attach criminality on any particular individual, so as to make the deaths of any of the unfortunate persons amount to murder or manslaughter. If an individual shot a dog unlawfully, and killed a human being, that was murder; but here the parties had quitted the theatre voluntarily, and though those who caused the alarm might be severely reprehensible and punishable for the misdemeanour, yet the deaths were casual. He should therefore advise the Jury to pronounce, that the unfortunate persons above enumerated met their deaths "*Casually, accidentally, and by misfortune.*" The Jury, of course, found their verdict as di ected. But, though it was evident from the manager's posting bill that a number of common thieves were present, only two men, who were not thieves, and two women, were apprehended. It was also remarked, that as the greater part of the deceased were without money, though their appearance bespoke respectability, only 20s. being found upon all the bodies, it was of course supposed that some of them at least had been robbed.

The persons apprehended were, Vincent Pierce, John Pierce, Sarah Luker, and Mary Vine. They were brought to the bar of the Hatton Garden Police Office, charged with creating the alarm of fire. After a long examination it came out, that these persons conducted themselves very riotously during the performance. It, however, could not be proved that they had any intention, beyond wantonly making a riot, and for which they are to be prosecuted. Three of the prisoners they found bail, but Mary Vine was committed to Clerkenwell prison. The men are brothers, and it appeared that they went to the Wells with the women. One of the prisoners is a brewer's servant, the other a young man from the country.

*Married.*] At St. George's church, Lieut.-Col. Holand, to Miss C. Peters, daughter of H. Peters, esq. of Betchworth Castle, Surrey,—J. Gibbon, esq. of Adam-street, Adelphi, to Miss Mary Duff, daughter of Lieut.-Col. John Duff, of the Hon. East India Company's service.—At Lambeth church, Zachariah Pitman, esq. Twickenham, to Mrs. Ashe, relict of the late John Ashe, esq. Strawberry-hill.—At Clapham, Edward Rogers, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Miss Wolff, eldest daughter of George Wolff, esq. of Balham-house, Surrey.—At St. James's church, Capt. H. Evans, to Mrs. Leith, widow of the late Capt. Leith, of the 69th regiment, and only daughter of the late Governor Seron, of the island of St. Vincent.—At St. Mary's, Newington, Mr. Wynne, of Paternoster-row, to Miss Ward, only daughter of Mr. John Ward, of Tooley-street.—At Mary-le-Bone church, Sir J. Louis, Bart. R.N. to Miss Kirkpatrick, eldest daughter of Col. Kirkpatrick, of the East India Company's service.—At St. Giles's, Camberwell, J. W. Briant, brewer, Chigwell, to Miss M. A. Back, daughter of W. Back, esq. Camberwell.

*Died.*] At his house, No. 94, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Samuel Greig, esq. commissioner for the navy of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; and officiating Russian consul-general in Great Britain, aged 29 years.—At his house in Charter-house-square, the Rev. J. Smith Hargrave, A.M. auditor to the Charter-house.—The Rev. Robert Wright, D.D. formerly Fellow of Brasenose-college, Oxford, and vicar of Whitechapel, London. The living, which is a very valuable one, is in the gift of the said college.—At Brompton, aged 75, Rear-admiral John Robinson, of Beaufort-buildings.——At Hackney, Mr. James Lack, aged 105 years. He had served as a private soldier under George I. and II. was in the German wars in the reign of those two monarchs, and attended General Wolfe in his last moments, at the siege of Quebec; and it is worthy of remark, though he had been in 15 engagements and 25 skirmishes, he had not received a wound, and boasted till his death, that he never shewed his back to the enemy.—Suddenly, in one of the courts of St. James's palace, Mr. Cadman, a person of great respectability, supposed to be the only remaining domestic of her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, under

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whose will he received a small pension for his life. By appointment of his Majesty, he resided many years at St. James's; and what is very remarkable, in passing through the palace to his lodgings in Pimlico, he dropped down near the door of the apartments where he had so long attended on his royal master, and in a few minutes expired: He has left a son, and a widowed daughter, with two young children, to lament his loss.—At Richmond, Lady Charlotte Barbara Ferrers Bisshopp, eldest daughter of the Marquis Townshend, and lady of Cecil Bisshopp, esq. Her ladyship's remains are to be interred in the family vault at Parham. She had been married about two years and a half, but left no children.—Mr. John Wright, of St. John's-square, printer. He was taken off suddenly, after only two days' illness, in the 88th year of his age. His illness began with a cold, which he caught whilst he was on a shooting party; this brought on a violent fever, which occasioned his death.—At his house in Lower Brook-street, London, Washington Cotes, esq. only brother of J. Cotes, esq. M.P. for the county of Salop; a man whose benevolence of mind and gentlemanly manners gained him the love and respect of those who knew him.—At his apartments in Greenwich Hospital, aged 86, Lieut. Peter Van Court, the oldest lieutenant of that place, as also of his Majesty's service, he having been promoted to the rank of lieutenant on the 25th of December, 1747.—At Brompton, Horace Walpole Bedford, esq. of the British Museum.—Charles Wright, esq. chief clerk of the Admiralty.—At East Sheen, Sir Brook Watson, bart. an alderman of London, and deputy governor of the Bank of England. He was born at Plymouth in the year 1735; left an orphan in 1741; lost a leg by a shark at the Havannah in 1749; served as an assistant commissary under colonel Monckton at the siege of Beansejour, in Nova Scotia, in 1755, and at the siege of Louisbourg, with the immortal Wolfe, in 1758. In 1759, he settled in London as a merchant, and the year following married Helen, the daughter of Colin Campbell, esq. of Edinburgh. He was among the first gentlemen who, in 1779, formed the respectable corps of light horse volunteers, and with them when they were highly instrumental in suppressing the alarming riots in 1780. The following year he had the honour of presenting them with a standard from the king, in testimony of his Majesty's approbation of their meritorious services. In 1782, he was called upon to fill the office of commissary-general to the army serving in North America, under the command of his friend, the wise, brave, and upright general Sir Guy Carleton, now Lord Dorchester. On his return from that service he was rewarded with an annuity of 500l. granted by parliament to his wife. In January, 1781, he was sent to parliament, a representative for the city of London, and on its dissolution, in that year, was re-elected, and at the same period elected a director of the Bank of England, and soon after an alderman for Cordwainers Ward. In 1786, he served the office of sheriff for London and Middlesex, and had the honour of being chairman to the committee of the House of Commons in 1788, during their debates on the regency bill. On the dissolution of parliament, in 1790, he was again re-elected to represent the city of London; but voluntarily vacated his seat in 1793, by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, on being called upon to serve as commissary-general to the army on the continent, serving under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York. In 1796 he retired from the service, and was elected lord mayor, and had the duties of that high office to discharge during a period replete with unexampled difficulties, arising from the effervescence of party spirit, the mutiny in the fleet, and the restraint laid on specie payments by the Bank of England, of which he continued to be a director. In March 1798 he was commissioned Commissary-general of England; and in November, 1803, his Majesty was graciously pleased to express the royal approbation of his services, by creating him (gratuitously) a baronet of the United Kingdom, with remainder to his nephews, William and Brook Kay. Having no surviving issue, he has devised his inherited estate (about 300l. a year) after the death of his wife, to his sister, the widow of the



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late William Pitt, esq. and his slender acquired property, after paying a few inconsiderable legacies to relations, friends, and servants, to be placed in the public funds, the interest to be paid lady Watson during her life; the principal at her death to his own and her named relations in equal proportions. The alderman, like the vicar of Bray, was a government man upon all occasions, and was supposed to be a favourite with Mr. Pitt. When commissary with the Duke of York in Flanders, an anecdote is related of his meeting a jew-boy with a drove of cattle, whom it appeared had carried fish, &c. to the alderman's house in London; and who, emboldened by this circumstance, had the courage to accost his quondam benefactor, to whom he communicated such information respecting the enemy's position in a defile, as induced the English commander-in-chief to change the route.

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## STATE PAPERS.

### BRITISH DECLARATION.

"His Majesty owes to himself and to Europe a frank exposition of the motives which have dictated the late measures in the Baltic.

"His Majesty has delayed this exposition only in the hope of that more amicable arrangement with the Court of Denmark, which it was his Majesty's first wish and endeavour to obtain, for which he was ready to make great efforts and great sacrifices, and of which he never lost sight even in the moment of the most decisive hostility.

"Deeply as the disappointment of this hope has been felt by his Majesty, he has the consolation of reflecting that no exertion was left untried on his part to produce a different result. And, while he laments the cruel necessity which has obliged him to have recourse to acts of hostility against a nation with which it was his Majesty's most earnest desire to have established the relations of common interest and alliance, his Majesty feels confident that, in the eyes of Europe and of the world, the justification of his conduct will be found in the commanding and indispensable duty, paramount to all others among the obligations of a Sovereign, of providing, while there was yet time, for the immediate security of his people.

"His Majesty had received the most positive information of the determination of the present Ruler of France to occupy, with a military force, the territory of Holstein, for the purpose of excluding Great Britain from all her accustomed channels of communication with the continent; of inducing or compelling the Court of Denmark to close the passage of the Sound against the British commerce and navigation; and of availing himself of the aid of the Danish marine for the invasion of Great Britain and of Ireland.

"Confident as his Majesty was of the authenticity of the sources from which this intelligence was derived, and confirmed in the credit which he gave to it, as well as by the notorious and repeated declarations of the enemy, and by its recent occupation of the towns and territories of other neutral States, as by the preparations actually made for collecting a hostile force upon the frontiers of his Danish Majesty's Continental dominions, his Majesty would yet willingly have forborne to act upon this intelligence, until the complete and practical disclosure of the plan had made manifest to all the world the absolute necessity of resisting it.

"His Majesty did forbear, as long as there could be a doubt of the urgency of the danger, or a hope of an effectual counteraction to it, in the means or in the disposition of Denmark.

"But his Majesty could not but recollect that when, at the close of the former war, the Court of Denmark engaged in a hostile confederacy against Great Britain, the apology offered by that Court for so unjustifiable an abandonment of a neutrality which his Majesty had never ceased to respect, was founded on its avowed inability to resist the operation of external influence, and the threats of a formidable neighbouring Power. His Majesty could not but compare the degree of influence which at that time determined the decision of the Court of Denmark, in violation of positive engagements, solemnly contracted but six months before, with the increased operation which France had now the means of giving to the same principle of intimidation, with Kingdoms prostrate at her feet, and with the population of Nations under her banners.

"Nor was the danger less imminent than certain. Already the army destined for the invasion of Holstein was assembling on the violated territory of neutral Hamburgh.—And, Holstein once occupied, the Island of Zealand was at the mercy of France, and the Navy of Denmark at her disposal.

"It is true, a British force might have found its way into the Baltic, and checked for a time the movements of the Danish marine. But the season was approaching when that precaution would no longer have availed; and when his Majesty's fleet must have retired from that sea, and permitted France, in undisturbed security, to accu-

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mulate the means of offence against his Majesty's dominions.

"Yet even under these circumstances, in calling upon Denmark for the satisfaction and security which his Majesty was compelled to require, and in demanding the only pledge by which that security could be rendered effectual—the temporary possession of that Fleet, which was the chief inducement to France for forcing Denmark into hostilities with Great Britain—His Majesty accompanied this demand with the offer of every condition which could tend to reconcile it to the interests and to the feelings of the Court of Denmark.

"It was for Denmark herself to state the terms and stipulations which she might require.

"If Denmark was apprehensive that the surrender of her fleet would be resented by France as an act of connivance, his Majesty had prepared a force of such formidable magnitude as must have made concession justifiable even in the estimation of France, by rendering resistance altogether unavailing.

"If Denmark was really prepared to resist the demands of France, and to maintain her independence, his Majesty proffered his co-operation for her defence—naval, military, and pecuniary aid; the guarantee of her European territories, and the security and extension of her colonial possessions.

"That the sword has been drawn in the execution of a service indispensible to the safety of his Majesty's dominions, is matter of sincere and painful regret to his Majesty. That the state and circumstances of the world are such as to have required and justified the measures of self-preservation, to which his Majesty has found himself under the necessity of resorting, is a truth which his Majesty deeply deplores, but for which he is in no degree responsible.

"His Majesty has long carried on a most unequal contest of scrupulous forbearance against unrelenting violence and oppression. But that forbearance has its bounds. When the design was openly avowed, and already but too far advanced towards its accomplishment, of subjecting the Powers of Europe to one universal usurpation, and of combining them by terror or by force in a confederacy against the maritime rights and political existence of this kingdom, it became necessary for his Majesty to anticipate the success of a system, not more fatal to his interests than to those of the Powers who were destined to be the instruments of its execution.

"It was time that the effects of that dread which France has inspired into the nations of the world should be counteracted by an exertion of the power of Great Britain, called for by the exigency of the crisis, and proportioned to the magnitude of the danger.

"Notwithstanding the Declaration of War on the part of the Danish Government, it still remains for Denmark to determine whether war shall continue between the two Nations. His Majesty still proffers an amicable arrangement. He is anxious to sheathe the sword, which he has been most reluctantly compelled to draw. He is ready to demonstrate to Denmark and to the world, that, having acted solely upon the sense of what was due to the security of his own dominions, he is not desirous, from any other motive, or for any object of advantage or aggrandisement, to carry measures of hostility beyond the limits of the necessity which has produced them.

"Westminster, Sept. 25, 1807."

The *Moniteur* of Sept. 21, has anticipated almost every argument in this Declaration.

"Copenhagen," says the writer, "is in the hands of the English! Europe will hear with surprise, that this city fell into their hands before the trenches were opened, and merely in consequence of the apprehensions of a bombardment.—It is true that the first effects of it were terrific; that a part of the city was in ashes, and a number of women and children killed, and that this induced the Danish General to sign the capitulation—Every thing gives us reason to suppose that the Prince of Denmark will not ratify the capitulation. He has already refused to receive the English ambassador, Jackson, who shewed himself before Kiel; he has declared that he will remain at war with England, and that he will recover by force of arms, what he has lost through surprise and treachery.—In the seventh article of the capitulation it is remarked, that the English speak of the harmony between both States; and can they go so far as to suppose that the Danes retain any affection for them? Really! Without reason, without pretext, without a declaration of war, they have done them no other damage than burning their ships and houses, and disseminating death and terror in the bosom of peaceful families.—If, after such conduct as this, the Danes do not wage an unfeigned war against England—if the sentiment of hatred and vengeance does not inspire every individual between old age and infancy, from the Admiral to the cabin-boy—there is an end to the Danish nation.

"Did they apprehend that France wished to increase its military strength by the addition of that of Denmark? The means of preventing this were not those adopted by the English. Had the Danes been influenced by the menaces of England, might not the French have made themselves mas-



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ters of three parts of Denmark? But the Danes, as might have been expected from the noble character of the Crown Prince, and the courage of the nation, have resented the insulting offers made them. Goaded by the cruelty they have experienced, they have been compelled to fly into the arms of France, and make common cause with her. Thus, whatever turn things might have taken, England was sure to create new enemies; nor could their ministry ever have adopted such a measure, but from the advice of ignorant politicians or secret enemies; but it is a consoling consideration for mankind, that an unjust attack is never successful.—The season approaches when the East and West Indies, Ireland, and even England itself may be attacked, while the greatest part of their power will run the risk of being shut up in the ice of the Baltic.—Or should the English attempt to remain in Zealand, they will be driven out, whatever their army be; or should they evacuate it according to their capitulation, the Sound is then shut against them for ever. Perfidy and treachery succeed but once!

"This attack must be viewed as still more absurd, if it is to be understood as an experiment upon the Continental Powers. The Emperor Alexander had offered to England his mediation. In reply to this offer, they attack that sea, for the independence of which this Prince was guarantee. They steal the fleet and burn the capital of a Power, to which they are united by the ties of policy, friendship, and neighbourhood. Thus the English repay the services which Russia has at all times afforded them. It will be in vain to endeavour to obtain forgiveness for this offence, by endeavouring to make it believed that France had views against the interests of Denmark. And even so, was it prudent to anticipate France by a transaction so much more scandalous? But the interest which the French Emperor takes in his glory, and that of his people, would have prevented him from such a violation of the immutable rights and morality of nations; one consequence of a contrary conduct would have been to kindle a new war, to offend Russia, and again deliver up the Continent to fire and sword. In all cases it was the interest of England to have acted prudently. She might at any time have placed her fleets before the Island of Zealand for its defence; and then, besides the justice of her cause, she would have had Denmark, Sweden, and Russia in her favour.—If we view the expedition in its object, its execution, and its effects, we can see nothing in it but the blind and cruel policy of fear, which makes no calculations, nor acknowledges or respects any Power. After all, it will be very difficult to believe in the excellence of a Constitution which admits of such combinations, and not to be astonished at the idle speeches of a Parliament, which suffers, and, we may say, sanctions, such acts of injustice."

The *London Gazette* of Saturday October 17, contains a Proclamation for recalling and prohibiting Seamen from serving Foreign Princes and States. It is stated to be particularly necessary "at the present moment, when our Kingdom is menaced and endangered, and when our Maritime Rights, on which its power and greatness do mainly depend, are disputed and called in question." The Proclamation, therefore, commands all descriptions of seafaring men, English subjects, who may have been enticed into the pay of Foreign States, or do serve in any Foreign vessel, to return and enter on board his Majesty's Navy. It also commands all Captains of our ships of war to stop all such persons, being natural-born subjects of this kingdom, from entering into the service of any Foreign State, and to *seize*, take, and bring away, all such persons found employed in any Foreign ships, but enjoining all Commaders *to* permit no man to go on board of such vessels in amity with us, for seizing such persons, for whose discreet and orderly demeanor they cannot answer. In the first place, on information of any such persons, our Commanders shall require of the Commander of the Foreign ship of war, to release and discharge them; and, on refusal, to transmit information thereof to the Commander of their squadron, who *is* to transmit information to our Minister at the seat of Government of the State to which the Foreign ship shall belong, or to the Lords of the Admiralty, that the necessary steps may be taken for redress. The Proclamation farther warns all British seamen, that letters of naturalization, or certificates of citizenship, from other States, by no means divests them of their allegiance, but declares a free pardon to all such deluded persons, who may immediately return to their allegiance: but all others shall be proceeded against for such contempt; and if taken and carried into slavery by the Algerines, or other Barbary Powers, they shall not be reclaimed as subjects of Great Britain. The Proclamation lastly de-

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clares, that any British subject serving on board ships belonging to an enemy, are guilty of High Treason, and shall be proceeded against accordingly.

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## FOREIGN EVENTS.

### AMERICA.

By the mail, which has arrived with New York papers to the 11th ult. we have an account of the trial of one of the deserters from his Majesty's ship Halifax, who was found on board the United States frigate Chesapeak, when she was searched by the Leopard. His name is John Wilson, *alias* Jenkin Ratford, and proved to have been a native of London. After a long and careful investigation by the court-martial before which he was tried, on board the Belleisle, in Halifax harbour, he was adjudged to suffer death, by being hung at the yard-arm of one of his Majesty's ships at Halifax. After the trial, and when the prisoner was brought forward upon the quarter-deck, and the witnesses and audience admitted, admiral Sir A. Cochrane, K.B. president of the court-martial, addressed the prisoner in nearly the following words:

"You have now heard the awful sentence of the court—You have been found guilty of deserting from the service of your country, which, at all times, is highly criminal: if it was possible to make it more so, it is at the present crisis, when Great Britain is struggling for her very existence.

"Your deserting from the Halifax, and entering into the American navy, has been attended with most serious and unfortunate consequences, affecting the peace of both countries.

"The offences of which you have been found guilty are of so flagrant a nature, that I cannot flatter you with the least hopes of pardon: I, therefore, earnestly recommend your employing the short time you may have to live in making your peace with heaven.

"All who are now present, and who have witnessed this trial, as well as the crews of others of his Majesty's ships, must be convinced of the heinous crime of desertion; more particularly so, when it is attended with mutinous and contemptuous behaviour to your officers—the fate of the unfortunate prisoner will, I trust, sink deep into your minds, and prevent the continuance of an offence so hurtful to your country, and disgraceful to the character of British seamen."

On Monday morning, Aug. 31, at a quarter past nine o'clock, the sentence of the court-martial was carried into effect, at the fore yard-arm of his Majesty's sloop of war Halifax.

The three deserters from the Melampus, who were taken out of the Chesapeak, have been also tried, and were sentenced to receive 500 lashes each; but we learn from Halifax that they have since been pardoned.

The trial of Colonel Burr concluded on the 15th ult. The Jury, after retiring about twenty minutes, returned with a verdict of *Not Guilty*.—However, Mr. Hay, one of the government counsel, then informed the Court that he was not done with the prisoner; that he should move for his commitment to that place for trial, where the military expedition is said to have been completed; that he should combine in the same motion Messrs. Smith and Blennerhasset, and probably Mr. Dayton; and that he should have no difficulty in entering a *nolle prosequi* to their trials for a misdemeanor.

The Court then adjourned.

The Court of Inquiry on Commodore Barron is to convene at Hampton, Oct. 5, 1807.—Captain Murray, President.

This trial has been observed to resemble a persecution rather than a prosecution. Even before the apprehension of Col. Burr, the examinations of General Eaton, and of all the other witnesses against him, were published in all the American newspapers; and the prejudice excited was so general and so strong, that it was not until after several days of difficulty and delay that a Jury was sworn. Of the first pannel returned, out of 48 persons, 45 were challenged and set aside, having declared an opinion, from the evidence thus prematurely published, that Colonel Burr was guilty of high treason, and ought to be hanged. On the trial, too, we find the witnesses assuming the tone, temper, and feeling of advocates, indulging in declamatory philippics against the prisoner, and availing themselves of every opportunity to mark their distike of the man; and we do not find the Court ever interfering to assert the dignity of justice, by restraining this disposition of the wi-

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nesses. He has been twice tried, and twice acquitted; first for high treason, and secondly for a misdemeanor, both growing out of one and the same offence. He is now to be tried a third time; and should he be acquitted, we may venture to foretel, that he will be one of the most formidable subjects that ever existed within the United States.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial Decree, made known to the Senate at St. Petersburgh, on the 23d of August, states, that in order to secure peace, it would be necessary, to avoid all inconvenience that may arise from allowing strangers who might be prejudicial to the community, from entering or quitting Russia, the following regulations respecting foreigners are therefore adopted:—

No foreigners, of any description, shall be admitted into Russia, without a passport from our Minister for Foreign Affairs.

These passports will not be granted, unless there be proper application made by the ministers or consuls residing in their respective places.

Ministers or Consuls must petition for such passports in no other shape than by its being confirmed by the magistrates of the place wherein they reside, stating the object of the traveller's journey to Russia,—these passports will be claimed on their entering the Russian territories.

All foreigners receiving passports to proceed to Russia, must be advertised in the newspapers by their respective ministers.

This decree extends itself to all foreigners, without exception, messengers from courts excepted; to take place from the 1st January, 1808, until which time the old decree will remain in force.

A foreigner quitting Russia must petition for a passport, signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

PRUSSIA.

A proclamation, dated Memel, Sept. 2, 1807, announces, that, in pursuance of the peace concluded at Tilsit, Prussian ports must not only be shut against English ships, but all trade and commerce between Prussia and England must cease. This measure, it is confessed, would have been adopted before, if several Prussian ships had not been lying in English ports, while others, laden with provisions for Prussia, were at sea. Not even a neutral bottom coming from English ports or colonies can be admitted into the Prussian ports; and the Prussian officers of navigation and trade assert that the observance and execution of this proclamation in the most rigorous manner is imposed on them, under pain of being dismissed from their offices, and other severe punishments.

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BULLETINS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

[*Continued from page* 277.]

The *Seventy-seventh* bulletin, dated Finckenstein, May 29, announces the surrender of Dantzic. This strong garrison, which at first consisted of 16,000 men, was reduced to 9000. The besieged, it was said, might have held out fifteen days longer. The fort of Weichselmunde also surrendered, while the French were regulating the capitulation of Dantzic; the Russian commandant perceiving the French were erecting batteries to fire with red hot balls, retired, and put to sea. These events are mentioned as a happy presage of the campaign. The Emperor of the French granted a present to each soldier in the besieging army.

The *Seventy-eighth* contains some account of the proceedings of Prince Jerome in Silesia.

The *Seventy-ninth* is dated Wehlau, June 17, and contains a very long detail of the celebrated battle of Friedland, fought on the 14th of the same month, being the anniversary of the celebrated battle of Marengo. It concludes by stating that the Russians recommenced hostilities on the 5th, and that their loss, in ten days, consisted in 60,000 men, prisoners, killed, wounded, and disabled, with a part of their artillery, almost all their ammunition, and all the magazines, upon a line upwards of 40 leagues in extent.

The *Eightieth* is dated Tilsit, June 19, and relates to the operations of the Grand Duke of Berg, before Koningsberg.

The *Eighty-first* recapitulates the names of officers who distinguished themselves at Friedland, &c.

The *Eighty-second* contains the armistice between France and Russia,

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nd the following proclamation of the mperor and king:

"Soldiers—On the 5th of June we ere attacked in our cantonments by he Russian army. The enemy mistook the causes of our inactivity. He found, too late, that our repose was that of the lion—he regrets having disturbed it. In the affairs of Guttstadt, Heilsberg, and the ever-memorable one of Friedland, in a ten days campaign; in short, we took 120 pieces of cannon, seven standards—killed, wounded, or took, 60,000 Russians—carried off all the enemy's magazines and hospitals—Koningsberg, the 300 vessels that were there, laden with all sorts of ammunition—150,000 fusils, sent by England to arm our enemies. From the banks of the Vistula, we have reached the borders of the Niemen with the rapidity of the eagle. You celebrated at Austerlitz the anniversary of the coronation; you celebrated this year in an appropriate manner, the battle of Marengo, which put a period to the second coalition. Frenchmen, you have been worthy of yourselves and of me. You will return to France covered with laurels, and after having obtained a glorious peace, which carries with it the guarantee of its duration. It is time that our country should live at rest, secure from the malignant influence of England. My benefits shall prove to you my gratitude, and the full extent of the love I bear you.—At the Imperial Camp at Tilsit, June 22."

The *Eighty-third* contains the capitulation of Neisse, and the surrender of the garrison on the 16th of June to Prince Jerome.

The *Eighty-fourth*, *Eighty-fifth*, and *Eighty-sixth*, contain only the accounts of the meeting of the three sovereigns on the Niemen. The conferences between the Emperors of Russia and France took place on the 24th, on a raft on the Niemen. Napoleon, attended by the Grand Duke of Berg, Prince of Neufchatel, Marshal Bessieres, Duroc, and Caulaincourt, proceeded to the banks of the Niemen, and went on board the vessel which was to take him to the raft. The Emperor Alexander, with the Grand Duke Constantine, General Bennigsen, Suwarroff, Prince Labanoff, and his first adjutant, General Count Liben, put on from the opposite banks. The two vessels reached the raft at the same time. The Emperors embraced on leaving the vessels, and entered the pavilion prepared for them. Their conference lasted about two hours, and when it closed the attendants of the two Emperors were admitted. Both Emperors returned to their vessels. Another interview took place the following day, on a little island in the Niemen, at which the King of Prussia was present.

Accounts of the intimacy between the two Emperors, and their respective armies, continued to be given till the 1st of July, when the bulletin stated that the good understanding between the three sovereigns, at Tilsit, increased every day. The King of Prussia had appointed General Kalkreuth to negociate for peace. Yesterday the French Emperor's guards treated the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia's Life Guards with a dinner. The whole of them, for a short time, exchanged uniforms; and the soldiers were to be seen running cheerfully along the streets, but in good order.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

### BERKSHIRE.

A Capital improvement is in contemplation at Newbury, viz. the making a new approach to the market from Bartholomew-street, a little above the church, sufficiently wide to admit three carriages abreast. Newbury market is one of the largest in the kingdom, and the only approach to it, from the two principal streets leading north and south, is but little more than 12 feet wide.

The Berkshire Agricultural Society held its annual meeting at Ilsley, when several new resolutions were formed, and among others, the establishment of a wool fair, at Ilsley, on the third Wednesday in July, which, from the centrical situation of the place, and the number of sheep bred in its vicinity, promises to be attended with many public and private advantages. Sir John Throckmorton, Bart. and

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John Justice, Esq. are the stewards for the next year.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Beaconsfield, in an advanced age, Mrs. Haviland, relict of the late General Haviland; a woman in many respects justly memorable. Her talents were lively, keen, and powerful; her acquaintance with elegant literature, extensive and various; she possessed a style polished, pointed, and sparkling; her conversation rich, entertaining, and instructive, abounded with anecdotes of those, who in her early days, had been most eminent for letters, wit, and humour, in her native country, Ireland; and in her memory were preserved many beautiful fragments of ancient songs and ballads, which have escaped our most diligent collectors. Above all, her heart was benevolent, friendly, and affectionate; and she discharged the manifold duties of a long life in a manner which peculiarly endeared her to those who were more immediately connected with her. Admired by all who approached, and beloved by those who best knew her.

CHESHIRE.

*Died.*] At Chester, in the 76th year of his age, John Ford, late of Old Bond-street, London, Member of the Royal College of Physicians, and Fellow of the Linnæan Society, in whose character unsullied worth, well-known professional skill, and a deep sense of religion, were eminently united.

CUMBERLAND.

*Died,*] At Brough, Mrs. Brown, aged upwards of 90 years; and on the next day, Mr. Brown, her husband, also at an advanced age. They were both taken ill on the same day, and died within twelve hours of each other; were both laid out on one bed, and buried in the same grave.

DEVONSHIRE.

At the general annual meeting of the North Devon Agricultural Society, which was held at Barnstaple, on the 18th instant, there were exhibited a very fine show of that valuable breed of bullocks peculiar to the North of Devon, and a number of excellent sheep. A large and respectable party sat down to dinner at three o'clock, and no doubt can be entertained but that the highest benefit will be derived by the exertions of this invaluable establishment, to the adjacent country. This laudable institution is intended to introduce into a district where agriculture is but little understood, a better system of tillage, and to ameliorate the condition of the labouring poor, by rendering them industrious.

A vein of coal of fine quality, equal to that of Newcastle, has lately been opened on Long Down, about three miles from Exeter; and the most sanguine expectations are entertained that it will ultimately turn out of great magnitude and importance.

A new House of Correction for the County is erecting at Exeter. The first stone has been laid, and the building is calculated to contain 150 prisoners, with their different cells, workrooms, &c.

At the anniversary meeting of the subscribers to the Devon and Exeter Hospital, it has been agreed to introduce the practice of vaccination into that institution. S. F. Milford, Esq. four years ago, made an unsuccessful attempt to introduce the very measure that in the present instance was unanimously adopted.

HAMPSHIRE.

*Died.*] In the 70th year of his age, the Rev. Matthew Woodford, Archdeacon of Winchester, Prebend of that Cathedral, and Rector of Crawley and Calbourn. At Alverstoke, near Gosport, Dr. Sturges, Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester, one of the Prebendaries of that Cathedral, and Rector of Alverstoke; father of Mr. Sturges Bourne, one of the Lords of the Treasury.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

SODBURY MOP.—A new Mart for hiring Servants, chiefly to be employed in agriculture and the work in farm-houses, drew a concourse of, it is supposed, four or five thousand persons to that small town. The candidates for services, men and women, were numerous; few went away without engagements, as the masters and mistresses were nearly as numerous. The neighbourhood of Sodbury must soon find the same effects from this institution as have been experienced from the Statute Meetings so long and so beneficially established at Tetbury,

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Cirencester, and other places in this and the adjoining counties.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] Lately, at the Laysters, near Tenbury, aged 62, Thomas Freeman, Esq. much regretted.—At the Vineyard, near Hereford, Mr. David Powel.—At Leominster, Mr. Barra, Surgeon.—At Wellington, aged 75, after a long and painful illness, the Rev. Thomas Wellington, vicar of Hope-under-Dunmore.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] Near Market Street, on his way to London, in the Northampton stage-coach, James Wilson, Esq. of Kendal, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland.

Jealousy, cruel as the grave, it seems has produced the dreadful event which occurred on Tuesday night the 20th inst.—Mr. Boreham, a respectable member of the Society of Friends, who has been many years a resident on the declivity of the hill, about 200 yards from the market-house, at Hoddesdon, had four daughters, one of whom was the wife of Mr. Warner, brass-founder, of the Crescent, Kingsland-road, and also of the Crescent, Jewin-street. Mrs. Warner had been on a visit to her parents for several days; and on Tuesday evening, a Mrs. Hummerstone, who superintended, as housekeeper, the business of the Black Lion Inn, at Hoddesdon, was at Mr. Boreham's house, in consequence of an invitation to spend the evening with the family. The company assembled were, Mr. Boreham, a very old gentleman, afflicted with the palsy, his wife, his four daughters, Anne, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Mrs. Warner. About a quarter past nine, they were alarmed by a noise at the back of the house, between Elizabeth Harris the servant, and Thomas Simmons, a young man about twenty, who had been a servant in the family, till he had been dismissed, and was employed in the brewery of Messrs. Christie and Co. at Hoddesdon. While in the family he paid his addresses to Elizabeth Harris, but since his dismission, as he knew that the maid received the addresses of a man named Deighton, he had vowed vengeance against the servant and the eldest Miss Boreham, and even declared he would do for them all; and on Tuesday night, at the hour already stated, he made his way into the farm-yard, and from thence into the stone yard. Elizabeth Harris, on seeing him approach, retired into the scullery, and shut the door against him. He demanded admittance, which she refused; high words accordingly arose, and he plunged his hand, armed with a knife, through a window lattice, at her, but missed his aim. Mrs. Hummerstone was the first to come forward in consequence of this alarm, in hope of being able to intimidate and send away the disturber; but just as she reached the back door, Simmons met her, and with his knife stabbed her in the jugular artery, and, pulling the knife forward, laid open her throat on the left side. She ran forward, as is supposed, for the purpose of alarming the neighbourhood, but fell, and rose no more. The murderer pursued his sanguinary purpose, rushing into the parlour, and without giving Mrs. Warner time to rise from her chair, gave her so many stabs in the jugular vein, and about her neck and breast, that she fell down, covered with blood, and expired. Fortunately, Miss Ann Boreham had been up stairs immediately previous to the commencement of this horrid business; and her sisters Elizabeth and Sarah, terrified at the horrors they saw, ran up stairs too for safety. The villain next attacked the aged Mrs. Boreham, by a similar aim at her jugular artery, but missed the point, and wounded her deep in the neck, though not mortally. The poor old gentleman was making his way towards the kitchen, where the servant maid was, and the miscreant, in endeavouring to reach the same place, overset him, and then endeavoured to stab the servant in the throat; she struggled with him, caught at the knife, and was wounded in the hand. The knife fell, and she got out at the back door into the street, where, by her screams of murder, she alarmed the neighbourhood. The poor people, residing near the house, were all in their beds; but the whole town was soon in alarm. The murderer sought to conceal himself; and, after some search, was discovered in a cow-crib; he was immediately made prisoner, and brought to the Bell ale-house. When taken before



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the magistrate he confessed the whole, excepting that he did not mean to murder any one but Elizabeth Harris. Mrs. Boreham, it is thought, may recover.

KENT.

SHAKSPEARE'S CLIFF.—The commanding Engineer at Dover has it in contemplation to pull down the Cliff to the southward of the town, called Hay Cliff, but more generally known by the title of Shakspeare's Cliff, so distinguished from the allusion made to it by our immortal bard, in the play of *King Lear*. The plan is as follows, viz. the Cliff is to be lowered about 50 or 60 feet, so as to leave a level space, in order that a battery of 20 guns may be erected, under the idea that the guns of the castle and heights are not able to take the coast to the eastward of the castle, and to the westward towards Folkestone. The perpendicular height of the Cliff is thought to be now 350 feet, and has for centuries past excited the admiration of every beholder, and is the common topic of conversation with travellers who visit the town.

The royal military canal from Shorncliff, through Romney Marsh to Cliff End, Sussex, is nearly completed. It runs a course of nearly 30 miles with only two locks. At every angle in the line, about 40 in number, at distances about half a mile from each, it is intended to mount about 80 pieces of cannon.

The celebrated and beautiful marine residence of the first Lord Holland, at Kingsgate, in the Isle of Thanet, at which Charles II. and his brother James, Duke of York, landed, on the Restoration, from Holland, is purchased, with its plantations and demesne of downs, by Mr. Froggett, the solicitor, for 3,000 guineas, and is now pulling down, in order to convert the scite into appropriate erections for sea-bathing visitants. The Holland family expended on this once favorite spot more than 100,000l. sterling.

The tide rose so high in the night preceding the first of October, upon the Kentish coast, that at Whitstable houses, trees, and walls were carried away by the devouring element. The vessels in the harbour drove ashore in the marshes, the boats were dashed to pieces, and the colliers that were hauled high on the shore, being repaired, were set afloat, and destroyed several houses by being dashed against them. The inhabitants with difficulty escaped with their lives. Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate, and Sandwich shared the same fate.

*Married.*] At St. John's-church, Margate, Mr. Wilmot Wells, Manager of the Theatre-Royal there. Mr. Wilmot Wells was married to the same lady about ten years ago; but, in consequence of some informality, the marriage has been considered illegal, and would have deprived Mr. Wilmot Wells of a considerable property on the death of his wife's uncle. The wary manager has, however, taken care to disappoint some anxious expectants, who foolishly declared their intention to take advantage of the above circumstance.

*Died.*] At Maidstone, Mrs. Mackett, in the 58th year of her age, after a long and painful illness. At the age of 23 she was considered the principal equestrian performer at Astley's, and was the first person who rode three horses in hand at one time, and jumped over the garter while the horses were at full speed. She married John Crips, esq. of Loose, who was fascinated on seeing her perform. After his decease she was alternately the sport of good and bad fortune, sometimes enjoying the splendor of affluence, at others suffering under the pressure of poverty, and at last died dependant on the kind offices of well-disposed persons who knew her, and who did every thing in their power to tranquillize the last moments of her existence.

LANCASHIRE.

The following extraordinary instances of longevity at present are to be found at Liverpool; a gentleman in Lancashire has made it his business to see and converse with all the persons concerned.

William Watson, aged 95, born at Ayr, in Scotland, brought up a linen-weaver in Ireland, whither he went at five years of age, and has been employed in scraping ships till within the last four years. He now can bleed and draw teeth, resides in Liverpool, and can read small print without spectacles. He has been the fa-

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ther of nine children, three of whom (all daughters) are now living. His mother's name was Mary Gibson, born at Ayr; and his father's Archibald Watson.

David Salmon, aged 104 years, born in Gloucester County, Virginia, his father's name James Salmon, his mother's Jane Stewart, from Argyleshire, in Scotland. Previous to the accession of George the First, he was on board the Trial sloop of war, commanded by Captain Sanders, afterwards the renowned Admiral Sanders. He was educated at a Presbyterian school in a village in Virginia, on East River, at a place called Mobsick Bay, and served an apprenticeship to Robert Tomkyns, sail-maker, of Portsmouth, in that province. Salmon served in the British navy more than sixty years, and received, at different times, upwards of seven thousand pounds prize-money, although he is now a dependant on the parish of Liverpool for the humble pittance of two shillings and sixpence per week. He is the only survivor of the crew of the Centurion, commanded by Lord Anson, with whom he sailed round the world. In the early part of his life he was a great somnambulist, or sleep-walker.

Mary Ralphson, aged 109 years, born at Lochaber, in Scotland, Jan. 1, 1698, and is now living, in good health, in a cellar in Kent-street, Liverpool, where she has resided upwards of fifty years. She has lived in THREE CENTURIES, and enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good health during five successive reigns, viz. King William, Queen Anne, and three Georges.—She was an active partaker in the great battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, Preston Pans, Falkirk, Culloden, &c. and followed the army of William, Duke of Cumberland, in all their toils, both at home and abroad.

N.B. All the above persons enjoy their faculties. David Salmon having only lost two or three of his teeth.

Another correspondent says "John and Elizabeth Lather, of Woodford, in the parish of Prestbury, whose united ages amount to 173 years, have been married 63 years. They have had eleven children, which, with their grand children, and their great grand children, making 146 persons; and they are now all living. This venerable couple are in good health, and never received any parochial relief. The husband is still an active and useful assistant at funerals, which he is regularly in the habit of attending, and his arrangements are received with deference. As an additional valuable trait in this respectable character, he has long made it a practice, on hearing of family dissentions, to interpose his good offices to heal the breach, and has often been successful.

*Died.*] Captain Robert Freers, late of the ship Fortitude, of Liverpool.—The severe wounds he received in his gallant but fruitless attempt to preserve his ship from the grasp of the enemy, (two French privateers of superior force) off St. Domingo, on the 14th of May last, brought on a fatal illness, which has at length terminated his existence, and left his family to lament his loss.

NORFOLK.

Norwich Castle having lately been presented to the county by the King, it has been determined to make considerable improvements in the Castle and upon the Castle Hill; the expense to be defrayed by a county-rate, which will not exceed 8l. in the richest hundred. The rooms in the Shire Hall will be considerably enlarged, as will also the Courts of Justice, the Entrance Court, those of the Clerks of the Assize and the Peace; the Nisi Prius and Crown Courts, the Evidence and Jury-rooms. The prison is now well supplied in every part by water from the New Mills Company, and a large reservoir formed in case of fire. The old paling, and the gardens that hid a part of the Castle are removed; and the earth round the area being lowered four feet, will give a view of the Castle from its extreme foundation above the surface, to the top of the battlements; and an elegant iron railing elevated on a stone base and decorated with patent lamps will encircle the edge of the hill. The tenants holding the gardens sloping down the eminence, it is said are to be indemnified for their expences, and several improvements made. They are afterwards to be inclosed by a grand iron pallisading, while six iron gates between columns of freestone, give admittance to the occupiers of



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these pleasure-grounds, with lamps elevated above them. Two massy iron gates are to be erected at the grand entrance of the Castle for the admittance of carriages, and two smaller for foot passengers on each side, corresponding with the Norman architecture of the Castle.

The gates will open upon the bridge, which will be guarded by iron fencing. Each side of the arch fixed upon stone pedestals, will be highly ornamented, and encircled with lamps, agreeing with the architecture of the bridge, which, when viewed from below, or from either side, will appear to give light from the buttresses of stone, forty feet high. The outside of the pallisading will be encompassed by a fine flag-stone walk, and the whole circumference guarded by a light and ornamental protection: besides these there are many other improvements, which can only be understood from a local acquaintance with the City and Castle of Norwich.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Some workmen lately digging in the street now forming from the Groat-market to Westgate-street, in Newcastle, discovered a portion of the famous Roman wall, about a foot below the surface. It consisted of the foundation, with the first tier of stones, which were of equal size, and each about 11 inches in height and 5 in breadth.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Died.*] Mrs. Barnodale, relict of Mr. B. at the Trent Bridge. Her corpse was followed to the grave by eight of her own children, and a number of frends. A more public character, as a woman of business, perhaps seldom appears. She was a principal in the concern of the Nottingham Boat Company, and took an active part in the management of it upwards of half a century. She lived to see all her children, ten in number, grow up to years of maturity, the youngest that followed her to the grave being 37 years of age. She professed religion while living, and enjoyed its consolations in her last moments.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A most beautiful specimen of Roman elegance has lately been discovered at Wellow, near Bristol. It consists of an exquisitely beautiful tesselated pavement, enriched with figures, in a high state of preservation.

*Died.*] Miss Newton, niece to the celebrated Chatterton.—In the Crescent, Bath, Mrs. Maltby, relict of Thomas Maltby, esq. late of Lakeham Grove, Norfolk, and mother to the Lady of the Bishop of Lincoln.—Mr. Hoskins, banker, of Yeovil. He was thrown from his horse on the 20th ult. by which his leg was broke, so that the bone came through the skin. In a few days symptoms of mortification appeared: his leg was amputated on the 25th, but on the following day he expired.—At Kingston, near Taunton, John Band, esq. late of Wookey-house, many years one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and also a deputy-lieutenant for Somerset.

WESTMORELAND.

*Died.*] At Gams-Gill, in Preston-Patrick, near Kendal, in her 83d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Breaks, wife of Mr. Richard Breaks; and on the following day, the said Mr. R. Breaks, in his 77th year. Their remains were interred in one coffin in the Friends' burial ground. They had been married upwards of 52 years, during which time they had not been known to have had a dispute.—At Crawshaw-Booth, near Burnley, aged 22, Mrs. Mary Binns, wife of Mr. Joseph Binns, grand-daughter to the above R. and E. Breaks, and daughter of Wm. and Esther Labray, late of Scotforth, near Lancaster. Thus have three persons out of one family been taken off in the course of four days.

WILTSHIRE.

*Died.*] At his seat, Alderbury, near Salisbury, G. Y. Fort, esq. in the 54th year of his age. He was an alderman of that corporation, and a magistrate for the county of Wilts.—At his house, in Wotton-Bassett, John Ralph, esq. one of his Majesty's justices for the county, and an alderman and justice for the borough of Wotton-Basset.—At Wanborough, Mr. Anthony Hatt, a parsimonious character; he is known to have secreted 13 or 1400 guineas in or about his dwelling, but hitherto the most careful search has been made after his hoard in vain.

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YORKSHIRE.

The great fair for horses at Howden, in Yorkshire, is just over, where good horses of all descriptions, whether for harness, hunting, or the road, sold at high prices. Good colts were scarce, and sold well. Horses adapted for cavalry and artillery services were in great demand, and the prices for those of that description experienced a considerable advance. This, which is indisputably the largest fair for horses in the kingdom, commences annually on the 25th of September, and continues till the 3d of October, being attended by all the principal dealers from London, Edinburgh, and from several of the great towns in the different counties of England. During every night of the time above-mentioned, there are not less than two thousand horses in the stables of the respective Innkeepers, and those sent out to grass. The stables of the public-houses in the adjacent villages to the extent of ten miles round Howden, are also completely full, so that it may fairly be estimated, that not less than four thousand horses are every day exposed to sale; and supposing that this number is renewed only four times during those ten days, which is a very moderate calculation, it follows that about sixteen thousand horses are disposed of at this fair, worth together not less than two hundred thousand pounds.

Considerable additions have been made to the Citadel at Hull; the armoury is completely fitted up, and contains a supply sufficient for 15,000 cavalry, and 20,000 infantry. The old block-house for a naval store-house, for a constant supply of stores for six sail of the line and twelve frigates.

*Died.*] Mrs. Bowser, who for many years had been afflicted with the dropsy. She had been tapped 100 times, when, at each operation, upwards of five gallons of water were taken from her, making in the whole the astonishing quantity of more than 500 gallons.—At Kilvington, near Thirsk, aged 70, the Rev. Francis Henson, B. D. 31 years Rector of that place, and formerly Fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge.—At Scarborough, Sir Wharton Amcotts, of Kettlethorpe, in the county of Lincoln, Bart. and three times member of parliament for the borough of East Retford, in the county of Nottingham. His title descends to his grandson, William Ingleby, esq. M. P. for Retford, son of Sir John Ingleby, Bart. of Ripley, in this county.

WALES.

Several gentlemen of landed property have determined to examine certain chains of mountains, in the principality of Wales, with regard to the beds of minerals that may be deposited in them, the veins of metallic ores that intersect them, and the distinct strata of which they are composed The investigation, which is conducted under the direction of Mr. Accum, has already proved successful beyond expectation. In a small part of the prescribed range of mineralogical examination, several rich veins of copper ore have been disclosed, and an extensive vein of lead ore has been traced across a valley near Linfair, in Merionethshire, pursuing a course not less than 900 feet, under a strata of rock not more than two feet in thickness.

*Died.*] At Blane-Ivoy, near Caerphilly, aged 87, the Rev. Lewis James, upwards of 50 years pastor of the Baptist church at Cevan Hengoed, Glamorganshire.—The Rev. Thomas Browne, Rector of Maesmynis and Llanynis, Breconshire.

SCOTLAND.

The monument erected to the memory of Lord Nelson by the city of Glasgow, was finished on Friday Aug. 7th, when it was decorated by four flags. This monument, an obelisk 145 feet in height, stands on the High Green, and is to be the termination of Clyde-street. An inscription is inteuded, but as yet the committee are undetermined.

The old steeple of Dumferline has fallen down, and buried in the ruins a stable with part of a barn. Three horses were killed, and three escaped. Had it taken place in the day time, the consequences might have been very fatal, the area below being a general resort for children. The steeple was about eighty feet high, and was part of the abbey founded by Malcolm Canmore.—It had long been considered in a dangerous state.

A gentleman who was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, has re-

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cently left a legacy of 40,000l. to that University. He acquired his fortune by teaching as master of an academy near London; and he has, with a becoming regard to the interests of literature, made an ample provision for his *Alma Mater*.

*Receipt for the Management of Sheep by Mr. Feir, late Overseer at Pencaitland.*—Immediately after the sheep are shorn, soak the roots of the wool that remains all over with butter and brimstone; three or four days afterwards wash them with salt and water; the wool next season will not only be much finer and softer, but the quantity will be in greater abundance.

*Died.*] At Salton, General John Fletcher Campbell, youngest son of Andrew Fletcher, Esq. of Milton, Lod Justice Clerk of Scotland. In 1803 he resided on his estate of Boguhan, in Stirlingshire, but on the death of his brother, Gen. Henry Fletcher, he removed to the patrimonial estate in East Lothian; he found many branches of this in a disordered and confused state, owing, it is said, to the ill health of his predecessor. Among the rest of the improvements of his patrimony, is a new church with a lofty spire: a school, and a schoolhouse for the master. He contributed largely towards the bridge across the Tyne, and intended further improvements in Salton. He also instituted a club of farmers there, and regularly presided at their quarterly meetings. To preserve it after his decease he has bequeathed five hundred pounds, and the same sum to another society of farmers at Kippen, in Stirlingshire: and his trustees are directed to lay out the money in the purchase of lands, the interest of which is to be expended in premiums for promoting agriculture. He has left two sons, both under age. The eldest succeeds him at Salton, the other at Boguhan.—At Aberdeen, M. Alexander Shaw, formerly a bookseller and dealer in natural curiosities in the Strand. With some small legacies, and an annuity, to a near relative, he has left the bulk of his fortune to establish and maintain an asylum for five boys and five girls, destitute orphans not under two, nor above four years of age.—At Edinburgh, with the well merited reputation of an honest inoffensive woman, Mrs. Charteris, who had been in that theatre for more than thirty years. She succeeded the much-admired Mrs. Webb; and for many years after that actress left that city, was an excellent substitute in Lady Dove, Juliet's Nurse, Deborah Woodcock, Dorcas, Mrs. Bundle, &c.—At Berwick, T. S. Smith. He put an end to his wretched life, by cutting his throat in his bed room. The deceased was a poor carpenter, but, by the death of an uncle, became possessed of property to the amount of 1000l. a year; which, by saving and scraping, he increased to 1500l. a year. For several years, however, he was so strongly impressed with the idea that he should come to poverty, and die a beggar, that life became burdensome to him, and he resolved on self-destruction; and, about a month ago, he attempted it by means of laudanum; but, unwilling to expend the money for the necessary quantity, he escaped the intended effect.

IRELAND.

*Married.*] By special licence, in the county of Longford, Lord Rancliffe, to Lady S. Forbes, eldest daughter of the Earl of Granard. Lord R. being now of age, is come in possession of an unincumbered property of 21,000l. per annum.

*Died.*] At one of the Hotels, in Sackville-street, Dublin, Richard Dawson, esq. after an illness of only three days. This gentleman was the eldest son of the late R. Dawson, esq. of Ardree, better known as the celebrated Dick Dawson, who was murdered above twenty years ago when walking in his demesne. He was the nephew and heir to the present Lord Viscount Cremorne, Baron of Dartrey, and would, had he survived his Lordship, have inherited a fortune of 20,000l. per annum, with the Barony of Dartrey, which was conferred on him by his Majesty, shortly after the death of his Lordship's only son. He was, when in parliament, an independent asserter of every measure which he conceived would promote the interests of his country, to which he was firmly attached, and was an uniform advocate for the entire emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland, which he conceived was the great medicine that would heal all the disorders that afflict his native

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land. He has left a disconsolate widow, one son, and two daughters, to bewail, in common with all who knew him, his irreparable loss. Mrs. Dawson was the beautiful Miss Graham, daughter of Colonel Graham.—In Pound-street, Belfast, a poor woman, named Johnston, at the great age of 122. Her brother, who is still alive, is 100 years, and his wife is the same age.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At St. Petersburgh, the 18th of August last, O. S. Matthew Guthrie, M.D. F.R.S. and F.S.A. of London and Edinburgh, Physician to the first and second Imperial Corps of Noble Cadets in St. Petersburgh, and Counsellor of State to his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias.

At Sunderland, Massachusetts, July 19, 1807, a son of Mr. John Rowe, a worthy and promising young man, aged 19 years. Six weeks before his death, as he was returning to his lodgings, late in the evening, he was attacked in the street by a mad dog. The young man defeuded himself with his hands as long as he could; but, unhappily, in the contest, the dog wounded him in two of his fingers. He immediately entered his lodgings, washed his wounds, squeezing, rubbing, and cleansing them to the bottom, in the most careful manner he could, applying salt and vinegar, or spirits. Early the next morning he advised with Dr. Wells, of Montague; he prescribed for him, and wrote to me his mode of practice, wishing me to attend upon him. His directions were strictly attended to. The Mercurial Ungt. was applied, but no ptyalism succeeded; the quantity of Ungt. was increased, and persisted in for about five weeks, but no salivation ensued, only his gums and mouth were a little sore, and a bad taste in his mouth. It was then concluded, that although there was no ptyalism, the mercury must have destroyed the poison, and friction was omitted. He then complained of a pain in the shoulder of the wounded side, the wounds having been perfectly healed for some time, which pains were attributed to taking cold, making a partial rheumatism. Applications were made to the pained part, the pain abated and left him. He then, two days before his death, complained of a numbness in the same arm, which increased until it was almost useless, before his death. Two days before his death, the air affected him very sensibly, increasing to that degree, that he could not bear any person's approach without symptoms of great uneasiness, and even a person breathing with his face towards him, greatly affected him; taking nothing into his mouth without a kind of shiver, as if from the sense of cold air. In this manner he expressed his feeling, and thus it appeared to the bye-standers. His mind was much agitated through fear of canine madness, and he often spoke as if in a temporary derangement, but would answer correctly to any question proposed. He could see water, and swallow it as easily as more solid substances, and said, the sight of water, or of luminous or transparent objects, was not offensive; but in his last hours his expressions were that his blood was in a foam, and his eyes felt as if they were balls of fire. The night on which he died, the symptoms were like a true phrenzy; exerting himself to the utmost, sometimes would he propose wrestling with his attendants; sometimes would warn them of their danger, for perhaps he should bite them; but after this, deranged to the last, he would swallow water, and never refused. Thus ended the scene, and he died miserably. He complained of no pain in his wounds, no swelling appeared, and they were perfectly smooth; no wandering pains, except the shoulder; no unquiet troubled sleep, or frightful dreams; no convulsions, or subsultus of the tendons; no trembling at the sight of liquors or pellucid things, no spasms or vomiting, no frothing at the mouth, no efforts to spit at the bye-standers, or to bite them, no foaming at the mouth, or gnashing of the teeth, or inclination to do mischief. *S. Church.*

At the Cape of Good Hope, of a fever, Broad Malkin, Esq. First Major in his Majesty's 21st Light dragoons, in which regiment he had served with credit to himself, more than thirteen years, during which period he experienced much severe duty, principally in foreign climates. His remains, attended by Lieutenant-General Grey, the whole of the officers in that garrison, and by his own regiment, were

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interred at Cape Town, on the following day. A few months previous to his regiment being ordered to the Cape, Major Malkin was married to the eldest daughter of Josiah Spode, Esq. of the Mount, in Staffordshire, whom he has left with an infant daughter, to deplore his loss.

At Vienna, the Archduke Joseph, born April 9, 1799. A defect in the conformation of the viscera, is supposed to have hastened his decease.

CARDINAL YORK.—At Rome, aged 82, Henry Benedict-Marie-Clement, Cardinal York. He was born in that city, the 6th of March, 1725. The Regent, Duke of Orleans, had, (by a threat to withdraw the pension paid by France) to please the Cabinet of St. James's, obliged the first Pretender, his father, to reside in Rome. After the issue of the invasion of Scotland, in 1745, French policy again humbled the fallen Stuarts, and engaged this Prince, by brilliant persuasions, to enter the Church. In 1747, he was, by Pope Benedict XIV. nominated a Cardinal; and, as such, passed his days in quiet and dignified retirement, at his villa, near Rome, until 1798, when a French revolutionary banditti forced him to renounce his comforts, if he would save his life. He arrived at Venice in the year 1798, infirm, as well as destitute; but no sooner was our beloved monarch informed of his distressed situation, than, unrequested, his Majesty condescended to order his Minister to the Republic to offer the Cardinal, with all possible delicacy, a pension of 4000*l.* for life. This amiable trait in the noble character of George III. does equal honour to the king and the man.—The Cardinal was a studious and well-informed Prince, and a sincerely pious Prelate. His purse was always open to suffering humanity, and British travellers particularly, whether ruined by misfortune or imprudence, found in him, on all occasions, a compassionate benefactor. He possessed, before 1798, a very valuable collection of curiosities at his villa, where many scarce tracts and interesting manuscripts, concerning the unfortunate House of Stuart, were among the ornaments of his library. In his will, made in January, 1789, he had left the latter to his relation, Count Stuarton; but they were all, in 1798, either plundered by the French and Italian Jacobins at Rome, or confiscated by French Commissaries, for the Libraries and Museums at Paris. The Cardinal returned to Rome in 1801, and died the Doyen of the Sacred College, after being one of its most virtuous and disinterested members upwards of sixty years.

In the East Indies, aged 28, Lieutenant William Rowland Wake, of the 7th regiment of Native Infantry, son of the late William Wake, Esq. of Worksop Manor. His classical acquirements and literary taste, aided by superior abilities, distinguished him as a scholar, and his intrepidity, discipline, and humanity, during an active service in many bloody campaigns in India, signalized him as a soldier. It is no more than a merited tribute to his memory, to add, (and those who knew him will acquit the expression of extravagance) that the power of language is too feeble to pass a sufficient eulogy on the exquisite sensibility, openness, and generosity of his heart. Many of his poetical effusions, as well as essays in prose, have appeared under the various signatures of Juvenis, Vigilax, Anti-barganist, Rowland Ramble, and W. R. W. in "The Gleaner," a periodical paper, published at Bombay, and a small volume of his earlier poetical compositions was published at London in the beginning of the year 1800. The untimely fate of this interesting young man has, however, extinguished the fond hopes and delusive expectations of re-visiting his native country, and of renewing the pleasures of his early attachments, which appear from his writings to have been interwoven with all his reflections.

At Fairfield House, Jamaica, Fairlie Christie, Esq. a leading member of the Insular Assembly for Port Royal, the last thirty years. A man, whose many virtues, attachment to his sovereign, unwearied attention to promote the comforts of naval and military men on that station, will be long and deeply regretted; in proof of which, and as a tribute to his worth and memory, the squadron and military on that station went into mourning on the occasion.

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# ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

SEPT. 16, 1807, to OCT. 20, 1807, inclusive.

[*Extracted from the London Gazette.*]—*The Solicitors' Names are between Parenthesis.*

ANDERTON W. Liverpool, upholsterer, (Cukitt, Liverpool). Adams C. Bury-court, St. Mary Axe, jeweller, (Pasmore, Warnford-court). Askew J. and Wright W. New Bridge-street, straw-hat manufacturers, (Tucker, Staple Inn). Adams J. Fore-street, dealer in spirituous liquors, (Vandercom and Comyn, Bush-lane).

Braime G. Mirfield, Yorkshire, ship-carpenter, (Crossley, Holborn-court, Gray's Inn). Bolton J. and F. Warrington, potters, (Orrell, Winsley-street, Oxford-st.). Bedford T. Grange-moor, Yorkshire, white clothier, (Crossley, Holborn court, Gray's Inn). Browne W. and Wale T. Manchester, linen-drapers, (Ellis, Cursitor st.). Bland C. Lamb-street, Spitalfields, grocer, (Williams, Upper John-street, Fitzroy-sq.) Bridport G. Old Cavendish-street, paper-hanger, (Wilkinson, Oxford-street). Bloomfield B. Upper Norton-st wine-merchant, (Willett and Co. Finsbury-square). Bottomley J. Leeds, raff-merchant, (Sykes and Co. New Inn). Bartlett C. Cannon-street-road, stone-mason, (Noy, Mincing-lane).

Collins J. Gosport, builder, (Sandys and Co. Crane-court, Fleet-street). Cartwright J. Wolverhampton, druggist, (Williams, Staple Inn). Cuff W. Upper East Smithfield, cheese-monger, (Michell, Union-court, Broad-street). Collier R. New Bond-street, merchant, (Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon-square).

Drury P. Evesham, brazier, (Taylor, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane). Draper S. Oxford-street, linen-draper, (Drake, Old Fish-street, Doctor's Commons). Evans R. Tydvill, Glamorganshire, shop-keeper, (James, Gray's Inn-square).

Fitzherbert P. Bath, merchant, (Edmunds, Lincoln's Inn). Fearon I. Watling-street, Norwich-shawl manufacturer, (Birkett, Bond-court, Walbrook). Foy W. Chertsey, baker, (Rigge and Co. Carey-street).

Goodwin J. Sheffield, pencarter, (Bigg, Hatton garden). Greenwood J. and Grimaldi W. Old Bond-street, auctioneers, (Bowen and Co. Tooke's-court). Griffin G. Tooley-street, stocking-manufacturer, (Wright, Dowgate-hill). Gruzelier J. Plymouth-Dock, victualler, (Bovill, New Bridge-street). Gravenor W. Bristol, sugar-refiner, (James, Gray's-Inn-square).

Hill J. Wading street, warehouseman, (Wilde, jun. Castle-street, Falcon-square). Hanslip W. Stradbrook, Suffolk, tanner, (Hurd, King's-Bench-walks). Hodges J. Birmingham, baker, (Berridge, Wood-street). Hopkinson J. Bower I. Vickers W. Richardson J. Birley J. and Harker A. C. Sheffield, edge-tool manufacturers, (Blakelock, Elm-court, Temple). Hawker G. Stroud, clothier, (Newman, Stroud). Herbert J. and H. Grange-road, tanners, (Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street). Higginbottom W. Tottenham-court-road, cock-founder, (Newcomb, Vine-street). Hodgson J. jun. Coleman-street, merchant, (Collins and Co. Spital-square). Hall J. and Dunlop W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants, (Atkinson, Chancery-lane). Hall H. North Cerney, Gloucestershire, dealer, (Cruchley and Co. Clifford's Inn). Hadley J. Birmingham, jeweller, (Punton, Hind-court, Fleet-street). Harper G. M. A. Easingwold, Yorkshire, flax-dresser, (Hartley, Red-Lion-square).

Jones J. Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, shop-keeper, (Meredith and Co. New-square, Lincoln's Inn). Johnson J. and Statham J. Twickett's Mills, near Towcester, millers, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry). Joggett W. P. Cullum-street, merchant, (Bousfield, Bouverie-street).

Kennion J. sen. and Kennion J. jun. Nicholas-lane, brokers, (Crowder and Co. Frederick's-place). Kent N. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper, (Atkinson, Chancery-lane). Kirby W. Manchester, merchant, (Ellis, Cursitor-street).

Lane S. W. Davis-street, Berkeley-sq. coach-maker, (Greenwood, Manchester-street). Lloyd J. Liverpool, brewer, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row). Lawton S. Grappenhall, Cheshire, butcher, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row). Lippard J. Deptford, cheese-monger, (Mangnall, Warwick-square). Lewis W. Bond-street, woollen-draper, (Weston, Fenchurch-street).

Mander W. Burslem, Staffordshire, woollen-draper, (Orchard, Hatton-garden). Mollersten C. F. Osborne-place, Whitechapel, leather-manufacturer, (Bolton and Co. Lawrence Poultney-hill). Marris R. Louth, Lincolnshire, scrivener, (Leigh and Co. Bridge-street, Blackfriars). Michel P. Deptford, pork-butcher, (Lee, Castle-str. Holborn). Mordue W. South-place, Kennington, ship-owner, (Wilde, jun. Castle-street, Falcon-square). Macdonagh O. Albany Tavern, St. James's, victualler, (Winter, Temple).

Perkins J. and Bethell G. Oxford-street, woollen-drapers, (Turner, Edward-street, Cavendish-square). Partridge W. Exeter, serge-maker, (Turner, Exeter). Pringle



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E. S. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, maltster, (Flexney, Chancery-lane). Price D. Whitcombe-street, carpenter, (Godmond, Bride-court, Bridge-street). Potter J. High Holborn, baker, (A'Beckett, Broad-street, Golden-square).

Radcliffe W. and Ross T. Stockport, cotton-manufacturers, (Lingard and Co. Heaton-Norris). Richardson J. Somerset-st. Goodman's-fields, mathematical instrument maker, (Falcon, Temple).

Smerdon C. and Penn B. Liverpool, druggists, (Blackstock, St Mildred's-court, Poultry). Samuels, E. I. Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, merchant, (Howard, Jewry-street, Aldgate). Smith W. Plymouth, silversmith, (Prior, Argyll-street, Westminster). Smith P. Liverpool, victualler, (Parr and Co. Liverpool). Spratt S. Mendham, Suffolk, miller, (Bromley and Co. Gray's Inn).

Tabberer W. and Johnson T. Hyde-st. factors, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry). Topham T. Manchester, merchant, (Jackson, Hare-court, Temple). Tabraham L. Back-lane, wheel-wright, (Unwin, Shadwell). Townson J. Plymouth-Dock, hatter, (Sweet, King's Bench-walks). Terry F. Bowling street, Westminster, rectifying-distiller, (Martin, Vintner's-hall).

Webb S. Bethnal-green, tallow-chandler, (Drew, Clifford's Inn). Washington E. and Currell G. Chester, milliners, (Meddowcroft and Co. Gray's Inn). Walter J. jun. Shad Thames, anchor-smith, (Hatton, Dean-street, Southwark). Wilson M. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, spirit-merchant, (Atkinson, Chancery-lane).

DIVIDENDS.

Appleton T. Wigan, Lancashire, Oct. 19. Anstice J. Devizes, Wiltshire, October 23. Adams R. Southampton, Oct. 29. Atkinson R. and Watters H. Fenchurch-street, Nov. 7. Allen R. High Wycomb, Nov. Appleton H. and J. Fenchurch-st. Nov. 14. Anderson A. and Robertson D. Coleman-street, Nov. 17. Arbouin J. Hart street, Crutched-friars, Dec. 2.

Browne J. Newman-street, Oxford-st. Oct. 17. Badcock N. Exeter, Oct. 24. Bates B. Sherringham, Norfolk, Oct. 26. Bromfield C. Liverpool, Oct. 26. Bush G. Bristol, Oct. 27. Baker R. Coventry, Oct. 27. Brayshaw T. York, Oct. 28. Blishen W. Fleet-market, Nov. 5. Boorman J. Headcorn, Kent, Nov 7. Burcher W. Chapel-street, Westminster, Nov. 7. Barrett T. Kennington-green, Surrey, Nov. 7. Bromhead W. Stamford, Lincolnshire, Nov. 10. Ball J. Hethersett, Norfolk, Nov. 14. Barrett W. Broad-street, Nov. 17. Bagshaw J. C. Savage-gardens, Nov. 24. Bennett R. S. Houndsditch, Dec. 1. Bowle W. and Hannah W. Blackfriars-road, Dec. 1. Brett G. Cheshunt, Dec. 1.

Coles J. Banbury, Oxfordshire, Oct. 17. Copland R. Liverpool, Oct. 21. and Nov. 2. Clarke J. Gainsborough, Nov. 14. Carleton J. Hilbeck-hall, Westmoreland, Nov. 24. Crean E. Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Nov. 24. Chapman J. St. Martin's lane, Cannon-street, Dec. 1. Clarkson E. and Dove R. South Audley-street, Dec. 5.

Davis G. P. and Mackie A. Philpot-lane, Oct. 13. and Nov. 14. Davies J. Callington, Cornwall, Oct. 28. Davis H. Old-street-road, Nov. 5. Dewdney B. sen. Linkfield-street, Reigate, Surrey, Nov. 7. Drewett H. Manchester-street, Nov. 10. Deacon B. Orange-street, Bloomsbury, Nov. 17. Dixon T. Godalming, Surrey, Nov. 17. Debrett J. Piccadilly, Dec. 5

Ellis C. Hucknall-under-Huthwaite, Nottinghamshire, Oct. 21. Engleheart F. Cannon-street, Nov. 7. Eland W. and Phillips W. Lambeth-road, Surrey, Nov. 7. Easterby G. and Macfarlane W. Rotherhithe, Nov. 10. M'Evoy M. Piccadilly, Nov. 14. Emmett J. H. Browne J. and Browne F. Old Jewry, Dec. 5.

Foster S. Elm, Isle of Ely, Oct. 20. Falkener M. and Birch W. Manchester, Oct. 31. Fell W. St. Martin's-lane, Nov. 7. Forbes F. Blackman-street, Southwark, Nov. 10. Fearnhead J. Manchester, 12. Fisher W. Cambridge, Dec. 1. Fletcher G. Worksopp, Nottinghamshire, Dec. 5.

Greatrex C. Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, Oct. 24. Golden J. Bury St. Edmond's Oct. 29. Grey A. Fleet-street, Nov. 7. Geary H. Warrington, Nov. 15. Godden T. Maidstone, Nov. 14. Griffiths F. Threadneedle-street, Nov. 14. Gill T. sen. High street, Lambeth, November 21. Greaves J. sen. Gloucester-buildings, Walworth, Nov. 24. Gardner F. Butt-lane, Deptford, Dec. 5.

Helems C. W. Plymouth, Oct. 13. Hutton W. jun. Fremington, Devonshire, 20. Hyde J. and Chadwick J. Manchester, 24. Hurry J. Nag's-head-court, Gracechurch-street. Oct. 27. Hesketh J. and Jones W. Liverpool, Oct. 28. Hole B. Painswick, Gloucestershire, Oct. 30. Hogg J. St. Leonard, Devonshire, Nov. 4. Hoeven D. J. V. Bury-court, St. Mary Axe, Nov. 7. Hitchen W. Hatherton, Cheshire, Nov. 9. Howell W. Billingsgate, Nov. 14. Hodgson W. Strand, Nov. 14. Hitchinson W. Greenock, Dec. 12.

Jovnson W. and Lewis R. Manchester, Oct. 26. Jack M. George-street, Blackfriars-road, Nov. 7. Joyce W. and Batchelor W. Bristol, Nov. 24.

King S. Gloucester, Oct. 20. Knight W. Tunbridge Wells, Nov. 10.

Lythgoe S. Liverpool, Oct. 30. Leakin

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J. Worcester-street, Southwark, Nov. 24. Leo J. Manchester, Nov. 24. Lawson T. Lancaster, Nov. 26.

Miles C. Bermondsey-street, Oct. 13. Mason W. Huntingdon, Oct. 20. Mason W. Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, Oct. 21. Mercer H. and Forshaw J. Liverpool, Oct. 26 and Nov. 5. Mackie A. Philpot-lane, Nov. 7. Martin H. Crescent, city of London, Nov. 14. Manners J. Parliament-street, Nov. 14. Mann R. Huggin-lane, Wood-street, Dec. 5.

Nead B. jun. Bridgewater, October 20. Newton S Manchester, Oct. 31.

Oates E. Leeds, Oct. 12. Orbell W. Felsham, Suffolk, Oct. 24. Osborn F. G. Pontefract, Yorkshire, Nov. 2.

Parker J. Gosport, Oct 15. Page J. Needham-market, Suffolk, October 26. Powles R. Nag's-head-court, Gracechurch-street, Oct 27. Porter T. Deal, Nov. 4. Portall J. Bishopsgate-street, November 4. Purdy W. Mark-lane, Nov. 10. Pringle J. Wardour-street, November 17. Palmer T. Goodge-street, St. Pancras, November 17. Palmer J. Thavies Inn, Nov. 21. Parke J. and P. F. Manchester, Nov. 30.

Reddell I. H. and Hipkiss J. West Bromwich, Staffordshire, Oct. 14. Rimmer W. Ormskirk, Lancashire, Oct. 23. Read B. jun. Bridgewater, Nov. 3. Richardson W. Worthan, Kent, Nov. 5. Rowe I. Mile-end-green, Novemb. 7. Riddell A. and R. High-street, Borough, Nov. 10. Rensford J. Fleet-market, Nov. 14. Robertson A. Castle-court, Birchin-lane, Dec. 1. Raine T. and Mackey G. Greenwich, Dec 19.

Sizer J. Manningtree, Essex, Sept. 30. Spencer J. Taplow-mills, Bucks, Oct. 20. Sandwell F. C. A. Devises, Oct. 23 and Dec. 16 Stone I. and Custance F. Great Yarmouth, Oct. 28. Smith J. Wolverhampton, Nov. 2. Sowley R. and Coles J. Knowle, Warwickshire, and Banbury, Oxfordshire, Nov. 3. Spears W. Rood-lane, Nov. 7. Stokes W. Old Broad-street, Nov. 10. Swift W. Sun-street, Bishopsgate, Nov. 10. Strange E. H. Frant, Sussex, Nov. 10. Simpson W. Clement's-lane, Dec. 2. Shepherd T. Romford, Essex, Dec. 12.

Thrupp H. Highgate, Oct. 18. Turner T Trowbridge, Wiltshire, Oct. 20 and Nov. 19. Tredgold W. Southampton, Oct. 26. Thompson W. Manchester, Oct. 26. Travers B. and Esdaile J. Nov. 3. Thomas W. C. Nicholas-lane, Nov. 14 Thompson W. Dean-street, Southwark, and Leadbeater E. Moor-place, Lambeth, Dec. 1. Taylor J. Maiden-lane, Wood-st. Dec. 2. Tomlinson R. Leek, Staffordshire, December 5.

Vetch J. George-yard, Lombard-street, Nov. 7.

Wainwright E. Thame, Oxfordshire, Oct. 9. Wright J. Wem, Salop, Oct. 20. Wyatt J. Cheadle, Cheshire, Francis W. P. Litchfield, and Chadwick J. Stow, Staffordshire, Oct. 21. Walford R. Chester, Oct. 21. Wild J. and W. Stockport, Oct. 27. Whitehead W. Halliday W. and Mather H. Manchester, Oct. 30. Witty F. A. Great Earl-street, Seven-dials, Nov. 3. Woolliscroft R. Manchester, Nov. 4. Wakefield J. Bouverie-street, Novemb. 4. Watters H. Fenchurch-street, Novemb. 7. Wain J. and Agg T. Basinghall-st. Nov. 7. Wardell G. Mansell st. Goodman's-fields, Nov. 7. Wilson G. and Dixey E. Wardrobe-place, Doctors' Commons, Nov. 10. Wilson J. Strand, Nov. 10. Willimott J. S. Stamford, Lincolnshire, Nov. 10. Worrall J. Manchester, Nov. 13. Walford J Red-Lion-square, Nov. 14. Wilks J Walbrook, Nov. 21. Warner J. Elmdon, Essex, Nov. 24. White T. Southwark, Nov. 24. Witke C. J. A. Coleman-street, Nov. 24. Williams W. Lad-lane, Dec. 5. Willis J. Pudding-lane, Dec. 19. Whateley J. Bankside, Southwark, Dec. 22.

## AVERAGE PRICES OF CANAL, DOCK, FIRE-OFFICE, and BREWERY SHARES, *at Messrs.* L. Wolfe and Co.'s *Office, No.* 1, *Shorter's-court, Throgmorton-street, for the preceding Month,*

London Dock Stock, 112 per Cent.
East-India ditto, .... 121 per Cent.
West-India ditto, .... 148 per Cent.
Commercial Dock Shares, 15 per Cent. Prem.
Grand Junction Canal Shares, 90*l.*
Grand Surrey ditto, ..... 45*l.*
Imperial Fire Insurance Shares, 12 per Cent. Prem.
Globe Insurance ditto, ..... 12 per Cent. Prem.
Albion ditto, ..... 2 per Cent. Prem.
Rock ditto, ..... 6*s.* to 7*s.* Prem.
East London Water-work Shares, 50 per Cent. Prem.
South London ditto, ..... 60 per Cent. Prem.
Golden-lane Brewery, 50*l* per Share Prem.
Southwark (Westminster-street) Brewery, 2*l.* to 3*l.* per Share Prem.
London Institution, 92*l.* to 95*l.* per Share.



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# MONTHLY REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE.

*London, 20th October*, 1807.

ANOTHER Jamaica, and a large Leeward Island Fleet, have safely arrived since our last report. The market for West India produce is already overstocked; it is therefore almost needless to add, the cargoes of the fleets in question will remain on hand for a considerable period.—Every report of ours for the last three months has been filled with accounts the most unpleasing, as to the state of internal and external commerce; and on the present occasion, we are sorry that we cannot do other than detail a series of commercial misfortunes hitherto almost unequalled. Look which way we will the prospect is indeed dreary.

Whilst we are engaged in writing this report, the ports of Portugal are about to be closed, and of course many of our first-rate manufacturers and merchants, if not totally ruined by the disastrous event, will receive a shock which will have very bad effects. Already a failure of the first magnitude has occurred at Manchester, whereby the trading world in general will be deranged, and several workmen and their families reduced to distress, perhaps to an absolute state of want.—Most of the Oporto merchants, particularly those who composed the English Factory at that place, have either arrived in England, or are on their passage to this country.—The Portuguese merchants residing in London, as well as the English merchants engaged in the Oporto and Lisbon trade, have come to a truly *foolish* resolution, namely, that of refusing all bills drawn upon them, for acceptance, from Portugal. If they have received value, such a resolution is not *very* compatible with the boasted integrity of English merchants.

"The manufacturers in the north of France have petitioned the Emperor to allow Portugal to remain neutral, urging, that if prevented from getting cotton from Lisbon, their manufactures will be stopt, and an immense number of people thrown out of employment."—This paragraph we copy from one of the daily prints, but we do not vouch for its authenticity.

We are really inclined to believe that, in respect to our dispute with the United States of America, nothing will be done to put the country out of its present state of suspense. Both governments seem to be taking *a nap*, or are dozing over the commercial interests of their respective countries.—Prussia, seeing that all the world appears inclined to turn its back upon us, has shut its ports against our shipping.—The Danes do not seem to relish the patched-up armistice, which has lately been concluded between Copenhagen and Great Britain; and we have little doubt but, should an opportunity occur, they, in conjunction with their opposite neighbours the Swedes, will endeavour to annoy, if not entirely prevent, our trade in the Baltic.—Russia has, it is said, at the desire of Bonaparte, determined to break off all connexion with this country; and a proclamation it is thought will be issued by the Court of St. Petersburgh for the closing of all the ports of the empire against English shipping.

Thus then stands the commercial world at this moment—our export trade nearly annihilated—our manufacturers in *all* parts of the kingdom unable to give employment to their servants—our merchants dreading the arrival of every mail from most quarters of Europe, lest they should learn the failure of those in whom they have placed the fullest confidence—in fine, our ability to procure naval stores, such as masts, tar, hemp, &c. apparently at an end. In fact, the only pleasing communication which we can convey to our readers is the following: The impediments which lately opposed our trade in the Persian frontiers have been removed, the government having disclaimed all knowledge of them. They are now stated to have arisen from the rapacity of the officers who collected the duties. During the suspended intercourse by land, upwards of 600,000 maunds of indigo, exclusive of other articles, were sent by sea from Bengal to Persia and Arabia.

The following list of captures we transcribe from the *Journal du Commerce*:—"Paris, Sept. 20. The Isabella, Laws, bound to Sunderland, was taken on the 13th inst. by L'Espoir privateer, and carried into Fescamp.—24th. The Owrle, Radcliffe, from Ipswich to Liverpool, and the Two Brothers, Truman, from Sunderland, were taken on the 15th inst. by the Roderic privateer, and carried into Cherbourg. The same privateer captured the Pomona, of 250 tons, and sent her into La Hogue.—27th. L'Aigle privateer has taken the Friendship, from Riga to Sunderland; the Nancy, from Memel to Hull; and a collier belonging to Newcastle. The Decide privateer carried into the Texel on the 17th inst. the Nicholas and Martha, laden with wine.

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*London, 20th October, 1807.*

## CURRENT PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

| | l. | s. | d. | l. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Pot-ash L cwt. | 2 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 6 0 |
| —— Pearl L | 2 | 14 | 0 | — | 3 | 10 0 |
| Barilla | 2 | 5 | 0 | — | 2 | 18 0 |
| Brandy, Cognac gall | 1 | 1 | 0 | — | 1 | 2 0 |
| —— Spanish | 0 | 19 | 0 | — | 1 | 0 0 |
| Camphire, refined lb. | 0 | 4 | 8 | — | 0 | 4 10 |
| —— unrefined cwt. | 16 | 0 | 0 | —20 | 5 | 0 |
| Cochineal, garbled lb | 1 | 0 | 0 | — | 1 | 8 0 |
| —— East India | 0 | 3 | 0 | — | 0 | 6 0 |
| Coffee, fine cwt. | 6 | 0 | 0 | — | 6 | 10 0 |
| —— ordinary | 4 | 0 | 0 | — | 4 | 15 0 |
| Cotton wool, Surinam lb. | 0 | 1 | 9 | — | 0 | 1 11 |
| —— Jamaica | 0 | 1 | 4½ | — | 0 | 1 6 |
| —— Smyrna | 0 | 1 | 5 | — | 0 | 1 7½ |
| —— East-India | 0 | 1 | 3 | — | 0 | 1 4 |
| Currants, Zant cwt. | 4 | 0 | 0 | — | 4 | 5 0 |
| Deals, Dantz piece | 1 | 16 | 0 | — | 1 | 19 0 |
| —— Petersburgh } H. | | | | | | |
| —— Stockholm } H. | | | | | | |
| Elephants' Teeth | 30 | 10 | 0 | —34 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Scrivell | 18 | 0 | 0 | —24 | 0 | 0 |
| Flax, Riga ton | 69 | 0 | 0 | —70 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Petersburgh | 72 | 0 | 0 | —73 | 0 | 0 |
| Gails, Turkey H cwt. | 5 | 5 | 0 | — | 7 | 0 0 |
| Geneva, Hollands gal. | 1 | 1 | 0 | — | 1 | 2 0 |
| —— English | 0 | 8 | 3 | — | 0 | 12 0 |
| Gum Arabic, Turkey cwt. | 6 | 0 | 0 | —11 | 15 | 0 |
| —— Sandrach L | 6 | 5 | 0 | — | 7 | 5 0 |
| —— Tragacanth | 19 | 0 | 0 | —20 | 10 | 0 |
| Gum Seneca | 5 | 5 | 0 | — | 6 | 10 0 |
| Hemp, Riga ton | 64 | 0 | 0 | —65 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Petersburgh | 64 | 0 | 0 | —65 | 0 | 0 |
| Indigo, Caracca lb. | 10 | 6 | 0 | — | 11 | 6 0 |
| —— East-India | 0 | 8 | 0 | — | 0 | 12 0 |
| Iron, British bars ton | 15 | 0 | 0 | —16 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Swedish | 25 | 0 | 0 | —26 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Norway | 24 | 0 | 0 | —25 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Archangel | 25 | 0 | 0 | —26 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead in pigs L fod. | 30 | 0 | 0 | — | | |
| —— red L ton | 28 | 0 | 0 | —29 | 0 | 0 |
| —— white L | 48 | 0 | 0 | —49 | 0 | 0 |

| | l. | s. | d. | l. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Logwood Chips ton | 12 | 0 | 0 | —13 | 0 | 0 |
| Madder, Dutch crop cwt. | 4 | 5 | 0 | — | 5 | 5 0 |
| Mahogany ft. | 0 | 1 | 2 | — | 0 | 2 0 |
| Oak plank, Dantz. last | 11 | 0 | 0 | —12 | 0 | 0 |
| —— American, none | | | | | | |
| Oil, Lucca 25-gal. jar | 16 | 0 | 0 | —17 | 0 | 0 |
| —— spermaceti ton | 85 | 0 | 0 | —90 | 0 | 0 |
| —— whale L | 24 | 0 | 0 | —25 | 10 | 0 |
| —— Florence ½ chest | 2 | 15 | 0 | — | 2 | 18 0 |
| Pitch, Stockholm cwt. | 0 | 14 | 6 | — | 0 | 15 6 |
| Quicksilver lb. | 0 | 3 | 9 | — | 0 | 3 10 |
| Raisins, bloom cwt. | 3 | 18 | 0 | — | 6 | 0 0 |
| Rice, Carolina | 1 | 6 | 6 | — | 2 | 0 0 |
| —— East-India, none | | | | | | |
| Rum, Jamaica L gal. | 0 | 3 | 1 | — | 0 | 4 0 |
| —— Leeward I. L | 0 | 2 | 6 | — | 0 | 3 2 |
| Saltpetre, East-Ind. cwt. | 2 | 11 | 0 | — | 2 | 12 0 |
| Shellach L | 5 | 0 | 0 | —10 | 0 | 0 |
| Silk, Thrown Italian lb | 1 | 11 | 0 | — | 2 | 15 0 |
| Silk, Raw ditto | 0 | 17 | 0 | — | 1 | 13 6 |
| —— China | 1 | 16 | 0 | — | 1 | 19 0 |
| —— Beng. novi | 0 | 12 | 0 | — | 1 | 6 0 |
| —— Organzine | 1 | 10 | 0 | — | 1 | 18 0 |
| Tallow, English L cwt. | 3 | 5 | 0 | — | | |
| —— Russia, white | 3 | 0 | 0 | — | | |
| —— —— yellow | 3 | 6 | 0 | — | | |
| Tar, Stockholm bar | 1 | 10 | 0 | — | 1 | 11 6 |
| Tin in blocks cwt. | 6 | 6 | 0 | — | | |
| Tobacco, Maryl. lb. | 0 | 1 | 0 | — | 0 | 1 1 |
| —— Virginia | 0 | 0 | 4½ | — | 0 | 0 10 |
| Wax, Guinea cwt. | 7 | 0 | 0 | —10 | 10 | 0 |
| Whale-fins ton | 15 | 0 | 0 | —25 | 0 | 0 |
| Wine, Red port pipe | 86 | 0 | 0 | —94 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Lisbon | 88 | 0 | 0 | —90 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Madeira | 98 | 0 | 0 | —120 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Vidonia | 74 | 0 | 0 | — 80 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Calcavella | 84 | 0 | 0 | — 95 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Sherry butt | 84 | 0 | 0 | —105 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Mountain L | 70 | 0 | 0 | — 82 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Claret hogs. | 86 | 0 | 0 | — 90 | 0 | 0 |
| Yarn, Mohair L lb. | 0 | 4 | 8 | — | 0 | 8 0 |

N.B. H denotes *higher*, and L *lower*, since our last.

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

| | Oct. 6 | Oct. 9 | Oct. 13 | | Oct. 6 | Oct. 9 | Oct. 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 35 5 | 35 5 | 35 5 | Bilboa | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ |
| Ditto at sight | 34 9 | 34 9 | 34 9 | Leghorn | 51 | 50½ | 50 |
| Rotterdam, c. f. | 11 1 | 11 1 | 11 2 | Naples | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| Hamburgh | 34 4 | 34 4 | 34 4 | Genoa | 45½ | 45½ | 45 |
| Altona | 34 5 | 34 5 | 34 5 | Venice, N.C. | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| Paris | 24 6 | 24 6 | 24 6 | Lisbon | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| Ditto 2 us. | 24 10 | 24 10 | 24 10 | Oporto | 63¾ | 63¾ | 62 |
| Bourdeaux | 24 10 | 24 10 | 24 10 | Dublin | 10½ ¼ | 10½ ¼ | 10½ |
| Cadiz | 9½ | 39½ | 38½ | Cork | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| Madrid | 40 | 40 | 40 | Agio on the Bank of Holland | | 5½ per cent. | |

## PRICES OF BULLION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portugal Gold, Coin and Bars per oz. | £4 | 0 | 0 |
| New Dollars | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Silver in Bars, standard | 0 | 5 | 6 |

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## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

WHEAT sowing is generally finished, and upon warm and forward soils much of it is up, and has a most promising appearance; the quantity sown throughout the whole island is greater than ever, and districts in the north, where formerly wheat was scarcely ever heard of, are now covered with it. The lands have generally worked well ——The turnip crops have been improved by the rains beyond expectation, and the clovers; but the grass is still short. In the best cultivated counties, large breadths of tares, rye, cole, and thousand-headed cabbage, have been sown, and appear in a very flourishing state. Without such assistance, it would be impossible to carry the stock of cattle at present in the country through the winter.—The hemp culture has decreased of late years; but the political circumstances of the country seem to indicate the propriety of encouraging the growth of that necessary article and of flax. There is an appearance of universal prosperity in the husbandry of the country, and every agricultural process is carrying forward with spirit, and under the most favourable circumstances.——Orders from Government, for the supply of our forces in the Baltic, have the effect of giving some support to the markets; but a vast plenty overbears the prices, which are generally reduced: in the Spring, however, well-fed things may be expected to fetch a high price.

Smithfield,—Beef, 2s 6d. to 4s.—Mutton, nearly the same—Lamb, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. Veal, 3s. 6d. to 6s —Pork, 3s. to 6s. 8d—Bacon, 6s.—Irish, 2s. 8d. to 4s.—fat, 3s, 10d. to 4s. 2d.

*Middlesex, Oct.* 25.

## AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs, Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended Oct. 17, 1807.

| INLAND COUNTIES. | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Middsx. | 70 | 1 | 41 | 0 | 40 | 7 | 38 | 7 |
| Surrey | 71 | 0 | 44 | 4 | 41 | 8 | 34 | 8 |
| Hertford | 65 | 8 | 43 | 6 | 40 | 6 | 28 | 0 |
| Bedford | 63 | 8 | 48 | 9 | 39 | 1 | 28 | 6 |
| Huntin. | 60 | 6 | | | 38 | 9 | 27 | 10 |
| Northa. | 61 | 8 | 41 | 0 | 36 | 8 | 26 | 6 |
| Rutland | 69 | 3 | | | 44 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| Leicest | 68 | 2 | 44 | 3 | 40 | 7 | 29 | 4 |
| Notting. | 75 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 44 | 10 | 31 | 2 |
| Derby | 77 | 6 | | | 48 | 0 | 30 | 8 |
| Stafford | 72 | 11 | | | 42 | 4 | 29 | 1 |
| Salop | 68 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 42 | 8 | 29 | 10 |
| Herefor. | 65 | 7 | 41 | 6 | 33 | 4 | 28 | 8 |
| Wor'st. | 67 | 6 | 43 | 10 | 36 | 4 | 36 | 1 |
| Warwic | 71 | 1 | 50 | 0 | 41 | 11 | 33 | 7 |
| Wilts | 65 | 8 | | | 36 | 8 | 33 | 6 |
| Berks | 67 | 11 | 50 | 0 | 37 | 7 | 33 | 7 |
| Oxford | 65 | 11 | | | 34 | 0 | 30 | 6 |
| Bucks | 70 | 4 | | | 38 | 4 | 31 | 9 |
| Brecon | 65 | 7 | 44 | 9 | 34 | 4 | 24 | 0 |
| Montgo. | 64 | 0 | | | 38 | 6 | 30 | 8 |
| Radnor. | 65 | 7 | | | 33 | 8 | 30 | 8 |

| MARITIME COUNTIES. | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Essex | 70 | 0 | | | 42 | 0 | 31 | 0 |
| Kent | 66 | 6 | 46 | 0 | 42 | 9 | 32 | 6 |
| Sussex | 65 | 4 | | | 40 | 6 | 31 | 0 |
| Suffolk | 60 | 9 | 42 | 0 | 38 | 7 | 29 | 9 |
| Cambridge | 62 | 11 | 42 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 23 | 7 |
| Norfolk | 60 | 5 | 40 | 8 | 38 | 9 | 27 | 0 |
| Lincoln | 67 | 9 | 46 | 1 | 42 | 5 | 25 | 9 |
| York | 67 | 3 | 49 | 6 | 41 | 0 | 27 | 6 |
| Durham | 66 | 9 | | | | | 28 | 10 |
| Northumberland | 63 | 9 | 50 | 6 | 37 | 1 | 27 | 5 |
| Cumberland | 68 | 0 | 55 | 11 | 40 | 6 | 26 | 4 |
| Westmorland | 74 | 2 | 54 | 8 | 35 | 0 | 27 | 6 |
| Lancaster | 73 | 4 | | | 48 | 2 | 28 | 6 |
| Chester | 65 | 7 | | | | | | |
| Flint | | | | | 41 | 2 | 24 | 0 |
| Denbigh | 75 | 11 | | | 44 | 10 | 26 | 1 |
| Anglesea | | | | | 38 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| Carnarvon | 74 | 4 | | | 38 | 8 | 21 | 8 |
| Merioneth | 75 | 5 | | | 41 | 0 | 24 | 6 |
| Cardigan | 76 | 1 | | | | | 18 | 0 |
| Pembroke | 60 | 10 | | | 35 | 8 | 18 | 0 |
| Carmarthen | 78 | 4 | | | 35 | 6 | 16 | 9 |
| Glamorgan | 70 | 8 | | | 35 | 8 | 19 | 2 |
| Gloucester | 68 | 0 | | | 36 | 0 | 35 | 9 |
| Somerset | 73 | 1 | | | 35 | 8 | 22 | 0 |
| Monmouth | 68 | 9 | | | | | | |
| Devon | 69 | 11 | | | 36 | 8 | 24 | 5 |
| Cornwall | 75 | 5 | | | 36 | 6 | 21 | 4 |
| Dorset | 70 | 11 | | | 34 | 0 | | |
| Hants | 67 | 10 | | | 36 | 6 | 30 | 4 |

*Average of England and Wales.*

Wheat 68s. 7d.; Rye 46s 0d.; Barley 39s. 0d.; Oats 27s. 9d.; Beans 52s. 5d.; Pease 65s. 5d.; Oatmeal 46s. 3d.

## BILL of MORTALITY, from SEPT. 29, to OCT. 20, 1807.

| CHRISTENED. | | BURIED. | | Between | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males 808 | 1654 | Males, 806 | 1581 | 2 and 5 - 205 | 60 and 70 | 91 |
| Females 846 | | Females, 775 | | 5 and 10 - 72 | 70 and 80 | 74 |
| Whereof have died under two years old 536 | | | | 10 and 20 - 45 | 80 and 90 - | 31 |
| | | | | 20 and 30 - 104 | 90 and 100 - | 3 |
| | | | | 30 and 40 - 139 | | |
| | | | | 40 and 50 - 142 | | |
| | | | | 50 and 60 - 140 | | |

Peck Loaf, 3s. 8d. 3s. 8d. 3s. 9d. 3s. 8d.
Salt, 20s. per bushel, 4½ per lb.

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# METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, SEPTEMBER, 1807.

| D | H | Baro | T.out | T. in | H. | C | Wind | Weather, &c. Rain 2.09 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 7 | 30.37 | 54 | 61 | 55 | 4 | NW 1 | hazy . fine |
| | 2 | 30.37 | 55.5 | 63.5 | 51 | 2 | NW 1 | |
| 2 | 7 | 30.5. | 52 | 60 | 56 | 1 | NW 1 | hazy |
| K | 2 | 30.34 | 66.5 | 63.5 | 49 | 2 | W 1 | |
| 3 | 7 | 30.28 | 52.5 | 60 | 55 | 1 | W 1 | hazy |
| | 2 | 30.2. | 57.5 | 63.5 | 49 | 1 | W 1 | cloudy |
| 4 | 7 | 30.09 | 57.5 | 62 | 56 | 5 | WSW 1 | little wet but chiefly fine |
| | 2 | 30.05 | 69.5 | 65.5 | 54 | 3 | WSW 1 | little wet and chiefly cloudy |
| 5 | 7 | 29.92 | 60.5 | 65 | 56 | 4 | WSW 1 | . less cloudy |
| | 2 | 29.81 | 66 | 65.5 | 51 | 3 | SW 2 | : shower |
| 6 | 7 | 29.58 | 56 5 | 63.5 | 54 | 3 | SW 3 | . more wind : less wind |
| | 2 | 29.65 | 61 | 63 | 49 | 2 | SW 4 | . less wind w. clear night and little wind |
| 7 | 7 | 29.88 | 49 | 58.5 | 54 | 1 | WSW 2 | |
| | 2 | 29 91 | 61 | 61.5 | 47 | 3 | W 2 | |
| 8 | 7 | 30.13 | 45 | 56.5 | 58 | 1 | WNW 1 | hazy . cloudy : fine |
| | 2 | 30.16 | 59 | 59 | 48 | 5 | W 1 | cloudy night : much gentle rain |
| 9 | 7 | 29.93 | 52 | 57.5 | 60 | h | SSE 1 | much gentle rain : drizzly at times |
| | 2 | 29 65 | 62.5 | 61 | 67 | 5 | SW 2 | drizzly . fair . less cloudy night |
| 10 | 7 | 30.03 | 53 | 59.5 | 59 | 5 | NNW 1 | hazy . less cloudy at times |
| | 2 | 30.13 | 57 | 59 5 | 55 | 4 | NNW 1 | . cloudless eve |
| 11 | 7 | 30 28 | 44 | 54 | 56 | 3 | NW 1 | |
| | 2 | 30.17 | 56.5 | 57 | 52 | 3 | W 2 | . cloudy |
| 12 | 7 | 29 98 | 46.5 | 55.5 | 53 | 4 | WNW 1 | . less cloudy |
| | 2 | 29.95 | 57 | 57.5 | 47 | 2 | NW 2 | . clear night |
| 13 | 7 | 30.10 | 42 | 53 | 51 | 0 | NW 1 | |
| | 2 | 30 13 | 53.5 | 55 | 46 | 3 | NNW 2 | . cloudless eve |
| 14 | 7 | 30.19 | 39.5 | 51 | 53 | 1 | N 1 | hazy |
| | 2 | 30 13 | 55 5 | 54 | 50 | 2 | W 2 | hazy . thick upward at night |
| 15 | 7 | 30.10 | 47 | 53.5 | 55 | 2 | NW 1 | hazy |
| | 2 | 30.14 | 56 | 56 | 48 | 2 | N 1 | hazy |
| 16 | 7 | 30.14 | 45.5 | 53.5 | 56 | 3 | N 1 | hazy |
| F | 2 | 30.09 | 55.5 | 55 | 48 | 3 | NW 1 | less cloudy but hazy eve |
| 17 | 7 | 30.04 | 45 | 53 | 54 | 1 | W 1 | . wind N. |
| | 2 | 30.08 | 55 5 | 54.5 | 48 | 3 | N 1 | . clear night |
| 18 | 7 | 30.07 | 40.5 | 50.5 | 55 | h | N 1 | . fine |
| | 2 | 29.98 | 57 | 54.5 | 48 | 3 | NE 1 | cloudy night : clear |
| 19 | 7 | 30.05 | 40.5 | 51.5 | 55 | 0 | NNE 1 | |
| | 2 | 30.15 | 59 | 56 | 49 | 3 | N 2 | . clear eve |
| 20 | 7 | 30.35 | 41 | 52 | 54 | 1 | WNW 1 | . cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.34 | 57.5 | 55 | 48 | 5 | W 2 | . fine . calm and cloudy eve |
| 21 | 7 | 30.22 | 53 | 55.5 | 57 | 4 | W 1 | . more cloudy : little wet |
| | 2 | 30.12 | 59 | 58 | 54 | 5 | WSW 2 | . gentle rain at times |
| 22 | 7 | 29.91 | 56 | 58.5 | 60 | 5 | WSW 2 | . little wet at times : rain |
| | 2 | 29.86 | 59.5 | 59.5 | 61 | h | WSW 1 | much gentle rain : chiefly fine |
| 23 | 7 | 29.73 | 58.5 | 60 | 61 | 5 | WSW 2 | . much gentle rain |
| | 2 | 29.71 | 59 | 61.5 | 62 | h | SW 2 | gentle rain . fair night and fine at times |
| 24 | 7 | 29.71 | 56 | 60.5 | 61 | 5 | SW 2 | chiefly fine |
| | 2 | 29.64 | 63 5 | 62 | 57 | 3 | SW 3 | . less wind and clear eve |
| 25 | 7 | 29.56 | 52 | 58.5 | 58 | 3 | SW 1 | hazy . little rain |
| | 2 | 29.54 | 58 | 60 | 58 | 4 | SW 2 | . chiefly cloudy and rainy |
| 26 | 7 | 29.65 | 49 | 56.5 | 58 | 1 | W 1 | |
| | 2 | 29.85 | 59.5 | 59 | 53 | 3 | W 2 | clear night : rain |
| 27 | 7 | 29.69 | 57 | 58 5 | 64 | 5 | S 2 | . little rain . chiefly fine |
| | 2 | 29.61 | 63.5 | 62 | 55 | 3 | W 2 | : rain . fine |
| 28 | 7 | 29.66 | 55 | 58.5 | 58 | 1 | W 1 | |
| | 2 | 29.86 | 59.5 | 60 | 49 | 3 | W 2 | . clear night |
| 29 | 7 | 30.10 | 46 | 53.5 | 55 | 5 | WNW 1 | . gentle rain |
| | 2 | 29.91 | 56 | 58.5 | 60 | 5 | S 1 | . little rain at times |
| 30 | 7 | 29.64 | 57.5 | 60 | 60 | 5 | W 2 | . fine . strong wind |
| | 2 | 29.80 | 59 | 59.5 | 53 | 3 | NW 4 | less wind . clear night. |

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## PRICE OF STOCKS, from SEPTEMBER 26, to OCTOBER 26, 1807, both inclusive.

| Days 1807 | Bank Stock. | 3 p. Cent Consols. | 3 p Cent Reduc | 3 p. Cent. Deferred 1809. | 4 p. Ct. Cons. | Navy 5 p. Cent | N. 5 p.Ct | Long Anns. | Short Anns. | Omn. | Irish Om. | Imperial 3 p. Cent | Imperial Anns. | Irish 5p.C | Irish Ann. | India Stock. | India Bonds | Exche. Bills. | Lottery Tickets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sep. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | ——— | 62⅝ ¾ | Shut | ——— | Shut | 96½ | Shut | Shut | ——— | ¼ | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 174¼ | 3s. dis | Par. | 20 19 |
| 28 | ——— | 62⅝ ¾ | Do. | ——— | Do. | 96½ | ——— | Do. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 62⅝ | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | Par | Par | 20 19 |
| 29 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | ——— | 62⅝ ¾ | Do. | ——— | ——— | 96½ | ——— | Do. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 62⅝ | 7 11-16th | ——— | ——— | ——— | Par. | Par | 20 19 |
| Oct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | ——— | 62⅝ ¾ | Do. | ——— | Shut | 96½ | ——— | ——— | ——— | Par | ——— | ——— | ¾ | ——— | ——— | 174 | 1s. dis. | Par. | 21 0 |
| 2 | ——— | 62⅝ ¾ | Do. | ——— | Do. | 96½ | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 62½ | 7 13-16th | ——— | ——— | ——— | 1s dis. | Par | 21 0 |
| 3 | ——— | 62⅝ ¾ | Do. | ——— | Do. | 96⅝ | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 7 15-16th | ——— | ——— | ——— | 1s. dis | Par | 21 0 |
| 5 | ——— | 62⅝ ¾ | Do. | ——— | Do. | 96¼ | ——— | ——— | ——— | Par | ——— | ——— | Shut | ——— | ——— | 173½ | 1s. dis. | Par | 21 0 |
| 6 | ——— | 62⅝ ¾ | Do. | ——— | Do. | 96¼ | ——— | ——— | ——— | ¼ dis. | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 2s. dis. | Par. | 21 0 |
| 7 | ——— | 62⅝ ¾ | Do. | ——— | Do. | 96¼ | ——— | ——— | ——— | ¼ dis. | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 2s. dis. | 1s. dis | 21 0 |
| 8 | ——— | 62⅝ ¾ | Do. | ——— | Do. | 96¼ | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 174¼ | 2s. dis. | Par. | 21 0 |
| 9 | 231¼ | 62⅝ ¾ | Do. | ——— | Do. | 96¼ | ——— | ——— | ——— | ¼ dis. | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | Par | Par | 21 0 |
| 10 | ——— | 62⅝ ¾ | Do. | ——— | Do. | 96⅜ | ——— | ——— | ——— | ¼ dis. | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | Par. | Par | 21 0 |
| 12 | ——— | 62⅝ ¾ | 61⅝ | ——— | 79⅜ | 96⅜ | ——— | 17 11-16th | ——— | Par | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 174 | ——— | 1s. pm | 21 0 |
| 13 | 226½ | 62⅝ ¾ | 61⅝ | ——— | 79 | 96⅜ | ——— | 17 9-16ths | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 173 | Par. | 1s. pm | 21 0 |
| 14 | 226 | 62⅝ ¾ | 61⅝ | ——— | 79 | 96¼ | ——— | 17 9-16ths | ——— | ¼ dis. | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | Par. | 2s. pm. | 21 0 |
| 15 | 226 | 62⅝ ¾ | 61⅝ | ——— | 79 | 96¼ | ——— | 17½ | ——— | ⅜ dis. | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | Par | 3s. pm. | 21 0 |
| 16 | ——— | 62⅝ ¾ | 61⅝ | ——— | 79⅛ | 96¼ | ——— | 17½ | ——— | ⅜ dis. | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | Par. | 3s. pm | 21 0 |
| 17 | ——— | 62⅝ ¾ | 61⅝ | ——— | 79 | 96¼ | ——— | 17½ | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 3s pm | 21 0 |
| 19 | 226 | 62⅝ ¾ | 61⅝ | ——— | 79⅛ | 96⅜ | ——— | 17½ | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | Par. | 3s. pm | 21 0 |
| 20 | 226 | 62⅝ ¾ | 61⅝ | ——— | 79⅛ | 96¼ | ——— | 17½ | ——— | ¼ dis. | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 174¼ | Par. | 3s pm | 21 0 |
| 21 | 226 | 62⅝ ¾ | 61⅝ | ——— | 79⅜ | 96⅜ | ——— | 17 9-16ths | ——— | ¼ dis. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 91 | ——— | ——— | 1s. pm | 4s. pm | 21 0 |
| 22 | 225½ | 62⅝ ¾ | 61⅝ | ——— | 79⅜ | 96⅜ | ——— | 17⅞ | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | Par | 4s. pm | 21 0 |
| 23 | ——— | 62⅝ ¾ | 61⅝ | ——— | 79½ | 96⅜ | ——— | 17 9-16ths | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | Par. | 4s. pm | 21 0 |
| 24 | ——— | 62⅝ ¾ | 61⅝ | ——— | 79⅝ | 96⅜ | ——— | 17½ | ——— | ¼ dis. | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | Par | 4s m | 21 0 |
| 26 | holida | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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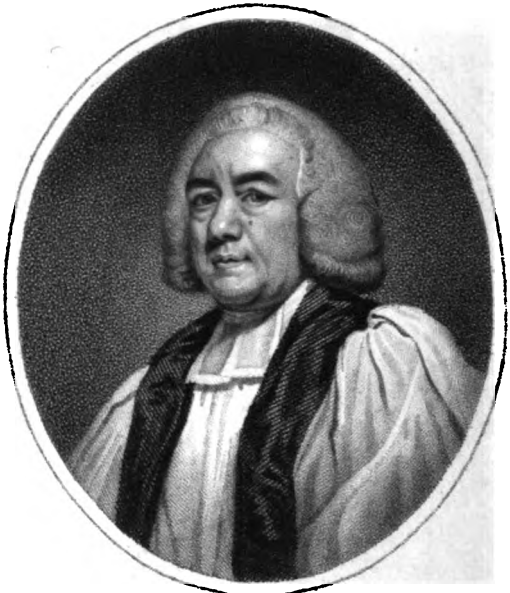

Heywood sculp.

*William Markham, LL.D.*

*Archbishop of York.*

Published by H.D. Symonds, Dec.r 1.1807.

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THE
# UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

N° XLVIII.—Vol. VIII.] *For* NOVEMBER, 1807. [New Series.

"We shall never envy the honours which wit and learning obtain in any other cause, if we can be numbered among the writers who have given ardour to virtue, and confidence to truth."—Dr. Johnson.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

**William Markham, LL.B.** *Archbishop of York, &c. &c.*

THIS distinguished prelate was born in Ireland, about the year 1720, and was the son of an officer at that time with his regiment in Ireland, and who was of a Nottinghamshire family. He was educated at Westminster school, and removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1742, and that of Master in 1745. At school and at college he was distinguished by the elegance of his exercises, and particularly of his Latin verses.

About the year 1750, Dr. Markham was appointed first master of Westminster school; and he continued to discharge, with great reputation, the laborious duties of that useful and honourable employment until January 1764. During his being master of this school, we can truly assert, that none who preceded him was more truly beloved, or held in greater respect by the youth of that highly-esteemed seminary of learning: Indeed we have heard numbers of those who were under his care, and who are now in the first situations in the country, mention Dr. Markham with the utmost regard and veneration.

An able first master of Westminster is too prominent a person to be overlooked by those who have the disposal of preferment. We find accordingly that in 1759, Dr. Markham, was promoted to the second stall in Durham cathedral, while he held the mastership; and in 1765, to the deanery of Rochester, after he had resigned it. Both promotions were most probably owing to patrons, to whom he had been recommended by his public services.

In 1767, he vacated the deanery of Rochester, and was created dean of Christ Church. The deanery of Christ Church is a dignity of very great importance and responsibility, involving the care both of a college and a cathedral.

In 1769, he was chosen to preach the *Concio ad Clerum* to the synod of the province of Canterbury. On this occasion he demonstrated, with great force of argument and eloquence of language, that whatever in human knowledge is vain and fanciful has always been contrary to true religion; while it never opposed that learning which is conformable to reason and nature. He bestowed a just encomium on the character of Newton and his views in philosophy; and at the same time lashed, with deserved severity, the metaphysicians of the French school, who were then attempting to carry their designs into execution, by darkening and perplexing the human understanding, and bringing into contempt whatever had been esteemed sacred in religion, science, or government. The *Concio* was published, together with a Latin speech made on presenting Dr. Thomas as prolocutor to the higher house of convocation.

In January 1771, Dr. Markham was consecrated Bishop of Chester, and in the succeeding month was, in the first establishment for the education of the Prince of Wales, chosen preceptor to his royal highness. Dr. Cyril Jackson, the present dean of Christ Church, was at the same time appointed sub-preceptor.

In June 1776, a new establishment was formed, when Dr. Markham was succeeded by Dr. Hurd, the present Bishop of Worcester, and Dr. Jackson by Mr. Arnold, tutor of St John's College, Cambridge. Why Dr. Markham and Dr. Jackson were not allowed



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to complete the education of the Prince of Wales, is not generally known: their successors had been celebrated tutors at Cambridge, and they had been distinguished at Oxford. It seems, therefore, that it was intended to afford his royal highness the united advantages that might be expected from those who excelled in the different pursuits of the two universities. This at least is known, that Dr. Markham, in the discharge of his duty, gave great satisfaction to the King, who personally superintended the education of his son, and that he has always retained a very enviable portion of the royal favour. The following anecdote may be mentioned in proof: Mr. Pitt promised to a friend the deanery of York, when it should become vacant by the death of Dr. Fountayne; but he was obliged to revoke the promise, having found that the King, in consequence of an application from Dr. Markham, intended it for his second son, the Rev. George Markham, who now enjoys it.

On January 20, 1777, Dr. Markham was translated to the archbishopric of York. His life, as it can be viewed by a distant observer, appears to have been an uninterrupted series of uncommon felicity. Distinguished at a great school and an eminent college, over both of which he was afterwards called to preside, and over the former at a very early period of life; advancing in preferments and reputation until he was promoted to a bishopric, and selected for an employment, with the due execution of which the future happiness of his country was intimately connected; afterwards rewarded by the second dignity of the English church, which he held nearly thirty-one years; the father of a numerous and prosperous family, and continued, till within a year or two of his death, in an extreme but vigorous old age, able to feel all the happiness of his situation; what has he not enjoyed of those things which are supposed to constitute the splendid or the solid satisfactions of life? These satisfactions he did enjoy, and he enjoyed them worthily.

Of the virtues of this prelate fame has not been silent. They were, it is said, of the most amiable kind. With great learning, he was modest; though raised to the highest station, he was meek and humble. His religion was a religion of the mind; practised, in all the concerns of life, without austerity, and free from ostentation; a strict integrity, and high sense of honour, were conspicuous in all his dealings; and his promises were unbroken. The mildness of his temper rendered him indulgent to the faults of others, and made him a condescending, engaging, and instructing companion. Those who, in early life, had the happiness of being his pupils, universally agree, that, as an instructor, he had no equal. It is difficult to say, whether he most excelled in his manner of conveying knowledge, or in exciting youth to laudable pursuits; in storing their minds with good principles, or in eradicating bad; in extolling the happiness of virtue, or in exposing the misery of vice. His knowledge in Greek and Roman literature was universal; his taste pure, and his topographical accuracy most uncommon; with these requisites, he never failed to insure the attention of his scholars, and to enliven his lectures by pleasing and interesting anecdotes. He was so perfectly master of the proper incentives for different dispositions, that the studious were ever ambitious of his praise, whilst the idle feared his rebuke. After having successively presided over those great seminaries, Westminster and Christ Church, his character and learning recommended him as worthy to direct the education of their royal highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York; an event which, notwithstanding some illiberal opposition, led to that rank, which he so honourably reached, and so creditably filled.

It does not appear that the Archbishop of York was ever engaged in works for the press, though no one was more consulted by others. In the great assembly of Peers he seldom spoke; but, when once attacked in a very pointed manner, for party purposes, he defended himself with great spirit and eloquence. He was not a florid nor a frequent preacher. He particularly disdained those arts by which popularity is often acquired

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from the pulpit: but, in the exercise of his clerical functions, his voice was clear, distinct, and melodious. His language was remarkable for its simplicity and elegance; his sentences were concise and perspicuous: and his manner in public, as in private, was animated, dignified, and persuasive.

In all the relations of life, this truly great man was peculiarly happy. As a husband he was beloved; as a father, revered; as a master, served with affection; as a patron and benefactor, his bounties were felt and gratefully acknowledged. His establishment was princely without parade, and his hospitality noble. By his assisting hand the churches of York, Ripon, and Southwell, were repaired, ornamented, and beautified. Throughout an extensive diocese, his clergy looked up to him with respect and deference; and all listened to him with love and admiration. He was blessed with six sons and seven daughters. Eleven of his children survive him. One daughter died in the prime of youth; and a beloved and gallant son, after having obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, fell gloriously in the service of his king and country. His Grace had the happiness of seeing some of his children greatly, and others well allied; with the additional satisfaction, in his declining years, of viewing the foundation of a large posterity, annually increasing through a lengthening chain of fifty grand-children.

To enumerate all the great qualities of this venerable man is not possible. Those who have heard his sentiments, and listened to his precepts, will feel that nothing in this delineation is exaggerated; they will recognize, with pleasure, some of those traits which their own recollection cannot fail to confirm.

To these virtues also he added the still greater one of laudable and just economy. He was not parsimonious, neither was he indiscreetly lavish. He is said to have left legacies to the amount of 100,000 pounds. He departed this life on Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1807, at his town residence in South Audley-street. Besides his title of Primate of England, he was Lord High Almoner to the King, and Visitor of Queen's College, Oxford.

In his person, the Archbishop of York was tall and graceful; in his manners and address, extremely dignified; and, in his conversation, instructive, entertaining, and lively. He passed an honourable life in the service of his King, his Country, and the Church, with the additional lustre of every social and private virtue; and closed the scene, with a death, worthy that high and sacred office which he had so long and deservedly filled.

One of his Grace's sons is a rear-admiral in the British fleet; and another Chancellor of the Diocese of York.

The remains of this venerable prelate were interred in Westminster Abbey. The procession was solemn and affecting; it moved in the following order:

Two mutes,
A plume of black feathers.
THE HEARSE,
Drawn by six horses, decorated with black plumes.
Six mourning coaches and six, in the first of which was the Dean of York, his Grace's eldest son, as Chief Mourner.

Mr. William Markham, and several of his Grace's grand-children, the Dean of Christ Church, and Mr. Batt, were in the other carriages.

The family carriage, drawn by six horses, with three servants behind, closed the procession.

On its arrival at the Abbey, it was received by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. After the funeral service, the coffin was lowered into the grave, in the Cloisters, close to his Grace's late brother's. The coffin was very elegant, and covered with mazarine blue velvet, with rich gilt plates, and gilt nails. On the plate was inscribed his Grace's age; he was in his 89th year.

The portrait which accompanies this memoir was taken from a painting in the Hall of Christ Church, Oxford, which was executed about the year 1777.



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## *An Account of* NEWFOUNDLAND *and its Inhabitants.*

[Extracted from Heriot's Travels through Canada.]

NEWFOUNDLAND, which, in point of magnitude, may be classed among the islands of the first extent, is, in fertility of soil, as far as it has hitherto been explored, much inferior to any of similar dimensions. Whether it ever had native inhabitants has not been fully ascertained, and its sterility, were it even as real as is supposed, is not a sufficient reason for asserting that it never had any: as the natives of America, in general, derive their subsistence, not from the vegetable productions of the soil, but from fishing and the chase. The Eskimaux are the only people who have been found there, and they are by no means to be accounted aborigines of the country. The neighbouring territory of Labrador is their native land, where they pass the greatest part of the year; and, unattached to any particular spot, wander over an immense tract of desert and inhospitable wilds, although their numbers, if collected, would scarcely people two or three villages. Throughout this prodigious and dreary expanse of region, called by the Spaniards Labrador, and by the French New Brittany, which is bounded by the river St. Lawrence, and the North Sea, and also by the coasts of Newfoundland, no savages, the Eskimaux excepted, are to be met with. They are likewise found at a considerable distance from Hudson's Bay, on rivers which flow from the westward.

Their name is said to be derived from a word in the Abinaquis language, *Esquimantsic*, importing, an eater of raw flesh; they being the only people known in North America, who use their food in that state. They are likewise the only savages who permit their beards to grow. They assume the appellation of *Keralite*, or *men*. They are of a middling stature, generally robust, lusty, and of a brown colour. The oil of the whale, and that of the sea-cow and porpus, constitute the most essential part of their food, contributing to defend the stomach from the penetrating effects of cold

The nature of their aliment imparts to their constitution that fulness, and to their complexion that greasy sallowness for which they are remarked. Their head is large in proportion, and their face round and flat; their lips are thick; their eyes dark, small, and sparkling, but inexpressive; their nose is flat; their hair black, long, and lank; their shoulders are large; and their feet uncommonly small. They are disposed to be lively, are subtle, cunning, addicted to theft, irritable, but easily intimidated; and incapable of long entertaining, or concealing, sentiments of hatred or revenge. They are the only people on the continent of America, who, in character or appearance, exhibit the smallest resemblance to the inhabitants of the northern parts of Europe.

The r covering is made of the skins of seals, or of wild animals, or of those of the land and sea fowls, which frequent their territory, and which they have acquired the art of sewing together. A species of capuchin, or coat with a hood, fitted closely to the body, and descending to the middle of the thigh, forms a principal part of their dress. They wear also trowsers of the same materials, drawn together before and behind with a cord. Several pairs of socks, with boots, are worn by both sexes, to defend the legs and feet from the penetrating cold. The dress of the women is distinguished from that of the men by a tail, which falls a considerable way down, by their capuchins being much larger towards the shoulders, in order to cover their children, when they wish to carry them on their backs; and by their boots being much wider, and ornamented with whalebone. In these they frequently place their infants for safety, and for warmth. Some of the men wear shirts made of bladders of the sea-calf, sewed together with a needle of bone, the thread being formed of the nerves of animals, minutely divided.

They are averse from industry or exertion, and seldom give themselves the trouble of constructing wigwams, or huts. The warmth of their stomach,

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nd the nature of their cloathing, producing a sufficient degree of heat, hey are satisfied with the shelter afforded by tents made of hides loosely thrown together, by the rocky caverns of the sea-coast, or by placing themselves to the leeward of a bank of snow. In the caverns they sometimes make use of a lamp, formed of a large hollow bone, containing a quantity of oil; but this is only for the convenience of procuring light, as they appear to be ignorant of the application of fire to culinary purposes. The air proceeding from their lungs is so mephitical and offensive, that two or more of them shut up in a small and close apartment, and thus excluded from free air, would probably not long survive. It is only of late years that spirituous liquors have been introduced among them; and, notwithstanding the severe cold of their climate, a quantity of rum remained for a considerable time in the possession of one of their chiefs, before any of these natives would hazard an experiment of its effects. Fortunate had it been for them if they still continued in ignorance of that liquor, which has proved so baneful to a great portion of the uncivilized inhabitants of America!

The instruments which they use for the chase, and in fishing, are constructed with much neatness and ingenuity. Their bows are composed of three pieces of pine, or larch-tree, which being neither strong nor very elastic, these defects are remedied by fortifying them behind with a band of deer's tendons, which, when wetted, contract, and at once communicate elasticity and force. Ever since they have been visited by Europeans, they have given a preference to the fusil; and whenever that instrument can be procured, the bow falls into disuse.

Like all other men in the savage state, they treat their wives with great coldness and neglect; but their affection towards their offspring is lively and tender. Their language is guttural, and contains but few words; so that they express new ideas, or give names to novel objects, by a combination of terms, indicative of the qualities of the things which they wish to describe.

Their ideas of religion are obscure and contracted. They acknowledge two invisible essences; the one, they represent as the origin of good; the other, to whom they pay the most frequent homage, as that of every species of evil.

Their canoes are formed with no inconsiderable degree of art, and much industry appears to be bestowed on their construction. They are pointed at each extremity, and are covered with the skins of sea-animals. In the upper part, or deck, is an aperture with a bag affixed to it, through which the savage introduces his body, and tying his mouth around his waist, and taking in his hands, a paddle which he uses alternately on each side, he shoots through the waves, by which he is tossed and buffeted, whilst the water is unable to penetrate the slender vessel in which he rides.

Newfoundland extends in the form of a triangle, about a hundred leagues from east to west, and a hundred and twenty-five from north to south; being situated between 46 and 52 degrees of north latitude. John Gabato, a Venetian, was its first discoverer, under the patronage of king Henry the Seventh of England. No advantage was derived from thence, until the lapse of a period of near forty years. Cape Race, and Cape Ray, are the two promontories which present themselves to mariners sailing for the river Saint Lawrence. Eighteen leagues to the westward of the first, appears Cape Saint Mary, which forms the entrance of the bay of Placentia towards the east. This bay is sixteen leagues in breadth, and twenty in depth. Towards its head is the harbour, capable of containing in safety 150 vessels, and defended by a fort called Saint Louis. The French were the first Europeans who frequented this situation. Between Placentia and Cape Ray, the western point of the island, two other bays, of considerable extent, penetrate some distance into the country. They are distinguished by the appellations of Fortune and Despair. No settle-

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ments have yet been made on their coasts, and they are but little frequented. Cape Ray, together with the island of Saint Paul, about fifteen leagues distant from it, forms the entrance into the gulph of Saint Lawrence; and vessels sailing thither, must pass, in clear weather, in sight of the one or the other. Besides the bays already noticed, this island contains a variety of others, particularly on the eastern coast, among which two are remarkable for their extent; those of Trinity and Conception.—Near the latter is the harbour of Saint John, which is secure and well fortified

Bordered by dark and gloomy rocks, which exhibit a barren, inhospitable appearance, the country, on a nearer view of its soil, belies not the character of its rude uninviting features, which, amid their nakedness, display neither grandeur nor sublimity. At a league distant from the entrance of Saint John's harbour, no opening in the coast is discernible. A white tower, raised on a precipitous eminence, seems rather intended as a mark to warn vessels of the danger of approaching the rocky shore, than as a beacon to conduct them to a place of safety. On a nearer examination of it, its strength becomes apparent, and no hostile vessel can enter, with impunity, the narrow chasm beneath. This structure, situated on a part of the precipice, on the south side of the entrance of Saint John, is named Fort Amherst. The inlet, called the Narrows, exceeds not five hundred feet in width. On each side, towards the north, the rocks rise to the altitude of four hundred feet; but on the south shore, they are of less elevation.

Heath, juniper, and wild spruce, the offspring of sterility, sparingly cover the rocky surface. The appearance of the harbour and its environs, is, nevertheless, wild and picturesque. In proceeding further up the inlet, a battery, called South Fort, is placed on the left; and another, named Chain-rock, on the right. At a considerable elevation above these, several little forts are seen. A rock, in the form of a cone, is crowned with a battery, constructed under the direction of the late Sir James Wallace, who, in 1705, was vice-admiral on the station, and governor of the island; and with a fifty-gun ship, two frigates, and two sloops of sixteen guns each, made a gallant and successful defence against the attacks of Admiral Richery, whose force consisted of seven ships of the line, and three frigates.

Viewed from the summit of this eminence, the town, and the scaffolds on which the fish are placed to dry, present a singular appearance. These scaffolds are generally forty feet high, and consist of several stages, on the rafters of each of which a quantity of brushwood is placed. They are sufficiently strong to support the weight of the green fish, and also, occasionally, of one or two men. These are erected in every situation, as well in the vallies, as on the margins of the perpendicular rocks.

The town of Saint John borders on the basin, and its situation affords no attractions, except to those whom interest or necessity induces to consult the advantage, rather than the pleasure, arising from diversity of local situation. It contains a church and two chapels, one for the catholic religion, the others for persons of the methodist-persuasion; also a court-house, and a custom-house.

An officer of the customs was, until lately, placed at the head of the law department, and decided not only in civil, but in criminal causes. A gentleman who has been bred at the bar, at present fills the station of judge of the island. The buildings are mean, and the streets narrow and dirty.—Fort Townshend is placed above the town, and contains the house allotted for the governor, with the store-houses and magazines, which form a square. From hence, the entrance, the harbour, the narrows sunk between elevated precipices; and the water, covered with small vessels, passing and re-passing, form a very lively and busy scene; these, together with the town, and the adjacent country, diversified by lakes and verdant borders, exhibit, in the midst of a barren

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wild, a combination which may, for a short period, afford the charms of novelty.

Over a place called the Barrens, is a road which leads from Fort Townshend to Fort William, commanding the narrows and the harbour. With the latter, Signal-hill, from whence the approach of ships is announced, communicates. Its perpendicular height from the sea, is four hundred and four feet; and it contains, on its summit, two ponds, affording excellent water.

The bay of Bulls lies about twenty-eight miles from Saint John's. The internal parts of the island have never yet been explored by the English. A very small portion of land is at present cultivated, as neither the soil nor climate are favourable to productions necessary for the support of life. The duration of summer is too short; and no kind of grain has sufficient time to arrive at maturity. The winter breaks up in May: and, until the end of September, the air is temperate, during which the progress of vegetation is sufficiently rapid. Hay and grass are here of a very indifferent quality. The land is so sparingly covered with soil, that much labour and expence are necessary to produce a crop, which but poorly recompences the industry of the husbandman.—The quantity of ground used for the purposes of cultivation, is therefore very small; and the prohibition of the parent state against attempts to colonize, are, by the sterile nature of the country, rendered almost unnecessary. The fishermen are, in times of warfare, enjoined to return to England; and the merchant is authorised, to retain from the wages of each person in his employ, a certain proportion as a provision, in case of incapacity from poverty or sickness, for any individual to return to his country. By this prudent regulation, no seaman, thus engaged, can be lost to the service of the state.

The English and French long shared between them, the privilege of drying their fish on the coasts of this island; the latter occupying the southern and northern parts, and the former the eastern shores. The interior is composed of mountains, covered with woods of an indifferent quality. The animals found here, are foxes, porcupines, hares, squirrels, lynxes, otters, beavers, wolves, and bears. The chace is difficult, and unattended with profit. The land and water fowl are, partridges, snipes, woodcocks, falcons, geese, ducks, and penguins. In the bays and rivers are found fish of various kinds, such as salmon, eels, herring, mackarel, plaice, trout, and almost every description of shell-fish.

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## DUIDIUS IN REPLY TO ATTALUS.

*Sir,*

ALLOW me to embrace the opportunity of sketching a brief reply to the observations of Attalus. Strict candour would have perhaps required him to impute my want of "comprehension," not to ignorance of the subject which I attempted to discuss, but of the censure which he consequently desired to fix upon an admired Roman author; and this sentiment was the basis of the controversy on my part, although, I hope, equally free with Attalus himself, from "blind adoration to every thing Greek and Latin."

Since the text has been twice transcribed I need scarcely here repeat it: but your correspondent and myself appear to agree that, in the disputed passage (excepting, in my opinion, the final clause) a strong antithesis is intended, and that "qualities are attributed to each which cannot without incongruity be given to the other."

Proceeding, therefore, to the point in question, Attalus asserts that in the *perfugium miseris* and *pernicies malis* respectively indicating Cæsar and Cato, "the attributes are convertible," as the one would be otherwise," weak but not good," and the other "a dæmon in lieu of a man."

But, Sir, the quere naturally arises whether or not they be *consistently* convertible? That Cato must have possessed a degree of humanity, and Cæsar of justice, no one can feel in-

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clined to deny: but could humanity have been the *distinguishing* feature in Cato's character, and rigid justice in that of Cæsar, without evident contradiction of the preceding sentences; for this circumstance is necessary, in order to justify the strong assertion of my antagonist.

That it was not the intention of Sallust to continue the antithesis in the concluding period, will be readily inferred, if we consider that, while either of the heroes is approaching the Temple of Fame, he is naturally described as the possessor of qualities which refuse to harmonize in any degree with those of the other; but having once attained his proper station, we no longer await this marked opposition, but a natural deduction from that which is already known to us.

The bent, which is naturally impressed upon our minds from a view of the different parties, is, that Cato would be *chiefly* remarkable for justice, and Cæsar for humanity: but none of the other qualities ascribed to either party is inconsistent with a certain and laudable degree of the leading virtue that is ascribed to his opponent; although its existence, in a *conspicuous* degree, would have been totally incompatible with the rest of his character, which would in this case have been eclipsed by it.

I am, however, sensible, Mr. Editor, that we debate on a mere difference of taste; and *de gustibus*, &c.—"the proverb is something musty:" but as the distinctions, which I have endeavoured to lay down, appear to have hitherto escaped the consideration of Attalus, if he will supply me with a satisfactory answer, his opinion will be, without hesitation, assented to by

DUIDIUS.

*Tower Hill, Nov.* 17, 1807.

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ON A PASSAGE in "GRAY'S ELEGY."

*Sir,*

I SHALL feel much indebted to any of your readers if they can satisfactorily explain to me the meaning of the following lines, in Gray's "Elegy in a Country Church-yard."

"Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield,
Their *furrow* oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
How jocund did they drive their team afield!
How bow'd the woods beneath their sturdy stroke."

The meaning of the second line of this stanza, is to me highly obscure. The word *furrow* signifies a small trench made by the plough for the reception of the seed; but in this sense the line is absurd. I observe, however, that Mr. Park, in his edition of the Poets, has solved the difficulty in a manner not very much like a scholar or a commentator; he quietly substitutes the word *harrow*. At first sight, indeed, this would appear an easy solution of the difficulty, but I am led to believe that the word *furrow* has some local or provincial signification, that would render its use in the above line legitimate.

I remember to have seen this same question started some years back in one of our periodical miscellanies, and the answer given by a correspondent, was such as warranted my conjecture, though I cannot now recollect it distinctly, for if I did, I should of course have no reason to request it at present from some of your numerous readers. In reading Mr. Thornton's late publication upon Turkey, the other day, I perceived that he also used the word *furrow*, when speaking of the state of agriculture among the Turks, in the same sense as Gray; and I regret, that not having the book by me, I can neither quote the passage nor refer to the page.

I shall be very happy to have this matter explained, that future editors may not copy Mr. Park's injudicious proceeding, and alter an author's expression according to the arbitrary suggestions of their own minds; and

I remain, Sir,
Yours, &c.
H. G.

*Bath, Nov.* 16, 1807.

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LETTER XIII.—*On the Management of the Affairs of the Poor.*

[*Concluded from page* 299.]

IN order to convince those who have never attended to this subject, that our poor do not all of them consist of innocent and virtuous cottagers worn down by hard labour, I have constructed the following table from authentic documents, which shews at one view the population of the towns in six counties, and of a many of the villages in each of them and of the number of artificers, manufacturers, and of the poor relieved with the proportion they bear to each other.

THE TABLE.

| Counties. | Names of the Towns and Villages. | Population. | Number of Poor relieved | Number of Artificers, &c. | Proportion of Poor to the Population. | General Proportion. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Essex. | Colchester | 11520 | 698 | 2154 | 16,5 | |
| | Harwich | 2761 | 207 | 322 | 13,4 | |
| | Malden | 2358 | 125 | 309 | 18,9 | 20,5 |
| | Saffron Walden | 3188 | 106 | 367 | 30 | |
| | Havering | 4898 | 192 | 587 | 25,9 | |
| | | 24725 | 1328 | 3739 | 102,7 | |
| | *Villages in Essex.* | | | | | |
| | Barking | 2680 | 570 | 596 | 4,7 | |
| | Benfleet | 2821 | 6 | 2 | 83,5 | 3,8 |
| | Chadwell | 167 | 5 | 6 | 30,4 | |
| | Vange | 130 | 5 | 4 | 26 | |
| | Thurrock | 126 | 6 | 5 | 20,5 | |
| | | 5924 | 592 | 613 | 174,1 | |
| Hertfordshire. | Hertford | 3560 | 167 | 437 | 20 | 17,1 |
| | St. Alban's | 3038 | 269 | 575 | 14,2 | |
| | | 6398 | 436 | 1012 | 34,2 | |
| | *Villages in Hertfordshire.* | | | | | |
| | Easter | 153 | 5 | 7 | 21,8 | 32,1 |
| | Sascombe | 255 | 2 | 6 | 42,5 | |
| | | 408 | 7 | 13 | 64,3 | |
| Suffolk. | Bury St. Edmunds | 7655 | 686 | 4198 | 11,1 | |
| | Ipswich | 11277 | 658 | 1810 | 17,1 | 13,4 |
| | Sudbury | 3283 | 264 | 625 | 12 | |
| | | 22215 | 1608 | 6633 | 40,2 | |
| | *Villages in Suffolk.* | | | | | |
| | Hemsted | 258 | 5 | 5 | 51,6 | 36,5 |
| | Walsham | 993 | 81 | 4 | 24,8 | |
| | Biddlestone | 744 | | 145 | | |
| | | 1995 | | 154 | | |



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| Counties. | Names of the Towns and Villages. | Population. | Number of Poor relieved. | Number of Artificers, &c | Proportion of Poor to the Population. | General Proportion. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NORFOLK. | Yarmouth ..... | 14845 | 447 | 1399 | 33,7 | |
| | Thetford ..... | 2246 | 111 | 307 | 20,2 | |
| | King's Lynn ..... | 10096 | 849 | 2108 | 11,9 | 37,1 |
| | Norwich ..... | 36832 | 2851 | 12267 | 12,9 | |
| | | 64019 | 4258 | 16076 | 78,7 | |
| | *Villages in Norfolk.* | | | | | |
| | Aldeby ..... | 448 | 6 | 29 | 74,6 | |
| | Brooke ..... | 304 | 9 | 9 | 33,7 | |
| | Burgh Apton ..... | 217 | 6 | 2 | 34,6 | 77,5 |
| | Burgh St. Peter ..... | 502 | 3 | 37 | 167,3 | |
| | | 1471 | 24 | 77 | 310,2 | |
| WARWICK-SHIRE. | Birmingham ..... | 73670 | 2820 | 62702 | 26,1 | |
| | Coventry ..... | 16084 | 1178 | 7002 | 13,6 | 19 |
| | Warwick ..... | 5775 | 326 | 872 | 17,4 | |
| | *Villages in Warwick-shire.* | 95479 | 4324 | 70576 | 57,1 | |
| | Boxley ..... | 257 | 5 | 8 | 50,4 | |
| | Sherborne ..... | 176 | 5 | 6 | 35,1 | 24,9 |
| | Aston ..... | 721 | 39 | 151 | 18,4 | |
| | | 1154 | 49 | 165 | 103,9 | |
| KENT. | Canterbury ..... | 9000 | 356 | 1325 | 25,2 | |
| | Rochester ..... | 6817 | 139 | 928 | 41,9 | |
| | Deal ..... | 5420 | 255 | 550 | 20,4 | |
| | Dover and its liberties | 14845 | 604 | 2271 | 24,4 | |
| | Chatham ..... | 10505 | 304 | 1244 | 31,4 | |
| | Greenwich ..... | 14339 | 338 | 2171 | 42,7 | |
| | Hithe ..... | 1446 | 53 | 198 | 20,6 | |
| | Maidstone ..... | 8027 | 370 | 5196 | 21,3 | |
| | Romney and its liberties ..... | 2167 | 161 | 161 | 13,4 | 28,5 |
| | Queenborough ..... | 545 | 12 | 280 | 45,4 | |
| | Sandwich and its liberties ..... | 6506 | 237 | 994 | 23,7 | |
| | | 69617 | 2829 | 15318 | 310,4 | |
| | *Villages in Kent.* | | | | | |
| | Ewell ..... | 172 | 4 | 18 | 43 | |
| | Guston ..... | 149 | 12 | 5 | 12,4 | |
| | Coldred ..... | 120 | 4 | 1 | 30 | |
| | Lidden ..... | 103 | 2 | 2 | 51,5 | |
| | Sibbertswould ..... | 212 | 13 | 15 | 16,3 | |
| | Whitfield ..... | 164 | 10 | 5 | 16,3 | 23,1 |
| | East Langdon ..... | 243 | 12 | 7 | 20,2 | |
| | Great Mongham .... | 248 | 10 | 17 | 33 | |
| | Ripple ..... | 122 | 9 | | 12,5 | |
| | Sutton ..... | 134 | 8 | 6 | 16,7 | |
| | | 667 | 84 | 76 | 251,9 | |

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*Observations on the Table.*

The population of the towns in the six counties exceeds the number of persons employed in agriculture by 93,526 persons, and in Suffolk they have in their towns one poor person relieved in about 135: in Hertfordshire one in 17: in Warwickshire one in 19: in Essex one in 24: in Kent one in 28: and in Norfolk one in 37.

In the villages selected, the proportion varies but little in favour of them; but in the other two Kent relieves the most, and Norfolk the least.

If we admit the number of village poor in Essex at 12,862, and that one in 10 of them upon Mr. Whitbread's plan must have a cottage; then if we estimate the purchasing of land for a garden, and the building of the house at 40l. it will amount to 51,480l. without providing for the poor in the towns. I am sensible that it will be said, that fifty thousand to a county, or fifty millions to a kingdom, is not to be considered in trying projects; but, when we have lived to see such sums, by continual accumulations, amount to between six and seven hundred millions, it is then time to deliberate, before we add much more to the load.

In many places there is no distinction made in ordering relief for the poor; and the idle, and the drunken, and the sober, and the industrious labourer, are treated alike. The magistrate's orders are absolute, and the officer must obey them. When unlimited power is vested in any body of men, it must be expected that it will be abused in many instances; and there wants a considerable reform in the department of the magistrates, as well as the officers, before the management of the affairs of the poor will be conducted as they ought to be. When we hear our legislators mention the magistrates, they seem to speak as if they were unacquainted with the parts that compose the whole body; and they never mention any but country gentlemen of fortune, when the great body of them consist of tradesmen, in corporate towns, and dealers in the very articles wanted for the poor. A hint is sufficient for those who are seeking information, and if they will look a little into the real state of things, they cannot miss seeing them; but the soaring into the regions of refinement for a foundation for laws, whose basis ought to be common use, seems to partake of the fruitless attempt, of looking for grapes upon thorns, and figs upon thistles.

If Mr. Whitbread will exercise his time and his talents in learning the habits and vices of the poor, and the abuses practised in the expenditure of the money raised by parochial assessments, and endeavour to enact laws to prevent them, he may then expect the grateful thanks of his countrymen; but he may rest assured that they do not approve of his attempts to increase their present burdens, though they give him credit for his good intentions, and hope that he will turn his mind to providing short and expeditious remedies, for correcting such abuses as cannot be countenanced by any law.

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## A Review *of the* Political Connection *between* England *and* Ireland.

(*Continued from p.* 317.)

THE second parliament, in the reign of William, was more courtier-like and tractable than its rough, but independent, predecessor. An additional excise duty, lately imposed, was now established, with the addition of a poll-act. Several severe acts were passed to restrain the influence of the catholic party, and some salutary methods adopted for preventing the increase of the unfashionable mode of faith. All popish teachers were prohibited from the opening of schools, on pain of incurring a heavy penalty and imprisonment. All such persons as sent children to be educated in any popish seminary, on the continent, were to forfeit their goods and lands for life. The apparent unanimity with which these resolutions were carried into effect, obtained some favour for Ireland from the English parliament. Several acts were passed beneficial to the trade of the Irish kingdom. But when it is found that these acts (which regarded the importation of wool and Irish



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linens) were doubly advantageous to England, while no attention whatever was paid to the vast internal grievances of Ireland, it is perhaps no great deviation from becoming liberality to say, that Ireland yet was a stranger to the paternal care, and fostering kindness, she was well entitled to expect from a nation so fond, at this particular juncture, of asserting the rights and privileges of men in civilised society.

That great political event, termed the Revolution of 1688, failed, as we have seen, to communicate any thing bordering on immediate advantages to the natives of Ireland. It is pleasant, however, to observe, from the date of that period, the gradual spread of commerce, with all the arts of civilization in her train. For near a century after the permanent establishment of William, no doubt seems to have been seriously entertained concerning the supreme jurisdiction of the English parliament, and the validity of its acts to bind the people of Ireland. The effects of this prudent submission to a state, inevitably superior, from the natural advantages of extent, fertility, and consequent proportion of population, were undoubtedly most beneficial. The rude, though magnificent, characters of the chief Irish leaders, softened by a spirit of mercantile adventure, now assumed a complexion more urbane and intelligent. The arts raised their heads amid scenes long believed inimical to their growth; and letters, too long dormant in their once beloved haunts*, lent the charm of their influence to the general improvement of the season. It can never be sufficiently lamented that, while other causes of dissention fell sacrifices at the altar of reason, religious discord should still triumph over the temper and the justice of both kingdoms. On such a subject the less advanced, by a casual observer, the better; but in one sigh we may safely indulge, or, rather, in one fond hope that the day may speedily arrive in which all religious differences shall be lost in a struggle for pre-eminent patriotism, virtue, and good fellowship!

In contemplating the trade now opened between the two countries, the importation of Irish wool appears the first instance of any thing resembling commercial liberality evinced by England. By the act of 1696, Irish wool is permitted to be imported into England, provided it be landed at certain specified ports. This act (which included the manufactured article) was to continue in force only for three years: accordingly, in 1699, the parliament resumed the consideration of the subject. By this parliament the exportation of Irish wool, and woollen manufactures, to any kingdom, except England, was prohibited under the penalty of 500l. for every transgression; but the commerce in those articles, between the two friendly countries, was to continue on the terms before arranged. As many evasions were still practised, an act of the year 1718 extended the penalty to all persons who conveyed to the sea-shore, or banks of any navigable river, Irish wool, or woollen manufactures. To such an extent were contraband dealings carried, that twelve vessels were now appointed by government, for the protection of the established interchange; and, shortly after, three ships of war, and as many armed sloops as the occasion might demand, were added to the number. In the year 1739, the duties on woollen, or bay-yarn, first imposed by an act of Charles II, were taken off; and, in 1753, the English government, with a creditable and liberal policy, permitted the *free* exportation of Irish wool and bay-yarn, from any port in Ireland to any port in Great Britain.

The linen manufacture, too, as commerce prompted a more equitable distribution of advantages, received encouragement through the operation

* The Saxons, Camden assures us, flocked to Ireland, in the early ages, as to the great mart of learning. It is common to meet, in ancient writers, the expression—"Such a one was sent over to Ireland to be educated." Sulgenus wrote 800 years ago, and has two lines, which may be thus translated:—

"With love of learning and example fir'd,
"To Ireland, fam'd for wisdom, he repair'd."

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of several judicious acts. Hemp and flax, and their various productions, likewise were allowed free exportation, when proved the positive growth of Ireland. An act of 1704 allowed the exportation of Irish linen directly from that country to "her Majesty's plantations;" and an edict of 1742 allowed a bounty on the exportation of the same article to any port in Africa, America, Portugal, or Spain. In 1745, an addition was made to this bounty; and, in 1756, the duties on the importation of foreign raw linen-yarn were taken off.

If the supremacy exercised, since the Revolution, by the parliament of England, needs any illustration, the substance of some few statutes will speedily effect that purpose. In the year 1699, a bill for the sale of Irish forfeitures was added to that of the land-tax, after much opposition from the upper house. Explanations of this act took place in the reign of Queen Anne. The act asserts "the reasonableness of applying Irish forfeitures to the ease of the people of England, by whose assistance and expense the rebels had been reduced;" and proceeds to appropriate, accordingly, all the estates of attainted proprietors, to the purse of the public, after distinctly vacating all alienations founded on grants from "any act or acts of the Irish parliament."

By an act of 1701, the trustees are directed in what way to proceed, in applying the ecclesiastical part of the forfeited estates; and, by a subsequent act of the same year, protestants alone are permitted to take leases of the forfeited lands. A statute of 1705, restores to the Archbishop of Dublin an estate which had been taken from him by a judgment of an Irish court of law; using as a plea for this despotic proceeding, the probable partiality of the Irish Catholic judges.

In 1719 a curious altercation arose, from a collision of jurisdiction between the English and Irish houses of peers, in reviewing the judgment of the courts of law in Ireland. The party negatived by the barons of the exchequer brought their suit, by appeal, into the house of peers; where the judgment was reversed. A writ of appeal against this decree of reversion was presented to the English house of peers, who denied the competency of the Irish lords to review the judgment, and ordered the judges of the Irish exchequer to reinstate the plaintiff. By so doing, the judges incurred the strong resentment of the Irish peers, who ordered them, for their presumed offence, into the custody of the usher of the black rod.

This dignified attention to decorum was judged, by the English peers, an insult to their authority; and they passed a resolution, signifying that the Irish judges had acted with becoming courage, and *according to law*, in obeying their mandate. Not satisfied with recompensing the judges for their nominal imprisonment, they passed a bill for the "better securing the dependency of the kingdom of Ireland on the crown of Great Britain." In this act, after several impositions, it is declared, that all proceedings before the Irish house of lords, upon any judgment given in a court of law, are utterly null and void.

The Irish themselves appear to have unequivocally acknowledged the supremacy of the English parliament, both by their frequent petitions to the English commons, before the civil wars, and by their thanks to King William for that act of the English parliament which abrogated the statutes of James the Second's hasty and oppressive parliament in Ireland.

In 1770, however, the Irish commons manifested an unusual degree of spirit, in refusing to pass a money-bill, because it had not taken its rise in the house of commons, but had been proposed by the privy council. This quibble (for it seems in fact little more) prevailed, in spite of ministry; and the objection remains on record, a proof of the scrupulous care with which the commons of this juncture guarded the rights and privileges of their constituents.

The heavy incumbrances on most articles of Irish commerce, except those specified above, as objects of English liberality, caused various fruitless remonstrances to terminate in serious consequences in the year 1779. —As the least objectionable mode of national reprisal, associations were formed against the purchase of British manufactures. Arms, also, under the

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pretence of protection against invasion, were resorted to; and the Irish at length ventured to deny the authority of the British parliament. With more judgment, they contended that a free trade with all the world, alone could redress the grievances of their island. England, astonished at the boldness of these proceedings, wavered, and evaded, with little fortitude or discretion. She did not deem it prudent to issue sovereign commands to a people already in arms, yet wanted generosity to examine the alleged injuries with temper and impartiality.

[*To be continued.*]

## *On the* VARIETIES *in the* HUMAN SPECIES. *By* SONNINI.

[*Concluded from page* 296.]

MEINERS acknowledges only two original stocks, whence the inhabitants of the earth proceeded —that of the handsome races of mankind; and that of those less handsome. The first comprises the nations with a white skin; and the second the nations whose colour is more or less deep.*

Metzger, like Meiners, adopts only two varieties, derived from the difference of colour; the white, diffused over Europe and the northern countries of Asia, America, and Africa; and the black, or Ethiopian, who inhabit the other parts of Africa. The people of the southern parts of Asia and America, as well as of the islands of the South Sea, forms the connection or shade between these two varieties.

These are not all the methods which have been imagined to trace and fix the different varieties which exist among men. I have contented myself with relating the principal, and it is evident that they are all equally incomplete and insufficient. I shall conclude this article by a recapitulation of those researches which possess more exactitude, because they are founded on anatomical observations: though, perhaps, they are equally destitute of certainty.

A philosopher of great reputation, after having studied, designed, and compared a great number of human heads, is convinced, that notwithstanding an apparent multiplicity of differences between the heads of men composing different people, yet these people should be regarded as forming only one race, proceeding from a common father and mother. But, in order to fix the shades which distinguish the varieties which are remarked in this single race, M. Camper traced upon the profile of heads submitted to his examination a horizontal line, which passes directly under the nose and the opening of the ear; another line, which, touching the most prominent part of the *os frontalis* and the bone of the nose, terminates at the junction of the teeth with the jaws closed, is called by the author the *facial line*; because he considers it as the line which is truly characteristic of the face. The intersection of these two lines, the facial and horizontal, forms an angle more or less great, and which, in men, varies from seventy to eighty degrees. The head becomes shorter in proportion as the facial line increases: so that if it advance so far as to form with the horizontal line an angle of more than 100 degrees, which is the *maximum*, or utmost extent which the facial line can admit of, the head becomes monstrous, and begins to approach to hydrocephalus.

The two extremes therefore for the obliquity of the facial line are fixed between seventy and a hundred degrees. This constitutes every gradation, from the head of the negro to the beauty of an ancient Greek. If you descend below seventy degrees, you have an ourang-outang, or ape; if you descend yet lower, you have a dog; lastly, a bird — a woodcock, whose facial line is found to be almost parallel to the horizontal one; that is, that the two jaws are prodigiously elongated, and there is no place left for the teeth; which appears to be the physical reason, says M. Camper, why birds are destitute of them.

One of the smallest inconveniences of this method is, that it is only adopted to skeleton heads, &c. and it is evident how much a distinction which only rests on the configuration of the *os nus*, however ingenious it may be,

* Grundriss der Geschichte der Menschheit. Ed. 2. Lemgo. 1793.

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is useless and uncertain in respect to the knowledge of the varieties of the human species; for it cannot be doubted that the flesh, the muscles, the cartilages, &c. constitute very important accessories, and are truly characteristic of the face; and their forms, their contours, their colour, are so many traits which discriminate the figures of men and nations.

The same objection applies equally to the researches of another anatomist, more modern, who has applied himself, with much attention and success, to the examination and comparison of human skulls. It may also be observed, that a skull is only a portion of dead nature, and that it is animated nature which more particularly pleases and interests. If we would establish signs which may correctly distinguish animated beings, we must derive them from the aggregate of living parts, and not from the image of death. Is it not, in fact, a strange idea, to wait for the death and dissection of a man, in order to determine to what nation he belongs: or to kill an animal, to discover, in his bones, his genus and species?

Nevertheless, the work of M. Blumenbach being one of the best which has been composed upon the physical characters of different people, and as it may be of considerable service in studying comparative anatomy, which is connected with natural history, I shall notice what he has written upon men, and the differences which distinguish them.*

This philosopher admits only of one species of men, which he divides into five varieties, or races. He calls the first of these varieties the *Caucasian race*, to whom he assigns, as its character—white complexion, florid cheeks, light brown hair, a round head, the face oval, the features slightly projecting, the forehead a little elevated, the nose small and somewhat arched, the mouth little, the upper and lower incisive teeth almost perpendicular, the lips (particularly the lower ones) somewhat thick, and the chin full and round. The Europeans, with the exception of the Laplanders and Finlanders, the inhabitants of Asia comprised between the river Oby, the Caspian and the Ganges, as well as the northern Africans, belong to this race, which M. Blumenbach considers as the most perfect.

The *Mongol race* comes next: this is composed of Asiatics, which are not included in the Caucasian race; the Malays at the extremity of the peninsula beyond the Ganges must be exempted; the people of the frozen part of Europe, the Esquimaux, and the Greenlanders. The colour of this race is yellowish; their hair black, stiff, straight, and thin; their head almost square; their face broad, flat, and compressed; their eye-brows far apart from each other, and the intermediate space flat; their nose small and short; their cheeks round and prominent; their eyes small and hollow; and their chin pointed.

Fixed and strongly-marked characters separate from every other the *Ethiopian race*, which consists of every people of Africa, except those who inhabit the northern regions.—In this race we find the black colour; hair black and curly; a straight head, compressed at the sides; an arched forehead; prominent cheeks; projecting eyes; a thick nose, and, as it were, confounded with the jaws; the incisive teeth placed obliquely in the upper jaw; the lips (the upper ones in particular) very thick; a flat chin; and, lastly, legs bowed out in front in the greater number of individuals.

The fourth race is the *American*; which is composed of all the nations of America, with the exception of those that are comprised in the Mongol race. The distinctive signs are a copper colour; black hair, stiff, straight, and thin; the forehead short; the eyes sunk; the nose a little broad and flat, but yet projecting; the face large but neither flat nor compressed; the cheeks prominent, and the features strongly expressed.

The *Maldy race* is the last. M. Blumenbach has called it thus because it is found in the peninsula of Malacca; it is also diffused in the Marian islands, the Philippines, the Moluccas, and in all the islands of the South Sea. The colour of this race is brown; the hair

* *De Generis Humani varietate Nativa.* Editio tertio. Auct. J. Fred. Blumenbach, M.D. Regiæ Societatis Londin. sodalis Gottengæ. 1795.

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black, silky, crisped, and thick; the head slightly straight; the forehead a little arched; the nose of a middling size, and thickest at its extremity; the mouth large; the upper jaw a little projecting; and the features, when regarded sideways, are sufficiently prominent and distinct from each other.

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## MEMOIRS *of* WM. JULIUS MICKLE, *Translator of the Lusiad.*

[*Concluded from page* 303.]

SOON after Mr. Mickle's arrival in London, with the view of paying off his debts, he was induced to try his power in what Dryden calls the most profitable species of composition. Adopting, therefore, a story from the French history in the reign of Francis I, he formed it into a tragedy, which he called "The Siege of Marseilles." This was transmitted to Mr. Garrick, who allowed its general merit, but complained of the want of stage effect in the following letter:—

"*Nov. 22th, Drury-lane Theatre.*

"Sir,—I was in the country and not well when I received your letter—I have read over yr. tragedy with great Care and inclination to be of Service to you; but indeed, notwithstanding there are many many beautiful passages, it wants dramatic Art in my opinion, and I fear it cannot be made fit for ye Stage without new Modelling it—If you can engage Mr. Warton, to whom I beg my best Love & Service, to look it over, He will be best able to point out Its defects & shew you how to avoid them for the future. Some attention to the fable & disposition of the Scenes will be of great Service to you in yr. future Composition for ye Stage—Your very uncommon & candid declaration—in yr. last letter to me has convinced Me that you deserve My best wishes, which you have most sincerely——

"I am Sir
"Your most humble Servt
"D GARRICK."

Governor Johnstone, after the piece had been new modelled by the author, solicited Mr. Home, the author of Douglas, to make what farther alterations he might think necessary. This was very obligingly complied with: and afterwards it was inspected by both the Wartons. Dr. Joseph Warton advised him to return it to the manager; and this was accordingly done, together with the following recommendatory letter from his brother Thomas:—

"Dear Sir,

"I have many pardons to beg for the frequent troubles I give you. Mr. Mickle has shewn me his tragedy almost intirely new written, and the disposition greatly altered; so that I hope you will think it fit for the stage. But this I leave to your judgment. I own I wish we could contribute to keep him in England, and in the poetical world. Certainly, there are great strokes of merit in the play; and I shall be glad to find that none of your former objections remain. I am, with best compliments to Mrs. Garrick, Dear Sir,

"Yours very sincerely,
"T. WARTON.

"*Trin. Coll. Oxon,*
*April* 26, 1771.
"David Garrick, Esq."

But it was a second time rejected; at which the poet was so incensed, that he resolved to appeal to the judgment of the public by printing it; and as soon as the first sheet came from the press, sent it to the manager. The reason he assigns for printing the tragedy is given in the preface to it; the motive to the latter is detailed in the following petulant and peevish letter to Mr. Hoole, the translator of Tasso, dated Nov. 15, 1773:—

"I have just received a letter from Mr. Ballantyne, wherein he acquaints me, that you seemed sorry that Mr. Garrick had seen a proof sheet of the preface to my play. Mr. B. also expresses his surprise how he should have obtained it, and supposed that some person who wished me ill had sent it, that he might be prepared to prejudice the public against me.

"The truth is, I sent it to him in a blank cover. Let him be prepared as he will. Half a year ago, I declared my resolution to my friend Mr. Boswell. He wrote me two earnest dissuasive letters; but in vain. I have maturely considered every circumstance; I have passed the Rubicon, and I will proceed. In a letter to

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Mr. Boswell, sent off only three days ago, I told him that I should look upon my further dissuasive as thus, in plain English: 'What! do you think the public will mind such a scribbler as you? No, my friend, take my advice, fold your hands together, submit to the infallibility of Mr. Garrick, and starve.' I have also cited the same sentence in a letter, now on the table, to Governor Johnstone. I have passed the Rubicon, I say; but I am not a Kenrick. No friend shall blush for me. I know what I owe to them, and to myself. If I am possessed of any satirical abilities, Mr. G. shall feel them. I have planned a new Dunciad, of which he is the hero. As soon as I finish the Lusiad, I will set about it. If you think proper, you may mention this in any company."

To Mr. Boswell, who blamed him for what he termed his misguided passion, and unjust resentment in this transaction, he writes—

"I am sorry our ideas seem so irreconcileable; yet, as I said before, I have not the least doubt of being able to convince you, when I have the pleasure to talk over the affair with you in person. I wrote you that *I knew what Garrick had said and jeered*. I stand in a most delicate situation: I have been told what he has sneered under the promises of honour not to divulge, or embroil in any quarrel the gentleman who heard it. I must not speak too far, much less write, what by the chance of being mislaid may be seen by an improper person. As to the subscription*, I will just mention one circumstance: a gentleman who heard Garrick talk of it, on my shewing him Garrick's unsolicited letter, empowering me to draw on him, shrugged up his shoulders, and called him a d—d S——l. 'What,' said I, 'did he talk as if I had not his authority to send?'—'I know not exactly, but I understood so, and I believe the rest of the company did—I am sure he talked of your being troublesome.'"

Some time after the Lusiad had appeared, he published proposals for printing an edition of his poems by subscription, at one guinea quarto; and his mind gradually became desponding from the apprehension of want and misery: but this was happily not of long continuance, for his friend, Governor Johnstone, being in the Spring of 1779, appointed to the command of the Romney man of war, and commodore of a squadron, immediately nominated Mickle his secretary; by which, though only a non-commissioned officer, he was entitled to a considerable share of money. What was still more fortunate for the bard, this squadron was afterwards ordered to that part of the continent, which to him particularly was classic ground. On his landing at Lisbon in November following, he was received with the utmost politeness and respect by Prince Don John Braganza, Duke of Lafoens, and uncle to the present queen of Portugal, (to whom he had sent a copy of the Lusiad on its first publication) who, actuated by feelings very dissimilar to the cold apathy of his Scotch patron, had been for some time waiting upon the quay, anxious to be the first to welcome the translator of the Lusiad to the native city of his favourite Camoens. By this distinguished personage he was introduced to the principal nobility, clergy, and *literati* of Portugal, who vied with each other in shewing him every mark of attention during a residence of more than six months.

"Of the clergy, though by no means prejudiced in favour of the Romish church, he always spoke with great respect; and of the courteous and hospitable reception which he experienced at the monasteries, particularly at the royal and noble foundations of Alcobaça and Batalha, as well as of the piety and primitive simplicity of the fathers, he likewise made mention in terms of the warmest approbation. At the commencement of the Royal Academy of Lisbon, in May 1780, he had the honour of being admitted a member under the presidency of his Grace the Duke of Lafoens, who presented to him his own portrait, as a token of his particular regard. His leisure hours were

* "For twenty copies of the Lusiad, the greater part of which, Mickle asserted, (as a comment on Garrick's generosity) was disposed of in Mr. Becket's shop to people unacquainted with Mr. Garrick.



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employed when he was in Portugal in the composition of "Almada Hill, an Epistle from Lisbon," published in 1781, and in collecting materials for a history of the ancient and present state of that country, which he did not live to prepare for the press.

"On his arrival in England in Nov. 1780, he was appointed joint agent for the disposal of the prizes during the Commodore's cruize, and never afterwards went to sea. By the profits of this place, and his share of prize-money, he was soon enabled to accomplish what he had so long, and so earnestly desired,—the discharging of his debts in a manner truly honourable to his feelings. What were the sensations of a mind imbued with the purest principles of honesty upon this occasion, one, who has frequently witnessed the heart-distressing sigh, which often escaped him on a retrospect of his affairs, will not attempt to describe.

"In 1782, he published "The Prophecy of Queen Emma," a ballad, with an ironical preface containing an account of its pretended author and discovery, with hints for vindicating the authenticity of the poems of Ossian and Rowley, 4to.

"On the 3d of June, the same year, he married Mary, the daughter of Mr. Robert Tomkins, with whom he resided when he was translating the Lusiad, (a cousin of Major Waistie of the Oxfordshire Militia, who was appointed joint executor to our author with Mr. William Ballantyne, merchant, in London). By this lady he left a son, now an extra clerk in the East-India House. By the fortune which he obtained by this marriage, with what he had acquired under Commodore Johnstone, he now became possessed of that competence which enabled him to retire to literary leisure and independence. He accordingly took a house at Wheatly, about five miles from Oxford, where he employed his vacant hours in revising and correcting the poems contained in this volume, with an intention of publishing the whole by subscription. But the failure and death of an eminent banker, with whom he was concerned as an agent for the prizes, and by which he sustained a considerable loss; and a chancery suit, in which he rather too precipitately engaged, in order to secure a part of his wife's fortune, gave him a great deal of employment very unfavourable to his poetical pursuits. During the last seven years of his life he occasionally afforded some assistance to the European Magazine.—The essays, intitled "Fragments of Leo," and some of the most applauded Reviews of Books in that publication, were produced by his pen. In this, and other periodical publications, he strenuously opposed the influx of that pernicious system, which has since deluged a great part of the world with blood, and threatened the total extinction of all civilized society. In September 1788, he composed "Eskdale Braes," a song in commemoration of the place of his birth. In this little spot and its vicinity were born Colonel Sir James Johnstone, Bart. Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Johnstone, Commodore Johnstone, Admiral Sir Thos. Pasley, Colonel Borthwick, the author of "The Seasons," Dr. Armstrong, and many other distinguished heroes, who have bled in defence of their country; and poets who have given new harmony to the language. This was the last of his productions.

"On Saturday, the 25th of October, 1788, he died after a short illness, at Forrest-hill, where he had been on a visit to his father-in-law, (in the old mansion-house of the Powels, where Milton married his first wife, and composed some part of Paradise Lost), and was buried in the church-yard of that parish on the Thursday following, having completed his 54th year.

"Those who have perused the foregoing account, in which the very heart of the man, with all its inward consciousness, is laid open, will readily admit the justice of the following short character from the pen of the learned Isaac Reed, Esq. who knew him intimately, and knew him long.

"To those who are unacquainted with Mr. Mickle's writings, we need not point out the beauty, the strength, or the variety of his versification, the harmony of his numbers, and the vigour of his imagination. These are so apparent, that we risk nothing in declaring our opinion, that they must sooner or later force themselves into

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the notice of those who at present are strangers to them. Leaving his literary character, therefore, to find its own value, we shall confine ourselves to speak of him as a member of society. He was in every point of view a man of the utmost integrity, warm in his friendship, and indignant only against vice, irreligion, or meanness. The compliment paid by Lord Lyttleton to Thomson, might be applied to him with the strictest truth; not a line is to be found in his works, which, dying, he would wish to blot. During the greatest part of his life, he endured the pressures of a narrow fortune without repining, never relaxing in his industry to acquire, by honest exertions, that independence which at length he enjoyed. He did not shine in conversation, nor would any person, from his appearance, have been able to form a favourable judgment of his talents. In every situation in which fortune placed him, he displayed an independent spirit, undebased by any meanness, and when his pecuniary circumstances made him, on one occasion, feel a disappointment with some force, he even then seemed more ashamed at his want of discernment of character, than concerned for his loss. He seemed to entertain, with reluctance, an opinion, that high birth could be united with a sordid mind. He had, however, the satisfaction of reflecting, that no extravagant panegyric had disgraced his pen. Contempt certainly came to his aid, though not soon; he wished to forget his credulity, and never after conversed on the subject by choice. To conclude: his foibles were but few, and those inoffensive; his virtues were many; and his genius was very considerable. He lived without reproach, and his memory will always be cherished by those who were acquainted with him."

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### *A* European Colony *discovered on the Banks of the* Ohio.

THE name of Zach, the German astronomer, is well known; he is director of the observatory of Seeberg, near Gotha, and he publishes under the title of the *Monathliche Correspondenz*, a highly interesting journal. In one of the last numbers is a very curious article, of which we shall make an extract for the amusement of our readers, without however warranting the accuracy or truth of it; and which, indeed, Zach himself does not attempt.

"There is a well-known tradition, that, in the year 1170, Madoc*, son of Owen Giryneth, king of a part of Wales, went into America with many of his countrymen, and established themselves on the banks of the Missouri. Various travellers, in fact, speak of a European colony, which has preserved the Welch or Celtic language on the banks of the Ohio; and the following particulars, extracted from a Philadelphian Journal, will serve to confirm this opinion.

"Maurice Griffith, a Welchman by birth, having been made prisoner by the Savages of the nation of Schwanees, went, at the expiration of three years, with a party of five of them to discover the source of the Missouri. They mounted this river for thirty days, after its separation from the Mississipi, crossed spacious meadows, but without discovering any source, or meeting with any game. They killed, however, an animal of nine or ten feet in height. They were very well received by ten different tribes of Indians; and met, in a very fertile part of the country, with three white men, clothed like savages, who spoke very good Welch. Griffith pretended not to understand them: they travelled together for four or five days, and then arrived at the principal settlement of these extraordinary savages. The chief and the principal heads of the nation deliberated for three days upon the fate to which they should be condemned. The fire-arms, and other military weapons which they carried, made them be taken for the spies of some warlike tribe, and they resolved that they should be assassinated. Then Griffith, to the great astonishment of all, and even of his companions, harangued the white savages in the Welch language, and inspired them at once with confidence. The chief gave him his hand in sign of friendship, and our travellers remained eight entire months among these singular

* Mr. Southey has founded his poem of Madoc upon this tradition.



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people; having abandoned the project of tracing the Missouri, as they were convinced, from what these savages told them, that at the end of a year's march they would find it of the same breadth. Griffith did not find among these American Welchmen any trace of books or written tradition. All that they knew was, that their ancestors came from a very distant country. They had never allied themselves with the other American tribes, and not one individual was to be seen among them of a mixed race. Griffith thought that their population might be about fifty thousand men capable of bearing arms. Their houses are made of staves covered with the bark of trees. All their utensils are armed with sharp stones, because they have no iron. Their heaviest ornaments are of silver. Their whole subsistence is derived from the chace. They knew nothing of our cattle. Griffith and his companions embarked on the Missouri in a canoe constructed by these people, and descended the river, journeying about twenty leagues a day. They arrived among the Shawnees, after an absence of two years and a half. It was in a party of hunting that Griffith found means to escape from them, and reached the settlement of Roanock, near the mouth of the Coalriver. Mr. Child received this account from his own mouth, and Griffith has always passed for a man of truth and probity."

The German editor adds, that Captains Lewis and Clark, who were then travelling in these countries, might, on their return, either confirm or disprove this account of the existence of these white savages.

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*The* OLD AGE *of* BOERHAAVE.

SIR,

EVERY thing that relates to great and celebrated men possesses a certain degree of interest; but this interest becomes more lively when the subject of it relates to their last years. The name of Boerhaave is regarded as one of the most illustrious in the calendar of modern medicine. After having vigorously struggled with poverty in his youth, his talents and his fame at length created a fortune for him; and it is said that he left two millions of florins to his only son. Did this wealth alter the man? Let us learn from his mouth what he was in his sixty-seventh year; when, in a letter to his old scholar, J. B. Bassaud, then physician to the Emperor of Germany, he writes thus:—

"My health is very good. I sleep at my country house. I go to town every morning by five o'clock: and I occupy myself there, from that time until six in the evening, in relieving the sick. I understand chemistry; I amuse myself in reading it: I revere, I love, I adore, the only God! When I return to the country, I visit my plants: I acknowledge and admire the presents with which the liberality of my friend Bassaud has enriched me. My garden seems to be proud of the variety and strength of its trees. I pass my life in contemplating my plants; I grow old in the desire of possessing new ones. Amiable and sweet folly! Thus riches only serve to irritate the thirst of possession, and the miser is miserable from the liberality of his benefactor. Forgive the madness of an old friend, who wishes to plant trees, the beauty and shade of which will be destined to give delight only to his nephews. It is thus that my life passes, without any other chagrin than my distance from you, and happy in every thing else."

What an amiable picture does this present of that great and good man! What activity, and what zeal for the relief of suffering humanity! The original letter is written in Latin, and it has been difficult to catch the spirit of the original, especially *Ibi ego plantis immorior: Deum adoro, amo, veneror unice, &c.*

I remain, Sir, &c. X.

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ACCOUNT *given by the* EIGHTEENTH CENTURY *to the* NINETEENTH.

SIR,

NOTHING is more difficult than to transfuse, into a foreign language, pieces written with that peculiar spirit which we call *humor*, and the Germans *laune*. Among the ancients, Horace in his Epistles, and Lucian in his Dialogues, are eminent for this; among our countrymen, I may mention Swift, Fielding, Hume, Addison, &c. And, in Germany, few have attained to greater celebrity

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in this peculiar faculty than Lichtenberg, the learned professor at Gottenberg, who died some few years since. He was completely a humorist. So much so, that except the Memoirs which he presented to the Academy of Gottingen, it was impossible for him to write any thing upon the most abstract sciences without enlivening the subject by some strokes of wit, some pleasantries, or by an ironical manner which he rarely quitted.

I trust your readers will be pleased to find here some sketch of his manner; and I have extracted, for that purpose, a little piece which he wrote in 1783, at the time when the perfection of aerostatics occupied the attention of every naturalist. It is as follows:

"The Eighteenth Century may, with some pride, deliver to the Nineteenth an inventory of the knowledge which it has acquired, and the discoveries with which it has enriched the human mind. When his successor, at the moment he receives the sceptre from his hands, demands from him an account of his discoveries, the Eighteenth Century may answer thus:—

"I have determined the line of the earth; I have learnt to brave the thunder; I have corked up lightning in a bottle; I have discovered animals which, as prodigies, surpass the fabulous serpent of Lerna; fish, endowed with a power which was refused to the Olympic Jupiter, that of killing their species under the water, by striking them with invisible thunder; I have, by Linnæus, executed the first exact inventory of the works of nature. I have seen two comets return after the leave of absence which my Halley had given them was expired; instead of one sort of air known to my predecessors, I have discovered thirteen; I have submitted mercury to the forge; elevated monstrous masses by means of fire; metamorphosed air into solid bodies, and solid bodies into air; I have fired with water, like gunpowder. I have seduced plants, by making them produce children without their being married: I have made steel melt like water; I have made glass under water, and hurled gold from the throne which he had usurped for so many millions of years, as being the heaviest of metals, and installed platina in its place. I have pointed out a new sort of excellent spectacles, which Newton even thought impossible; I have, at one and the same instant, displaced and re-established the poles of the magnet; I have hatched eggs without the hen, and without the heat of incubation; I have reduced the bishop of Rome to his episcopal functions; I have destroyed the head of a powerful and dangerous hydra.

"I have seen Peter I. and Catherine, and Frederic, and Joseph, and Leibnitz, and Newton, and Euler, Wickelmann, Mengs, Cook, Pope, Johnson, Garrick, &c. &c.

"I have created a new and immense empire; I have given a fifth division to the globe, and made vessels swim in the air; augmented the number of planets, diminished that of the elements, and reduced the sun to the rank of a simple satellite.

"A great number of these discoveries, however important they may appear, are as yet only embryons, which demand care to be developed. What results may we not expect, when we consider that the strength which formerly was insufficient to give an impression to the first efforts of printing, should now make the Vatican tremble; that a needle, rubbed with the loadstone, has united the most distant quarters of the globe; that by means of saltpetre and sulphur, which formerly only burned our fingers, we may now separate whole continents! Oh! if we could find the key of the sacred vault, where a thousand similar discoveries remain buried! Who dare doubt that we may not hereafter attain to the age of nine hundred years; submit the whale to the guidance of the rein, and traverse, upon his back, from one pole to the other; displace the magnetic poles of our earth, and fix them again at Cayenne and Borneo? Who knows but what, armed with the knowledge of chemistry and physiology, carried to its utmost perfection, an able minister of finance may succeed in inventing some unguent capable of making grow upon the backs of his party a precious wool which may be sheared every year for the benefit of the treasury?

"Unfortunately, all these fine

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things remain hidden in a labyrinth, of which Bacon in vain sought the clue; and man at present is condemned to make the greatest discoveries, only as hogs detect saline sources and mineral waters."

If the witty Lichtenberg could have made his eighteenth century speak only a few lustrums later, and at the moment of its decease, he would have had ample room to give more interest and developement to his harangue of the defunct. The events of the last ten years would have furnished him with a fine scope for his irony.

If you deem this *morceau* worth a place in your miscellany, I shall be gratified by seeing it there, and remain, &c. &c.

*Oct.* 30, 1807. † * †.

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*An Account of the Commencement and Fluctuations of the Commerce of France with the United States of America.*

THIS commerce, to which the rupture between Great Britain and America gave birth, we shall divide into four distinct periods.

First, As soon as the intercourse between Great Britain and some of its continental colonies in America was interrupted, the French merchants, with the utmost alacrity, secretly prepared cargoes for North America, which, in fact, were wholly composed of the refuse of French manufactures and merchandizes in general; but which the urgency of the occasion compelled the Americans to purchase at an exorbitant rate. The French government either was ignorant of, or winked at, the carrying on of this traffic, previously to the open rupture between England and America having taken place; and it therefore continued unchecked during the years 1775, 1776, and 1777.

Second, An entire change having occurred in the political concerns of the two countries, by reason of the treaty between France and the United States in the year 1778, it was naturally supposed that the adoption of better principles than those which had till then governed the commercial operations would take place; nevertheless the trade was not very brisk before the end of 1780, when M. de la Luzerne, ambassador to the United States at that period, used very great exertions to establish the reputation of the French manufactures among the Anglo-Americans.

Prior to describing the effects of Luzerne's exertions, it may not be amiss to say a few words respecting the nature and extent of the commerce which existed between France and the United States during the two epochs that succeeded the war between the latter and Great Britain.—We shall found our researches on this point upon the result of the French customs from 1778 to 1780; antecedent to which it would be impossible to form even a probable conjecture as to the state of the aforesaid commerce, it having been, as before observed, illegal, and consequently affording no official documents. At the said period, namely, from 1778 to 1780, the imports from the United States, on an average, annually amounted to 2,393,000 francs; viz. rice and dried cod-fish to the value of 136,000 francs; wood, indigo, and hides, 357,000 francs; and leaf tobacco, 1,900,000 francs. The exports of France, for the said states within the said period, amounted to 3,203,000 francs; viz.—eatables, spices, &c. 191,000 francs; wines and brandy, 79,000 francs; raw materials, such as unwrought iron, &c. 33,000 francs; manufactured articles, such as drapery, woollens, silken stuffs, cotton velvets, hosiery, hats, mercery, hardware, Indian manufactures, leathern articles, military ammunition, &c. &c. to the value of 2,900,000 francs.

Third, This period comprises the two last years of the American war, and the first subsequent to the peace with Great Britain. At this time the French merchants extended their views under the auspices of their government, which anxiously desired to establish the intercourse of France with America upon a solid basis. The exertions of the French minister (de la Luzerne) met with such success, that, by permission of the Congress, several of the American merchants established themselves in the ports of France, resolving to make assortments of the prime merchandises of that kingdom for their own country; whilst, on the other hand, some French sent out well assorted

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cargoes, which, with the exception of the hard-ware, went nigh to rival the English merchandises. Hereupon the French manufacturers began to appear zealous for the support of this commerce, and gave extensive credit to the merchants established in the ports, insomuch that one house at Lorient shipped French merchandises to the United States, during this period, to the value of seven million *livres tournois!* The registers of the French customs prove to what a flourishing state the commerce with the United States had arrived at the period in question, the annual imports being of the amount of 3,494,000 francs, and the exports of 11,460,000 francs. The efforts of the French minister in America, together with the measures pursued by the department of the marine for the security of those navigating to America, produced sensible and salutary effects; to which, however, the peace between England and the United States soon gave a mortal stab. Just as the French had begun to reap advantages from her intercourse with the latter, all her ports were filled with English, German, and Dutch vessels, and the continent of America was glutted with the commodities of those nations. This took place in 1783. The year 1784 only presented France with fresh prospects of the decline of her commerce: during this year, merchandizes to no less an amount than £4,166,670 sterling were brought into the ports of Philadelphia and Charles-town from various countries, but more especially from England.—Credit alone could serve to diffuse this mass of merchandise in America; and consequently (as might be expected) the manufacturers of all Europe felt the fatal effects of thus overdoing commerce; innumerable bankruptcies were the consequence in the United States, and few of the insolvents could give their creditors more than the value of their household furniture. The French merchants and manufacturers having suffered materially about this time, nearly dropped all kind of intercourse with the United States; a measure which, in effect, they were obliged to adopt towards the end of 1784, when the Farmers General entered into a contract with Mr. Robert Morris for the purchase of tobacco.—Such was the posture of affairs between France and the United States during the first years of the peace.

After a considerable lapse of time, the French government undertook to renew the original connection between the two countries; and this new arrangment we shall class under the head of the Fourth period.

The first advances which the French government made towards regenerating the commercial intercourse, were not *apparently* designed for the formation of a commerce between the two countries, but rather between the French West Indies and the United States. What the real intentions of the French were will however appear very evident from the 2d and 3d articles of the Order of Council, in the month of August 1784. The second article gives permission to American vessels, of burthens not exceeding sixty tons, equally laden with wood, dyes, coal, beasts of every kind, salted beef, (but not pork), cod and other salted fish, rice, maise, vegetables, hides in the hair, leather, rosin, pitch, and tar, to go into ports of the French colonies, and there to sell said commodities; and the third article says, that for such commodities said vessels may take in a cargoe consisting not only of West-India produce, but also of *the merchandises, produce, and manufactures of France.* Such were the effect of these allowances, that the French and American merchants renewed that mutual confidence which the bankruptcies of the latter had broken; in consequence whereof, by an order dated December 1787, liberty was given to the American vessels to proceed directly to the ports of France, into which their oils and fish were admitted in preference to those of other nations; it was also enacted, that American vessels, destined for sale, should be brought into and sold in the French ports, without being subject to any duty whatsoever; that turpentine pitch, and tar should only pay 2½ per cent. upon their value; and that wood, grain, vegetables, pot and pearl ash, hides, leather, should only pay ½ per cent.; on condition, however, of their being brought in French or American

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bottoms. The only advantages granted to the French in return for their liberality, consisted in permission to carry into the ports of the United States, fire-arms, gun-powder, and paper of every description, without paying any duty.

What advantages the two countries have derived from their renewed intercourse will appear by the following statements.—For three years preceding the Revolution, the imports into France, from the United States, annually, amounted to about 9,500,000 francs, and the exports from France, for the said States, at the same period, to nearly 1,800,000 francs per annum, whereof 1,200,000 francs were the value of wines and brandies. The imports of the French Antilles from the United States, at said period, amounted to 11,050,000, and their exports to about 5,200,000 francs.—This commerce, for some years subsequent to the French revolution, miserably declined; but of late it has regained no small share of its former vigour.

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ROBERT BARCLAY, *not the Original Discoverer of the Inward Light.*

MR. EDITOR,

THE following extract will convince some of your readers, that Voltaire was, as in many other instances, not very correct, when he asserted that Robert Barclay (whose representative is now the subject of so much conversation for attainments not very *spiritual*), had solved every difficulty concerning the salvation of the heathen world by *his* doctrine of the *Inward Light*, in a manner as satisfactory as Sir Isaac Newton had accounted for the different phenomena in the natural world by his doctrine of gravity.

In the folio edition of St. Augustine's "City of God," printed at London, in 1620, with the Commentary of Lodovicus Vivez, a native of Spain, and Latin preceptor to our first Queen Mary, the author says, "Nor do I think the Jews dare averre, that no man was ever saved after the propagation of Israel but Israelites."—Upon this passage Vivez has the following note:

"Nature being unpolluted with vicious opinion might possibly guide one to God as well as the law of Moses; for what these got by the law, those might get without it, and come to the same perfection that the Jews came to, seeking the same end: nor was their difference other than if one traveller should carry an itinerary of his way with him, and the other trust only to his memory. So may he also now-a-daies that liveth in the faithlesse isles of the ocean and never heard of Christ, attaine the glory of a Christian by keeping the two abstracts of all the law and the prophets, perfect love to God and his neighbour; *He remembereth the name of the Lord in the night, and keepeth his law.*—This hath he that seeth the Lord's righteousnesse: so great a blessing it is to be good, although you have none to teach you goodness. And what wanteth here but water? For here is the holy spirit as well as in the apostles: as Peter witnesseth of some who received that, before the water had touched them. So the nations that have no law but nature's, are a law to themselves, the light of their living well is the gift of God comming from his Sonne; of whom it is said: *He is the light that lighteth every one that cometh into the world.*"

After quoting the above-cited assertion from St. Augustine, Barclay, in his "Apology for the Quakers," only observes, "Upon this place Ludovicus Vives saith, '*That thus the* Gentiles *not having a law were a law unto themselves, and the light of so living is the gift of God, proceeds from the Son; of whom it is written, that he inlighteneth every man that cometh into the world.*'"

Had the above note been shewn to Dr. Johnson, he probably would have said, "Barclay, Sir, only ramified and expanded through two tedious propositions what Vivez had expressed with more clearness and precision in one short paragraph." After all, Mr. Editor, the doctrine in question is not a discovery of St. Augustine, nor of his commentator, nor of Barclay; but a position plainly laid down by St. Paul, in the second chapter of his Epistle to the Romans, and clearly intimated in many other passages of holy scripture; so that we may conclude, that, *Latius se diffundit spiritus*

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*Christi quam nos interpretamur; et multi sunt in consortio sanctorum, qui non sunt apud nos in catalogo.*

Your's, &c.

Suum Cuique.

Oct. 19, 1807.

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## The Bee.—No. V.

Floriferis ut apes in saltibus omnia libant, omnia nos. Lucretius.

### Dr. Johnson.

For Dr. Johnson Mrs. Carter had a very great esteem, and always spoke in high terms of his constant attention to religious duties, and the soundness of his moral principles. In one of their latest conversations she was expressing this opinion of him to himself; he took her by the hand, and said with much eagerness, "You know this to be true, and testify it to the world when I am gone."

### Escape of the Pretender.

At Nonancourt, a little town beyond Dreux, a singular event happened which might find its place in history. The British ambassador, Lord Stair, having learned that the Pretender was to leave Chaillot, where he was concealed, to proceed to Bretagne, in order to embark for Scotland, and put himself at the head of his adherents, applied to the regent Duke of Orleans, to arrest that unfortunate prince, who was to pass by Chateau-Thierry. Contades, who was very acute, divined the intentions of the duke, in the firm resolution of not finding him whom he was to seek.

Stair, on his side, distrusting the regent, determined on "a vigour beyond the law." He charged Douglas, an Irish colonel in the service of France, to place himself in ambuscade, with three assassins, at Nonancourt. On their arrival they enquired with so much eagerness, if a particular post-chaise had passed, that they became suspicious to the mistress of the post-house, Madame L'Hospital, a woman of sagacity and resolution. Nor must it be forgotten, that the report of the Pretender's journey had spread abroad, since he had disappeared from Bar. The inquietude of these men, easily known to be English, led her to suspect bad designs; and it was afterwards discovered that they were hired villains, who had bargained for a reward to their families in case they were taken and executed. The mistress of the post assured them that no chaise had passed, and that it was impossible for it to get on without post-horses. Douglas, after having rested a long time at the door, went with another on the road towards Bretagne, leaving the other two in the house.

Madame L'Hospital, without losing a moment, sent a postillion by the back court on the road, to Paris, to conduct the chaise to the house of another lady, her friend. While one of the men had thrown himself on a bed, the other acted as centinel at the door, but she engaged a trusty postillion to ply him with liquor to intoxication. She then locked the door of the chamber on the sleeping villain, and sent for the Marechausee, who arrested the two Englishmen, though they claimed the protection of the British ambassador. It was answered that, until they gave proofs that they belonged to the ambassador, they should remain in prison. Meanwhile the Pretender arrived, and was conducted into the house chosen by Madame L'Hospital, whither she went, and informed him of what had passed. This prince, full of gratitude, did not affect to deny himself, but remained concealed at Nonancourt, waiting till measures were taken against those who were not arrested.

Douglas, informed of what had happened, returned with all speed to Paris; and in a few days the Pretender again set out in the disguise of an ecclesiastic. He gave to the mistress of the post a letter for the fallen queen of England, to whom she passed at St. Germain, and related the adventure. This princess gave the generous hostess her portrait; and the Pretender sent her his; the situation of the mother and son not permitting more efficacious marks of gratitude. Madame L'Hospital, contented with doing a worthy action, did not demand from the regent the re-payment of her expenses. She continued mistress of the post for twenty-five years after, and her family still hold that situation.



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### A SINGULAR SERMON

***By the Rev. Mr. Hyberdin, which he made at the request of certain thieves who robbed him on a hill, in Hampshire, in their presence, and at that instant.***

[Extracted from he Cottonian Library, before the fire which happened at Ashburnham-house in 1731.]

I greatly marvel that any man will dispraise thieving, and think that the doers thereof are worthy of death, considering it is a thing that cometh near unto virtue, being used in all countries, and commanded and allowed by God himself; the which thing I cannot compendiously shew unto you at so short a warning, and on so sharp an occasion. I must desire you, *gentle audience of thieves*, to take in good part what at this time cometh into my mind; not doubting but that you, through your good knowledge, are able to add much more unto it than this which I shall now offer unto you.

First—Fortitude and stoutness of courage, and also boldness of mind, is commended of some men to be a virtue: which being granted, who is there then that will not judge thieves to be virtuous?—For they are of all men the most stout and hardy, and most void of fear; for thieving is a thing usual among all men; for not only you that are here present, but also many others in divers places, both men, women, and children, rich and poor, are daily of the faculty, as the hangman of Newgate can testify; and that it is allowed of by God himself, is evident from scripture; for if you examine the whole course of the bible, you will find that thieves have been beloved of God; for Jacob, when he came out of Mesopotamia, did steal his uncle Laban's kids:—The same Jacob also stole his brother Esau's blessing; and yet God said, "I have chose Jacob, and refused Esau." The children of Israel, when they came out of Egypt, did steal the Egyptian's jewels of silver, and jewels of gold, as God commanded them to do. David, in the days of Abiather, the High Priest, came into the temple, and stole the hallowed bread; and yet God said, "David is a man after mine own heart." Christ himself, when he was here on earth, did take an ass and a colt that was none of his; and yet God said, "This is my beloved son, in whom I am well pleased." Thus you see God delighted in thieves. But most of all I marvel that men can dispraise you thieves, whereas in many points you be like unto Christ himself; for Christ had no dwelling-place, no more have you; Christ went from town to town, and so do you; Christ at length was caught, and so will you: he went down into hell, and so will you. In this you differ from him; for he arose, and went into heaven. So you will never do without God's great mercy, which God grant you. To whom, with the father, son, and holy ghost, be all honour and glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

The sermon being ended, struck with remorse, they returned the money.

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### BLASPHEMY OF MILTON.

SIR,

I BEG leave to contradict the assertion of your Oxford Correspondent, which appeared in a late Magazine, concerning a passage in the "Paradise Lost," which is now the subject of a controversy, carried on through the medium of your respectable and independent publication. He asserts that Doctor Newton, in his edition of the above poem, has taken no notice of the passage in question. I beg leave to assure him that the Doctor has favoured the public with a note upon it, and that the purport of that note, is, to define the passage in the very same manner, and even in the identical words made use of by Mr. Todd in his edition, and which will be found by referring to the 350th page of the above edition.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

I. S. H.

*Leicester, Nov. 5, 1807.*

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### THE COMET.

THIS has made its appearance during a part of the latter end of September, and the whole of the succeeding month. It has been frequently seen very distinctly in the vicinity of the metropolis, nearly at

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right as a star of the first magnitude.

The first scientific account of it is contained in the following letter from Bath:

"*Circus, Bath, Oct.* 1, 1807.

"SIR,—The appearance of the Comet having excited much curiosity, a few words on it, however inaccurate, may not be unacceptable. It was first seen here by a Gentleman eminent for astronomical knowledge, on Monday, Sept. 28, about eight at night. It seemed then to be near the star in Libra, in about five deg. S. declination, and about 218 right ascension. On Wednesday, about the same time, it appeared about 2½ deg. north of the Equator, and in about 216½ right ascension; so that it had changed its declination about 7½ deg. and its right ascension about 1½ deg. in that time. The coma, or tail, was about 5 deg. long, and the nucleus very distinct and bright. It probably set about nine, or a little later, and about 3 deg. to the north of the west point. These observations are very inaccurate, but may serve to direct your readers a little where to look for it, as it is perfectly visible to the naked eye." ***

But from the Moniteur of Oct. 8, it seems that Mr. Pons, of the Observatory of Marseilles, discovered this Comet on the 20th of September; and that from the observations which he and some other astronomers communicated to those of Paris, M. Burckhardt determined the following orbis, which he presented to the class of mathematical and philosophical sciences of the National Institute, on the 5th of this month. Passage to the Perihelion, 25th Sept. 3 A. M. distance of the Perihelion, 0,6151; Perihelion 291 deg. 4 min.; Nucleus, 267 deg. 47 min.; inclination 48 deg. 4 min.; movement direct. These hints, says M. Burckhardt, will be sufficient to calculate the route of the Comet, but it may be discovered without any trouble, being distinguishable by the naked eye, as soon as night has closed. It is now (Sept. 25th) to the left of Arcturus, between the stars of the boreal crown and those of Libra to the west. Its motion is one degree per day towards the north, and rather more than a degree towards the east. This Comet was also s on the 28th, at Vizhoul, and Flaugergues perceived it on the 26 at Viviers. It seemed to him lik white nebulous spot, very brillia and similar to a star of the sec magnitude. It was surrounded b nebulesity of about six minutes in ameter, and had a tail about a deg and a half in length. It is the o nion of the Institute, that this Co is different from any with which are acquainted.—A letter from M nich, dated Oct. 8, says, "On 1st inst. a Comet was observed in North West of the horizon; it large, and rather pale. Its tail pearing directing toward the ear prevents a correct judgment be formed of its length. Yesterday, seven o'clock in the evening, t phenomenon again appeared. In last century three Comets were se one in 1709, one in 1740, and other in 1768."

This Comet was also seen at M farlane Observatory, Glasgow, on 25th, at seven o'clock P.M. situa to the North-east of the star Beta the constellation Hercules, dist from that star 2 deg. 15 min. right ascension 247 deg. 30 min.— declination 22 deg. 45 min. Nor The following information may be unacceptable to the young ast nomer. It is composed of obser tions made at the Macfarlane Obs vatory and elsewhere, and will e ble such as have access to a Celes Globe, or Map of the Heavens, trace the progress of the Comet the last three weeks:

| Places seen | Day. | R.A. | D |
|---|---|---|---|
| At Edinburgh, | Oct. 4. | 227° | 5 |
| London | — 6. | 229 | 7 |
| Macfarlane Observatory, Glasgow, | — 8. | 231 | 9 |
| | — 9. | 232 | 1 |
| City of Glasgow, | — 13. | 234 | 1 |
| London, | — 21. | 243 | 2 |
| Macfarlane Observatory, | — 23. | 245 | 2 |
| Ditto ditto | — 25. | 247 | 2 |

Another astronomer, who da from Glasgow, Oct. 30, observ with respect to the Comet, that it pears to have been nearest the ea about the 10th of October, when apparent diameter equalled that Jupiter, and its tail stretched ne four deg. With respect to its magnitude, nothing can yet be



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with certainty, till such time as the observations of different Astronomers have been digested and compared; it is, however, likely very much inferior to the Moon in size, though its coma, or tail, may likely extend 100,000 miles, or even much more.

Mr. Capel Loft, of Troston, near Bury, writing upon this subject, in a letter dated October 19, observes, "The Comet now visible, is much the finest of any observable in England for thirty-eight years back. It was first seen on the 30th of September. Its nucleus, he remarks, remains brilliant, and bordering on a gold colour, and that its train, on Tuesday the 6th, was a bright gold colour, near the Comet, fading off in a silvery brightness, and terminating in the thinnest white fume. The finest mezzotinto tints, he observed, would be far from doing it justice. It was perfectly conspicuous to the naked eye on the 6th.

On the 25th of October, Mr. Loft mentioned that a very fine opportunity presensed itself for observing the Comet, on the preceding Saturday night; tolerable also on the night of the 25th. Yesterday evening, he adds, it appeared in 48 hours to have advanced more than 10 deg. in declination, and about 3 in right ascension. Nucleus very brilliant, and train exceedingly so. Fully 4° in length, about 1° broad, fanning out and incurvated upwards, with a shorter branch extending on the upper side. A fine meteor was visible in the field of the telescope, on Saturday, with the Comet for a second or or two. This night it appears nearly stationary in N. declination, and retrograde in right ascension. It seems by these and all circumstances, to be turning round in its orbit, and to be passing its perihelion. Position: Sunday night, 25th Oct. W. of ξ Hercules, and above it about 1°.

It was also observed on the 26th of October, about half past six in the evening, by a capital instrument, in the hands of a very able astronomer, to whom the tail appeared evidently curved, from which he inferred it was then in the perihelion.

It has since become barely visible to the naked eye, but by the aid of telescopes it may be seen very distinctly. The position in which to find it, is in the direction of West and by North, a little above the horizon, from a quarter past seven till half past nine P.M.

In fine, since the Comet has been observed in this country, to the 10th inst. it has described an arch in the heavens of 61 deg. nearly in a right line betwixt the stars in the right foot of Virgo, and Alpha in Lyra. It appears now to be receding very rapidly from the earth, as is evident from the decrease of its diameter within a few days; it scarcely exceeding the apparent size of a star of the fourth magnitude, and the tail, which was formerly very conspicuous, is now scarcely visible to the eye.

*November* 10.

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## *On* COWPER, *and the Word* TRAMONTANE.

SIR,

IN turning accidentally the other day over the "Task" of Cowper, I meet with the following passage, in Book IV. which is to me, I confess, inexplicable.

Speaking of those "happier days," celebrated by poets, those Arcadian scenes that "Maro sings,"

"And Sidney, warbler of *poetic prose*,"

He regrets that they are for ever gone, and then adds,

"I still must envy them an age
That favoured such a dream; in days like these
Impossible, when virtue is so scarce
That to suppose a scene where she resides
Is *tramontane*, and stumbles all belief."

Of this word *tramontane*, I believe that Cowper knew not the meaning: it is not indeed an English expression at all. Johnson has it not. It is derived from the Italian, *Tramontana*, which signifies the *North-wind*, so called in Italy, and in the Mediterranean, because it comes from beyond the mountains. How Cowper, who was so perfect a master of his native language, should use a word so laxly, I am at a loss to conjecture; and I am equally at a loss to conceive for what other word, in sound or spelling, he could have mistaken it. If any of your correspondents can explain this matter for me I shall be much obliged to them.

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Before I close this letter, permit me to say a few words upon another line in the above quoted passage.

"Sidney, warbler of *poetic prose*."

I doubt much whether Cowper ever read Sidney, for if he had, he could hardly have been so infatuated as to call the heaviest and most dull of all styles "poetic prose." There is a fashion in every thing, and it was once much the fashion to praise all that was old in literature; Cowper probably caught the mania, and bestowed that extravagant eulogy upon the language of a work excellent enough for the times it was written in, but at all times destitute of poetic spirit. The fact is, it is much easier to praise than to read six hundred quarto pages of Sir Philip Sidney's prose. I remain, Sir, &c.

CRITO.

*Cambridge, Nov. 5, 1807.*

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## THE CONTEMPLATIST.

### No. V.

*Oh! mihi præteritos referat si Jupiter annos.*

TO THE CONTEMPLATIST.

*Sir,*

IN attempting to address you I feel all the awkwardness and diffidence of conscious inability; yet the strong desire I have to give vent to the emotions that now oppress me, urges me to forego my native timidity, and to hope from your generosity, at least, the small consolation which can result from the declaration of virtue and the sorrows of repentance. My confidence is increased when I remember an expression in your third number (September, p. 227) where you affirm that "to lift your voice against aggression and cruelty of any description, will always be to you an occasion of triumph and delight." If truth and sincerity dictated those words, with a most piercing sense of wretchedness I avow, that in what I now have to relate you will find but too much room for the indulgence of so honorable a joy.

I am the only daughter of opulent and respectable parents: I was their pride and delight; the wealth they possessed seemed to give them no happiness but when it was employed to further mine; and in the smile that brightened my countenance, they read the only reward they asked for unbounded love and affection. Whatever could adorn my mind, or add to the graces of my person, was procured with lavish liberality; and I may, without unseemly vanity, affirm, that my progress kept pace with their exertions. As I grew up, mental and bodily accomplishments grew with me, and while I excited the envy of my own sex, I saw, with rapture, the admiration of the other. Those quick-springing feelings of nature which take possession of the bosom at that period of life, when first the dawning passion of love finds aliment in the mind, mounted with abounding vigour in my heart; and I was, from principle, little solicitous to disguise their existence. Virtue, in my opinion, was founded upon self-estimation; I loved it, not as a barren duty, but as a sweet companion, that cheered my path of life, and shed lustre wherever she trod. Her dictates were obeyed from the strong conviction I felt, that my own happiness, my own worth and dignity were essentially interwoven with their preservation. I stood in awe of myself, not of the world; I laboured to secure the peace of conscious rectitude, without resting it upon the basis of opinion. It was thus that I accounted virtue, and I felt secure in my own power

My father was anxious to see me married in a manner suitable to my birth and fortune. Ah! hapless words! How many human victims have bled at pride's gorgeous shrine! How many sorrowing hearts have approached the altar, sickening at their own fortitude, obeying the false notions of parental authority, and withering in the bloom, because torn from that happy spot where they could have flourished in peace and loveliness. Strange! that in the most momentous action of our lives, and in which we alone are to be made happy or miserable, the power to will should be denied us! that cold, unfeeling age should step into the chair of youth, and decide for a feeling heart, a heart full of warmth, and love, and sensibility, from the narrow calculations of avarice, or the empty phantoms of pride. Is not this a ty-

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rannny most hateful? Is it not a usurpation against which the voice of nature exclaims, and reason frowns upon as monstrous?

Yes, Sir! It was my father's resolution that I should marry according to my birth and fortune. But while he was waiting to match me like a scanty shred, to suit me at all dimensions, to fit me in every point, my own heart turned purveyor, and singled out an adored object, whose name, whose memory, even yet, fills me with anguish and contrition. Oh Henry; were it possible that at this moment you could behold me; that you could see my pallid cheek, my wasted form, my dull and languid eyes; those eyes, which you have so often sworn, kindled higher raptures in your bosom than beatitude can give; could you see them now drop tears even at the recollection of your name, as fast as summer clouds distil their showers, one pang would smite you in your gay career, and drown your mirth in momentary sorrow and dismay. But I reproach you not; 'twas yours to forge the snares that circumvented me, and having gained your prize, to throw it like a froward child away.

Henry de la Cour I first saw at church. Holy and sacred was the spot; and my thoughts were like them. I gazed and loved. It was at that moment I felt, for the first time, all the tumultuous sensations that crowd to the heart, when the wandering fire that rages through our viens, directs all its rays to one centre. Did my eyes at that instant speak intelligently the strong emotions of my soul? Yes! they must; for I fixed their ardent gaze with such devouring warmth upon him, that the stranger blushed. Heavens! can I ever lose the recollection of that moment? I see, even now, the mantling tinge spread o'er his youthful cheek, giving new lustre to his fine dark eye, shaded as it then was by locks of auburn hair, that hung graceful o'er his manly forehead; he leaned forward to conceal the quick alarm which nature had taken, and bent his look upon the bible; I was immoveable; I was lost; I knew not that it was myself which caused the emotion I admired; for still I gazed, unconscious of what was passing round me, till the full-toned organ awoke me to recollection and myself. I arose and joined the congregation in the psalm;—was I deceived, or did I hear a more than human voice that seemed to soar above the rest; I paused—my ear directed my eyes—'twas the stranger, whose tones, so sweetly musical, stole like a soft slumber o'er my soul, and left me again insensible to all but the gentle conflict in my own breast. The service past, I lost this object of newly-created desire in the moving crowd, but I saw him as he rose from his seat, cast a look towards me, which seemed to answer back the thoughts that filled my mind.

I returned home pensive and dejected. My languid appearance excited the tender enquiries of my parents. To elude a painful explanation, or a disingenuous prevarication, I sought my own chamber, and indulged a melancholy luxury of thought not far removed from perfect bliss.

The week passed in a painful alternation of strong passions; and, as Sunday approached, I hailed it as a day that was to liberate my heart from insupportable bondage. The wished-for morn arrived. Never before did religion appear to me half so lovely or half so amiable. The hours seemed intolerably long from breakfast till the bell tolled; and when, at last, I set out for church, my steps seemed tardy, and the distance encreased. In my mind I had passed the porch ere I had scarcely quitted the threshold of my own door; and when at length I entered the aisle, my eyes wandered with fearful eagerness to the spot where the last Sunday I had looked myself away. He was not there. I sought the image of my thoughts through every part, but saw him not; the service commenced; I was disturbed, and could scarcely pay a decent attention to the duties of the place. I was lost in conjecture. Should I ever behold him again? Was he perhaps a stranger, passing through the town, and only there by accident? Or could modest diffidence be so predominant in his nature that he dreaded a repetition of those blushes I had already occasioned? These, and a thousand other thoughts, passed rapidly through my mind,

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while my eyes were wandering from place to place, in the fond hope of yet meeting their adored object. But it was vain, and I quitted the church dejected and oppressed.

The evening was calm and fine; I walked into the fields that I might allay the restlessness of my bosom, by the contemplation of the placid scenes of nature. I had a favourite walk, arched over with embowering trees, where time had carved a seat for meditation, out of the decayed trunk of a time-smitten oak. Here I had often sat in times past, wrapt in delightful thought, when yet my bosom was a stranger to the tormenting fire that now possessed it; when my mind was as a peaceful lake that gave back, upon its calm surface, the perfect image of the surrounding objects; not as now, ruffled by storms and vexed with agitation.

I sat down and hoped to find the peace I was wont to meet with there. Vain and senseless hope! To me the trees no longer blossomed—the landscape was no longer sweet; my eyes wandered undelighted over those charms of nature on which they erst had dwelt with a child's fondness. It was then that I fully felt what before I had only believed: that

> "The *mind* is its own place,
> And in itself can make a Heaven of
> Hell, a Hell of Heaven!"

While I remained wrapt in these musings, my attention was suddenly roused by a rustling noise that was near me. I turned round, and saw a man forcing his way through the opposite hedge. Somewhat alarmed, I hastily quitted my seat to return home. The person having disengaged himself, and seeing my precipitate retreat, approached towards me, apologising for the interruption he had been guilty of. I turned to acknowledge his politeness;—it was the stranger! I was pleased, alarmed, confused; and our situation was mutual. Never before did I behold the pure eloquence of nature speak so intelligibly—it was her unmasked workings that rose into our cheeks, our eyes, that seemed to free the bounds of time, and bade us view each other as something mutually dear. Though we had never spoken, though we had seen each other but once, and that in a public church, yet we seemed to know that we must not part; the blush had settled on the stranger's heart, and written there, in flaming characters, sentiments of love; the eager gazings of my enraptured sight had drawn such matter in, that now I stood like one bereft of sense.

I cannot, neither were it necessary, recall how we gradually subsided into discourse, wandering those paths once sacred to my own solitary step, while the pale moon arose upon our yet unfinished discourse. Oh! those were sweeter hours, and left a sweeter relish on the sense of memory than ever before gladdened a human heart! Each word he uttered fell like the softest notes of music on my soul, diffusing peace and rapture. I listened, and my ears drank his speech even as the thirsty earth imbibes the blessed rains of heaven; I trembled lest he should cease, and when he did, every thing seemed blank in nature. My heart, which never yet had throbbed with love, now laid itself before his altar, and owned no other power. Henry! that heart was pure, and might have dignified your choice.

It was in this first conversation that I learned his name was Henry de la Cour; that his father was a half-pay officer of small fortune; that he himself was not independent, but destined to acquire subsistence in some honorable profession. To me all this was nothing; I thought only of Henry.

At length we parted. I returned home, and found that some alarm had been excited by my unusual stay. My presence, however, dissipated every fear; and my parents, believing that I had been tempted by the fineness of an autumnal evening, made no enquiries. Happily for me: or the first fruits of my newly-awakened passion must perhaps have been a—lie! for how could I have told my father, what he would have been unable to comprehend?

I will not, Sir, extend my narrative by a minute detail of all the interviews we afterwards had. Suffice it to say, that when at length I deemed it prudent to disclose the connexion to my father, and explained the birth

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and expectations of my Henry, he sternly reproved me, and forbad my seeing him again; "for I must marry suitably to my birth and fortune."

If ever pity flowed for any human being, I then deserved it. What! forsake my Henry! forget, utterly annihilate all those endearing visions of future joy that had so long floated before my fancy, and decked my future path of life! Play a subtle woman's part, and put affection off and on even as my garment, and obedient to a father's bidding! Impossible! and wherefore? Could stern authority impose a harsher mandate, had froward nature kindled in my breast love for some worthless, undeserving object? Harsh even then it might be, but could not be unjust;—now, reason, humanity, honor loudly proclaim against it, What is that mad infatuation which would thus tyrannise over the finest feelings of the heart? Feelings, which even they who own them, hope not to control. I would not arm the pert and wanton fury of licentious passion against the sober counsel of a father's power; but I would for ever condemn, and, were it in my power, annihilate that unjust supremacy which would decide for the heart of youth in a step which concerns their happiness alone, and which, when taken from obedience, and not from inclination, too often consigns the meek sufferer to helpless anguish and unavailing sorrow. Humanity shudders to recollect how many victims have bled at the altar of parental authority, and wasted life in pining hopelessness of grief.

I needed not to think upon the subject. My secret resolution was formed even at the very moment when I heard my father's stern command. To renounce Henry, was, I felt, impossible; to wed him with a parent's blessing was equally so: driven to the extremes of endurance, I resolved to resign the balance into the hands of nature, and follow her dictates. I anticipated indeed their character; but I forbore to quit the station which society has assigned to our sex, and appeared to follow with reluctance, while my heart and wishes took the lead. I communicated to Henry what had passed. Much was he moved, yet much he strove to hide it; he bowed to a fate which he deemed irrevocable, and talked of parting. Parting! Oh! what an icy current seems to creep through a lover's suddering frame, when his unwilling ears catch that melancholy sound! I answered by my tears: they spoke intelligibly—and since our hearts, so closely linked, could bear no thoughts of parting, 'twas but to bind them closer by the marriage vow, and then, should a father's rigid bosom deny a sanction, to court our fortune through the specious world! The thought was quick as lightning that informed both our minds: Henry urged; and, with affected coyness, I gave the willing assent which was to seal my future bliss. Every thing was pre-arranged; I left my father's dwelling with my future husband!

That father is now dead. It were an unholy office for me to arraign his memory. I too shall find that oblivious peace which the grave alone can give. Yet, when I look back, and call to mind what agonies I have endured; what sorrows I have suffered; what tears I have shed; and how meekly I have borne the insulting taunts, the piercing scorn, and the gibing contumely of an unfriendly world: when I think that my days have been spent in wretchedness, and my nights devoted to solitary anguish; that my frame has wasted beneath the torturing conflict of my mind; that every hope, which so gaily danced before my eyes in my morn of life, has been blasted, withered by the unfruitful grasp of poverty; and that my unjoyous life has been unblessed by a single ray of comfort:—when I think of this, and think too that all has flowed from the unnatural tyranny and inflexible severity of a father—tell me, who will dare to raise the hand of accusation against me, though I should disturb the ashes of that father by my execrations and my curses?

Here I stop. In my next you shall know the conclusion of the sufferings of JULIA.

*London, H——y-street,*
*Nov. 4, 1807.*

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# CRITICISM.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

PATRIOTIC SKETCHES *of* IRELAND, *written in Connaught. By Miss* OWENSON. 2 *vols.* 1807.

MISS Owenson is advantageously known to the public, from a late publication called "The Wild Irish Girl;" a work which has many beauties and many faults; faults and beauties pretty similar to what are to be found in the volumes before us.

It is impossible to applaud too much the spirit of this work: an intention more laudable never occupied the pen of any, nor perhaps, upon the whole, could it be accomplished by any, with more grace and vigour. To vindicate her countrymen, to shew their oppressed state, to suggest partial measures of relief, to hope for amelioration, and to excite pity for their wrongs, are the prominent objects of Miss Owenson's labours; and he must be a stern critic indeed who would not see with pleasure, youth and (our gallantry bids us presume) beauty pleading the cause of misery and oppression. Let it not, however, be supposed that it will be necessary to use more than ordinary lenity on account of the merit of intention: Miss Owenson is an interesting and fervid writer; her style is bold and glowing, and its greatest fault is that it is not sufficiently chaste. The warmth of her imagination hurries her forward too precipitately, and she sometimes heaps an unmeaning mass of words together; but this is an error which her matured judgment will easily correct. Another fault which we noticed, and of a less venial nature, is an arbitrary creation of words, which we can assure Miss Owenson disfigures her pages very much: for example, she repeatedly says, "Elizabethian times," which is a most uncouth adjective; we have also "*immodified* illiteracy," "curious *tracery*" of Gothic arches, "political vampyrism," &c. &c. Had Miss Owenson been careful to expunge these excrescences, and to have repressed somewhat the florid luxuriancy of her style, her forceful manner of expression would have had a more powerful effect upon the reader.

We were much delighted with many of her "Sketches;" but more particularly so with those that delineate the softer passions of the mind, and those melancholy but sweet thoughts that so accordantly possess a feeling heart, when affected by the sight of ruins, solemn scenery, or the fancied recollection of past scenes.—The following extract from "Sketch II." will authorise this praise. It was written amid the ruins of the Abbey of Sligo.

"Disposed by a certain tone of mind to behold with a touching interest, a scene never to be viewed with indifference, while a pre-existing train of ideas were refreshed and associated by the corresponding impressions which my senses received from every object around me, I sat down on the tomb of the royal O'Connor, and plucked the weed or blew away the thistle "that waved there its lonely head." The sun was setting in gloomy splendour, and the lofty angles of the abbey-tower alone caught the reflection of his dying beams, from the summits of the mountains where they still lingered: the horizon betrayed a beautiful gradation of tint, which insensibly softened into the reserved colouring of twilight, while broken hues, and irregular masses of light and shadow, flung through the pillars of the cloisters, or from the high-arched portals of the chapel, harmonized the general outline of the ruins, and shed around such aerial and indistinct forms, as fancy woos to aid the vision of her wildest dream. Nor did she now refuse to "give to airy nothing a local habitation and a name." Along each mouldering aisle, and gloomy cloister, her creative eye still pursued the close-cowled monk; the haughty abbot, pacing in all the solemn pomp of holy meditation the damp and chequered pavement; or caught the pious chieftain's warrior-form, as he made his sumptuous offering at the altar's foot, followed by the credulous and penitential crowd which the artful policy of John had lured thither, to expiate the past, and purchase the remission of



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future sins. While the singular and striking ceremonies of a religion, so consonant to the liveliest powers of imagination, once splendidly celebrated in the now gloomy and ruinous chapel, the brilliant illuminations of tapers, the solemn procession of grey-headed friars, or close-veiled nuns; the meretricious ornaments which the vitiated taste of superstition flings over the pure and simple forms of true religion, and the swelling chaunt of midnight devotion or matins-piety, seemed even now, something more than "the baseless fabric of a vision."

Miss Owenson left Dublin in the autumn of 1806, with the intention of rambling through such scenes in the North-west of Connaught as she had not yet visited: and it was there that she composed the different Sketches which occupy these two volumes. They will not detract from her name. Her picture of the Irish peasantry is a highly interesting one; and the warm benevolence that prompts her many wishes for their welfare and amelioration, do as much honour to her heart, as the language it is conveyed in does to her pen.—Many characteristic anecdotes are scattered through the volumes, which are highly interesting.

"A young peasant in Westmeath gave me the following account of his family, which I believe is an epitome of the general state of the peasantry in a county not thirty miles from the metropolis. The boy was the eldest of seven children though scarcely twelve years old, and of course the only one able to labour; in the summer and harvest season he earned four-pence a day, his father worked for six-pence and eight-pence a day through the year; they paid six pounds for an acre of oats, forty shillings a year for grass for their cow, and forty shillings for their cabin and a little ground for their potatoes; in winter, when the cow was dry, they lived upon oaten bread, and potatoes and salt. Engaged with the care of seven children, the mother could give little assistance except by spinning sometimes: and out of the year's hire of the father, Sundays and holidays were deducted."

This shews indeed that the Irish peasantry are reduced to a very low state, and policy and humanity alike demand that their condition should be ameliorated. The following anecdote respecting this class of people is a highly interesting one:—

"But a few days back, a musical professor (from whom I had the anecdote) was walking in the vicinity of Sligo at a very early hour, when a sound, wild, low, and plaintive, sought his ear; and approaching the spot from whence it seemed to proceed, he observed an elderly female leaning over a little paling which encircled a cabin. Her hair was dishevelled, her eyes full of tears, and her voice, though broken and inarticulate, respired in the intervals of her deep-heaved sobs, a melancholy recitative accompanied by these simple words—"A few days are gone by; she entered this gate in all her beauty and her health; to-morrow she will pass it without life, and she never will enter it more." This funeral song was the impromptu *requiem* of a wretched mother, whose only daughter (a young and lovely girl) had expired the night before."

The heaviest curse that an Irish peasant can breathe upon his enemy is, "the screech of the morning be upon you;" of which the following explanation is given by Miss Owenson:—

"When the dawn rises for the first time on the remains of a beloved and deceased object, those feelings of sorrow which were till then faintly expressed, or silently betrayed, become wild and vehement in their indulgence; and the shriek of despair which ushers in the dawn's grey light to the bed of death, may indeed well be considered as an anathema by the ear and the heart on which it falls."

Our authoress sometimes shews herself to be equally able to wield the pen of humorous delineation, as of pensive melancholy. The following is so truly characteristical of the Irish character, and furnishes so amusing a specimen of Miss Owenson's powers, that we cannot refrain from presenting it to the reader:—

"My rambles and frequent conversations with the peasantry in the neighbourhood of L*** house, have obtained me a degree of rustic notoriety,

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to which I stand indebted for a visit from Mr. Thady O'Conolan, a schoolmaster in the neighbourhood, and a personage not only highly esteemed by his rural disciples, but looked up to by his less intelligent neighbours, as a prodigy of learning, erudition, and genius. He introduced himself, by saying, "he had heard I was fond of Irish composition, and that he had waited on me to mention he had some of the poems of Ossian, which were much at my service. The Irish" (he added with a brogue that beggars all conception), "the Irish is the finest and loftiest tongue in the world: the English can never come near it, and the Greek alone is worthy of being compared to it." He then with great enthusiasm repeated the description of Fion's shield in Irish, and Homer's description of that of Achilles, giving (with great exultation) the preference to the former; as he did to Ossian's account of his father's hounds, over the dogs of Ovid: and then with the utmost gravity declared his intention of translating the Eneid, and some of Terence's plays, into Irish. "The latter (he continued) I will teach to my scholars, who may play it yet upon one of the great London stages to admiration."

"When I complimented him on the extent of his erudition, and expressed my astonishment at his having acquired it in so remote a situation, he replied: "Young lady, I went far and near for it, as many a poor scholar did before me: for I could construe Homer before I ever put on shoe or stocking, aye, or a hat either, which to be sure I never did till I was twenty years of age." He then at my request gave me a sketch of his peripatetic studies. When he was a young man (he said) there were but few schools in Connaught, and those few but bad: and that it was not unusual for eight or ten boys "*who had the love of learning strong upon them,*" to set off bare-footed and bare-headed to Munster, where the best schools were then held; that they commenced their philosophic pilgrimage poor and friendless; but that they begged their way, and that the name of *poor scholar* procured them every where friends and subsistence: that having heard much of the celebrity of a schoolmaster in the country of Clare, he and his adventurous companions directed their steps towards his seminary; "but (added Thady) "it being a grazing country, and of course no hospitality to be found there (meaning that it was thinly inhabited), we could not get a spot to shelter our heads in the neighbourhood of the school; so being a tight, set of Connaught boys, able and strong, we carried off the school-master one fine night, and never stopped till we landed him on the other side of the Shannon, when a priest gave us a chapel-house, and so we got learning and hospitality to boot, and the school-master made a great fortune in time, all Connaught flocking to him, and now here I am at the head of a fine seminary myself." He then informed me that he had fifty pupils; that the head class were in Homer, and did not pay for their tuition, as they assisted him to teach the rest; that all boys of the name of O'Conolan were also taught gratis, and the rest paid according to the means of their parents, from one shilling to four a quarter: he added that he had then five female eleves, "to whom (said he) I am teaching philosophy, the humanities and mathematics, to give them a genteel idea of becoming tutoresses in gentlemen's families." After some further conversation, Mr. Thady O'Conolan departed, but not without a promise of our visiting his academy the following day.

"The lyceum of this Connaught sage, is a miserable cabin on the side of a very desolate wood. The sound of our horses' feet brought a number of his young disciples to the door, clad in a drapery light and frugal as Philosophy herself could dictate; for neither the Greek sandal, the Roman perones, nor the Irish brogue, secured their naked feet from the damp earthen floor of the academy. The next moment Thady himself appeared in all the majesty of pedagogue power: his hair, dress, and manner were all admirable, and left the Lingo and O'Sullivan of O'Keefe far behind; his low clumsy figure, clerical tonsure, rubicund face; his wrapping coat, according to the old Irish costume, fastened with a skewer, the sleeves unoccupied, and the collar of his shirt



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thrown open; combined with his Greek and Latin quotations, his rich brogue, and affected dignity, to render him a finished character. Having reprimanded his pupils for their want of good manners, he welcomed us with a look and air that seemed to convince us, as well as them, that their dereliction from decorum proceeded not from any deficiency of precept or example on the part of their master. He then apologized for the absence of his first class, who, he said, he intended should have construed some of Homer for us; but that they had gone to cut turf for a poor distressed family in the neighbourhood, and that for that day the Trojan plains were resigned for the bog. "It was but the other day (said he) they built up that cabin yonder, for a poor old widow, and I gave them a holiday for it and my blessing into the bargain."

"The interior of Thady's cabin perfectly corresponded with its external aspect. It was divided into two apartments, which boasted no other furniture than an old deal table covered with copy-books and slates, and a few boards placed on stones which served as seats to the young students, some of whom were poring over the "*Seven wise Masters of Greece:*" others, vainly held a Cordery, while their eyes were fixed on the visitors; and three tall fellows were endeavouring to read all at the same time out of an old tattered volume of Virgil. "There (said Thady pointing to the inward room), there is my *sanctum sanctorum:* there I teach Homer, philosophy, and the mathematics:" and taking down an old book (which had sympathized in the destiny of Virgil) he exclaimed: "This is the only Homer I have; and though seven boys read out of it daily, it never causes a moment's dispute: whereas, if I had two young gentlemen studying in it, my Homer would be a bone of contention to them from morning till night." Indeed Thady endeavoured continually to impress us with an idea of the subordination and civilized manners of his scholars, and we saw nothing that in the least degree contradicted his assertions; he assured us that the labourer who earned but sixpence a day, would sooner live upon potatoes and salt, than refuse a little learning to his child. "I have," said he, "above twenty boys who are come from distant parts to me, who begged their way, and who are now maintained among the poor of the neighbourhood, who, far from considering them a burthen, were so eager to have them, that to avoid jealousy, I was obliged to have lots drawn for them; the boys indeed are grateful, and make the best returns they can by working early and late for their patrons when not engaged with me."—Having procured a holiday for his pupils, we now took leave of Thady; and if to be a school-master, it is "requisite to be more or less than man," as Le Sage declares, Thady certainly conceived himself the former, as he detailed the merits of his seminary, and the classic progress of his disciples."

With this, our extracts and our criticism of these interesting volumes must conclude. We cannot, however, take our leave of Miss Owenson, without exclaiming against the unfair way which she has taken of throwing her critics out in the pursuit, by quoting Irish! This is not a lawful weapon, unless a Scotch Highlander were the reviewer, and therefore we enter our caveat against it.

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TRAVELS *through the* CANADAS, *containing a description of the picturesque scenery on some of the rivers and lakes, with an account of the productions, commerce, and inhabitants of those provinces. To which is subjoined, a comparative view of the manners and customs of several of the Indian nations of North and South America. By* GEORGE HERIOT, *Esq. Deputy Post Master-General of British North America. Illustrated with a map and numerous engravings, from drawings made at the several places by the author.* 1 vol. 4to. 1807.

WE have here a volume as fine as paper, typography, and prints, can make it, and the eye at least is pleased, however unfurnished it may leave the mind.

Mr. Heriot, however, has executed his task with considerable ability, and he has rendered more familiar to the general reader a country singularly

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remarkable for its physical and moral features. He possessed opportunities of knowledge which are necessarily denied to many, and a long residence in the country, which he describes has enabled him to rectify superficial impressions, and to correct his different estimates with leisure and precision. Some of his details are valuable; and the least interesting part of his book is that which is occupied with descriptions of the grand and magnificent scenery of the river St. Lawrence. Here, indeed, Mr. Heriot is dull and tedious—a fault not perhaps exclusively belonging to our author, but which is in some measure inherent in the very nature of his undertaking. There is nothing so difficult, or rather so impossible, as to convey, by the aid of language, a knowledge of unknown objects; it is not by heaping up such words as "grand, sublime, astonishing, beautiful, sweet," or all the adjectives in the dictionary, that we can succeed in impressing upon the mind of a stranger a clear conception of scenic beauty; plates, may in some measure, remedy the defect, but he who has ever read a description of a beautiful object, and afterwards seen it, will forcibly feel that words are but ambiguous characters.

We were not not much prepossessed in favour of what we expected from our author, when we met in the preface the following declaration: "The events which take place among men, many of whom are but little removed from the rude simplicity of a state of nature, appear to present but a barren field for narration." Mr. Heriot seems not aware of the vast importance and interest such an enquiry as he here seems to despise, would embrace; and that the philosopher and the moralist have a nobler field for their researches and their labours among the children of uncultivated nature, than where a mask is for ever worn as in the polished sycophant of European civilization.

These travels were written "in compliance with a promise which the author made to four friends previous (previously) to his departure from England." The ship in which he sailed having touched at the Azores, in her passage to Canada, an opportunity was afforded him of visiting two of the most celebrated of these islands, St. Michael and Pico, and with a description of these the volume begins: the description is illustrated with a plate intended to represent St. Michael and Pico, but in our opinion it looks more like a bad attempt at representing a mass of floating clouds. It may here be observed, that almost the whole of the plates are shockingly done.

Having departed from the Azores, they proceeded on their voyage to North America; and on arriving at the banks of Newfoundland, a number of vessels, stationed at various distances, "occurred" to view. These were engaged in the cod-fishery. They are in general from eighty to one hundred and fifty tons burthen, fitted out from several places in England, particularly from the western counties, and from the islands of Jersey and Guernsey.

"The cod-fish, whose abundance in these latitudes has afforded, for a series of years, an essential object of commercial enterprise, is esteemed much more delicate than that found in the northern seas of Europe, although inferior to it in whiteness. The length of this fish usually exceeds not three feet, and the conformation of its organs is such, as to render it indifferent with regard to the selection of its aliment. The voracity of its appetite prompts it indiscriminately to swallow every substance which it is capable of gorging; and even glass and iron have been found in the stomach of this fish, which by inverting itself, has the power of becoming disburthened of its indigestible contents.

"The fishermen arrange themselves along the side of the vessel, each person being provided with lines and hooks. When a fish is caught, its tongue is immediately cut out, and it is delivered to a person, in whose hands it having undergone a certain degree of preparation, is dropped through a hatchway between decks, where part of the back bone is taken out, and the cod is thrown into this state, through a second hatchway into the hold, to be salted. When a quantity of fish, sufficient to fill one of the vessels, is caught and salted, she sails from the banks to the island, where, discharging her cargo, she returns to

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her station, and, in the course of the season, thus renews four or five different freights.

"The cod-fish is dried on the island, and larger vessels arrive from England, to convey it from thence to the European markets. In packing the fish in bulk, in the hold of the vessel, much care and attention are requisite; and the greatest precautions are used in loading, to preserve them from exposure to the moisture of the atmosphere, by spreading sails and cloths over the boats in which they are contained, and over those fish already in the vessel, if the smallest degree of dampness in the air be observable. A person, denominated *culler* or inspector, attends the loading of each vessel, in order to see that no fish which is not perfectly cured, be introduced into the cargo, which otherwise might soon become damaged.

"The price of fish cured at Newfoundland, is generally fifteen shillings the quintal, and it neats in Europe about twenty shillings. The expence of its freight to the coast of Spain, is two shillings and sixpence, and to Leghorn three shillings, the quintal.

"The dried fish, sent to the West Indies, is packed in casks, and is inferior in quality to that carried to Europe. The fish which is salted without being dried, is termed Core-fish, or green cod. A vessel, with twelve men, from the middle of April to July, must catch, salt, and bring into port, ten thousand fish, otherwise the owners will be excluded from all claim to the established bounty. The same crew, however, usually procures, during the season, more than double that quantity.

"The merchants of England, who are concerned in these fisheries, supply the fishermen upon credit with every article of which they may be in want, and are repaid at the fall of the year, with the produce of their industry. Several hundred thousand pounds are thus annually advanced in speculation, on an object of commerce, before it is extracted from the bosom of the ocean.

"About four hundred ships, amounting to thirty-six thousand tons burthen; two thousand fishing shallops, of twenty thousand tons, and twenty thousand men, are, in times of tranquillity, usually employed every year in this fishery. About six hundred thousand quintals of fish are annually taken, which, upon an average of seven years, are worth, at the island, fifteen shillings per quintal. These, with other amounts, consisting of salmon, cod-oil, sea-oil, and furs, exceed annually half a million sterling. Of twenty thousand men from Great Britain and Ireland, employed in that fishery, eight thousand necessarily continued, when their country was not at war, on the island all the winter. Several thousand still remain there during that season, and are occupied in repairing or building boats and small vessels, or in erecting the scaffolds for drying fish. These are not properly seafaring men, and are distinguished by the denomination of *planters*."

After this we have an interesting account of Newfoundland, its inhabitants, &c. for which we refer our reader to p.388 of the present number of the Magazine.

Our voyager next arrived in the Gulph of St. Lawrence; and chapter III. contains an account of the various objects in its immediate vicinity; and here we first discovered what occasioned us abundant vexation in the progress of the work, viz. that in the map which is given at the end of the volume, it is just a mere chance if you find the name you are looking for. This is a serious error. Neither are any of the mountains, promontories, capes, &c. marked upon the map, though abundantly mentioned in the body of the work.

The length of the course of St. Lawrence is 150 miles; its breadth generally near three miles, except near its mouth, where it contracts to one third of that extent. An attempt has been made in the centre of its mouth, to sound the depth with five hundred fathoms of line, but no bottom was found. A mile and a half higher up the depth has been ascertained at 138 fathoms; and sixty miles further, in ascending the course of the river the depth is nearly sixty fathoms.

At p. 58 is a view of Quebec, which has but one fault: not a bit of Quebec is to be distinguished. We were never fond of the aqua-tinta

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mode of engraving; but we never saw worse specimens than those now before us. They are a mere confused daub, and are a disgrace to the artist's name. The large plate in front of the volume, by a different artist, is much better executed, and has a very pretty effect.

Chapter IV. is occupied with a description of Quebec, its strength, surrounding scenery, and other corrolative subjects. The origin of the name is thus accounted for by Mr. Heriot: Samuel de Champlain, a man of enterprize and talent, actuated by liberal sentiments, having surveyed the borders of the St. Lawrence, for the choice of a situation which might present the greatest conveniences for a settlement, gave the preference to an elevated promontory between the St. Lawrence and the small river St. Charles. It is asserted that tome of his attendants having pronounced at first view of this point of land "Quel Bec! Champlain bestowed that name on his projected town. The inhabitants comprehended in Quebec, and in the suburbs of St. John and St. Roe, are computed at about 15,000.

Chapters V. VI. VII. and VIII. consist of Mr. Heriot's descriptions of the scenery of the St. Lawrence, as far as the falls of Niagara, and beyond them to Lake Superior. These descriptions, as we have already said, form the least interesting part of the volume, for Mr. Heriot's manner is either so tame, so verbose, so inflated, or so ludicrous, that the reader is always disgusted, and never pleased. In addition to these faults of language, must be added one of method. In ascending the St. Lawrence, from Quebec, Mr. Heriot becomes a sort of prating guide that can pass nothing without some observation or other, however unimportant the thing itself may be. Thus he goes on from place to place, calling this beautiful and the other charming, till the reader is wearied with a dull repetition of unmeaning words. He should, on the contrary, have given a general idea of the country, and confined his individual remarks to the most particular objects. Let the following sentence be taken for one of many:

"An awful and solemn effect is produced by the incessant sound and rapid motion of the ever-swelling waves, which, covered with effulgent whiteness, drive along with irresistible fury," p. 120.—*Double double toil and trouble!*

Lake Ontario is in length 160 miles, and in circumference about 450. The depth, in many places, remains unascertained. The centre has been sounded with a line of 350 fathoms, without finding bottom. It contains upwards of twenty-two islands. The land on the north-east is low, and in some situations marshy.

"The falls of Niagara surpass in sublimity every description which the powers of language can afford of that celebrated scene, the most wonderful and awful which the habitable world presents. Nor can any drawing convey an adequate idea of the magnitude and depth of the precipitating waters. By the interposition of two islands, the river is separated into three falls, that of the Great Horse-shoe on the west or British side, so denominated from its form, and those of Fort Slausser and Montmorenci, on the eastern or American side. The larger island is about four hundred yards in width, and the small island about ten yards. The three falls, with the islands, describe a crescent, and the river beneath becomes considerably contracted. The breadth of the whole, at the pitch of the waters, including the curvatures which the violence of the current has produced in the Horse-shoe, and in the American falls, may be estimated at a mile and a quarter, and the altitude of the Table Rock, from whence the precipitation commences, is one hundred and fifty feet."

Mr. Heriot seems to be so transported with the grandeur of the scenery he is describing, that he totally loses sight of common sense. Had he lived in the age of Pope, Swift, and Arbuthnot, they would almost have adored him for furnishing them with so complete a specimen of the true bathos as the following incomprehensible passage. Describing the various beauties of the falls, he bursts forth:

"Here nature, agitated by the struggles of contending elements, as-

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sumes a majestic and tremendous wildness of form. Here terror seems to hold his habitation. Here *brilliancy, profundity, motion, sound,* and *tumultuous fury,* mingle throughout the scene!" And to finish the climax, he adds, "the huge fragments of rock, which have been thrown from the summit of the precipice, by the irresistible strength of the torrent, and which have fallen upon each other in towering heaps beneath, suggest to the imagination an idea of what may take place previous to the general consummation of this terrestrial scene, when ancient monuments of marble, under which princes of the earth have for ages slept, shall be burst asunder, and torn up from their foundations!!!"

With this we shall take our leave for the present, of Mr. Heriot, and resume the conclusion of his volume in our next number.

*(To be continued.)*

# THEATRICAL RECORDER..

WE shall commence our labours, in this department, with the current month: nor do we believe, that by thus excluding a retrospective view, we shall omit any thing very important or very interesting.

## COVENT GARDEN.

*Monday, Nov. 2. Coriolanus, or the Roman Matron.—Harlequin and Mother Goose.*—The strong attractions of this evening drew a crowded audience. The Coriolanus of Mr. Kemble must certainly be ranked among the most finished of his performances. In this character nature, art, and genius, all combine to stamp perfection. In the noble contour of his countenance, and in the piercing expression of his eye, we behold what fancy has often pictured to our mind when reading the pages of Livy; the haughty, commanding, inflexible Roman. In the arrangement of his dress too, and in the temperate elegance of his action, Mr. Kemble seemed conscious that he was representing a nation noted for its marked attention to the most minute consideration of personal embellishment. Throughout the whole character we were delighted with his conception of it. In his scene with the citizens, where he begged their voices, there appeared such a struggle between innate dignity and compliance with popular custom, as few could attain; but the prime feature, perhaps, of this night's performance, was the last speech, where Aufidius taunts him with the name of *boy.* The burst of indignation, the mingled rage, pride, and contempt, betrayed in his utterance of the following passage, called down reiterated shouts of applause:

"Measureless liar! thou has made my heart
Too great for what contains it. Boy?
Cut me to pieces, Volscians
Stain all your edges in me. Boy?
If you have written your annals true, 'tis there
That like an eagle in a dove-cote, I
Fluttered your Volscians, in Corioli,
Alone I did it. Boy?"——

Mrs. Siddons, in Volumnia, did every thing which her great powers could, but the character is not enough for her. Yet in the last scene, and in that where she reproves her son for his unbending haughtiness, she was very impressive.

Munden is totally unfit for Menenius. Shakspeare meant him for a humorist; Munden makes him a buffoon.

In the after-piece, Grimaldi delighted the galleries, aye, and the boxes too, by his grimaces, contortions, and humour.

*Thursday, Nov. 5. Count of Narbonne.—Harlequin and Mother Goose.*—This was the revival of a dull and heavy play, founded by Mr. Jephson, with a servility of imitation, upon the Castle of Otranto of Horace Walpole. Without any incident to interest the spectator, the piece is languidly extended through five acts, by a monotonous reciprocation of dialogue, the language of which rarely rises above mediocrity. In our opinion, Mr. Kemble never acted with less effect than on this evening, in the character of "Raymond." We perceived, in

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deed, that he was labouring under a severe cold; but his powers also seemed to be benumbed by the cold apathy of the character. Mrs. Siddons, in "Hortensia," was all that could be expected, though it was in nothing calculated to shew her to advantage. Yet her exclamation, in the last scene, "Oh God! she is dead!" will not easily be forgotten.

Miss Norton gave considerable interest to the character of Adelaide, and in the dying scene displayed great powers of pathos. C. Kemble, who is, in fact, the hero of the piece, was extremely well in the youthful Theodore, but Pope was wretched in "Austin." His tonsure had something irresistibly ludicrous about it; and his manner was as pert as a waiting gentlewoman, instead of that holy sanctity and pious meekness which a monk possesses, or is supposed to possess.

This dull play has not since been repeated, nor do we think that it would be adviseable so to do. Mere dialogue, however excellent in itself, is quite unsuited to an English taste; on the French stage, where the moral colloquies of Racine yet find admirers, they might succeed. However, we cannot in this instance, assert this excellence of the dialogue of the Count of Narbonne: both in the closet, and on the stage, we have ever regarded it as tame and nerveless; the laboured effusion of study, not the prompt and fiery eloquence of genius. In the last act there is an expression, which not even the solemnity of Mr. Kemble, nor the interest of the scene, can make respectable. Raymond, finding that he has stabbed his own daughter, exclaims with horror, "Ha! lightning *shiver* me!" It were impossible for the mind to hear this, and not immediately revert to the blunt oath of a weather-beaten sailor, "shiver my timbers."

*Saturday, Nov. 7. King Henry the Eighth.—Fortune's Frolic.*—This busy play, notwithstanding its violation of dramatic propriety, preserves a great interest in the representation. Much, no doubt, is to be attributed to the splendid manner in which it is got up, and to that strict attention to costume which so eminently distinguishes this theatre, under the direction of Mr. Kemble. There can be no doubt that the liberal exertions of the managers will meet its due reward from the public, for certainly nothing can exceed the magnificence with which *Henry the Eighth, Coriolanus,* and the *Winter's Tale,* have been presented; and while the eye is delighted, the mind is no less so in observing that propriety of costume which increases so greatly the illusion.

Mr. Kemble performed the character of Wolsey with great judgment; he was particularly fine in the delivery of that beautiful monologue, "Farewell! a long farewell," &c. and in the subsequent scene. Mrs. Siddons performed Katherine in her accustomed dignified and impressive manner. Nor must we refuse our approbation to Pope, who pleased us much in the bluff, stormy, and amorous Harry.

In the afterpiece, a Mr. Oxberry assumed the part of Robin Roughhead. His appearance was extremely juvenile, and his manner was that of ideotical silliness, rather than of rustic simplicity. He wanted spirit and animation; nor do we think that he would be any acquisition to the theatre.

*Wednesday, Nov. 11. The Winter's Tale* (revived).—*The Flitch of Bacon.* This charming play has been revived at a great expense, and with unusual splendour. All the characters too were well cast, so that there was nothing to detract from the pleasure produced by its representation. Liston, Blanchard, and Munden, were entitled respectively to much commendation. Mrs. Siddons, as Hermione, was, as usual, excellent; and in the statue scene the effect produced by her fine figure, and immoveable position, was truly excellent. Mrs. C. Kemble, in Paulina, was dressed with great taste, but her conception of the character did not appear to us to be correct; she threw too much of the termagant into it. In the characters of Perdita and Florizel, Miss Norton and Mr. C. Kemble did as much as their unimportant parts afforded room for; the same may be said of Pope in Polixenes.

Of Mr. Kemble's acting in Leontes, we are at a loss to express ourselves



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adequately; yet we will venture to say, that it stands at the very head of that gentleman's performances, and is certainly one of the finest pieces of acting that the present stage can boast of. Jealousy was never more admirably pourtrayed; nor were the workings of nature ever more forcibly expressed than in that speech where he addresses himself to his child Mamillius; the sudden changes of voice, the restless inquietude, the marked suspicion, the affection for the child and the dawning jealousy towards the mother, were all expressed with surprising effect by Mr. Kemble: nor can we omit to advert to the manner in which he performed the subsequent scene with Camillo: the bursting agitation which was betrayed in his forced utterance, the eagerness of his action and look, and above all, the varied intonations of voice and gesture with which he accompanied the following speech, can never be exceeded, and they drew down bursts of applause from every part of the house.

Is whispering nothing?
Is leaning cheek to cheek? Is meeting noses?
Kissing with inside lip? Stopping the career
Of laughter with a sigh? (a note infallible
Of breaking honesty) horsing foot on foot?
Skulking in corners? wishing clocks more swift?
Hours, minutes? noon, midnight? and all eyes blind
With the pin and web, but theirs, theirs only,
That would, unseen, be wicked? Is this nothing?
Why then the world, and all that's in't is nothing;
The covering sky is nothing; Bohemia nothing;
My wife is nothing; nor nothing have these nothings,
If this be nothing."

We were surprised, however, to find that this play had not been weeded of some impurities, that are unfit for a modern audience. We allude to the speech of the old shepherd (Blanchard) when he finds the child: we will not repeat it here, for we should think it too gross; and surely such language should be hooted off the stage if we wish the theatre to be a place whither we may carry our wives and daughters.

*Tuesday, Nov. 17. Two Faces under a Hood.—Mistake upon Mistake; or, Appearance is against them.*—Of this Opera we need not say much. In plot and dialogue it is wretchedly deficient; but some delightful music from the scientific pen of Mr. Shield, aided by the vocal powers of Incledon, Taylor, Mrs. Dickons, Miss Bolton, Mrs. C. Kemble, and Mrs. Liston, enabled it to pass through with very great applause. To the lovers of music, it will no doubt continue long to be a gratification. The trio, in the first scene, between Miss Bolton, Mrs. Dickons, and Mrs. Liston, was very sweet: many of the songs were deservedly encored. Why was Mr. Jones thrust into a singing character? It is rendering the man ridiculous without any necessity. We did not think the overture so good as many similar compositions of Mr. Shield. It was somewhat heavy and monotonous.

In the after-piece, Mr. Munden, Emery, and Mrs. Mattocks, exerted themselves with their usual certainty of success.

We cannot help noticing the numerous grammatical errors which so constantly occur in the stage dialogue: they should be amended, and let the stage become what it ought to be. The theatre, the senate, and the pulpit, should be the three standard authorities for pronounciation; and as infinitely greater numbers attend the former than either of the latter, it is so much the more to be desired that it should be perfect. It is nothing to say that this is the case with regard to Mr. Kemble and Mrs. Siddons: it should, and might very easily, be the case with all. It is a disgrace to a national theatre to hear the very head performers speaking of "*acquaintances*," and answering such interrogatories as "who is there?" by "*me*;" and perpetually offending the ears by "you *was*," and "*was* you there," &c. &c. We conceive that such errors might easily be corrected, without giving personal offence; and, individually speaking, we assure Messrs. Fawcett, Munden, Jones, &c. &c. and even the ladies of the theatre, that they

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would impress the public with a much higher idea of their education, manners, and acquirements, were they to attend to these things.

DRURY-LANE.

In consequence of some arrangements not being completed, we must postpone our account of this theatre till next month.

# ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES AT MARGATE,

*On seeing Ladies ride on* ASSES, *with Boys flogging them forward; composed and inscribed to Miss* HARRIET LAMING, *while walking with her. By* CLIO RICKMAN.

WOMEN in every point of view
Still charm the raptur'd sight;
And somehow whatsoe'er they do
Inspire us with delight.

Drest, or undrest, with joy they fire
Man's agitated breast,
Fond objects of his sole desire,
Soft breakers of his rest.

If down the mazy dance they swim,
We gaze our souls away;
While music bids each graceful limb,
Some beauties new display.

And as they tread the enamel'd field,
E'en nature lovlier smiles;
At home,—abroad, they pleasure yield,
And look a thousand wiles.

'Tis they our greatest bliss bestow,
And give to home—a heaven:
Raise every joy,—decrease each woe,
And make the rugged—even.

Our festive boards they garnish best:
What are our beds without them?
Or is there ought so sweet in rest
As with our arms about them?

Thus charming still from first to last,
There is ONE WAY alas!
In which E'EN WOMEN cause disgust,
——WHEN RIDING ON AN ASS!

SONNET *on the Death of Miss* BLACKSHAW.

HER balmy breath is fled! and each soft cheek
Has lost the lustre of its wonted bloom,
Her eyes no more their radiance can resume,
Or the chaste language of her bosom speak!

Still beauty dwells upon her visage meek—
But ah! Sweet Maid! untimely is thy doom;
Yet, Thou shalt live though bound within the tomb,
For all thy looks a living form bespeak!

Blest Shade! I'll oft restore Thee to my mind
When Night usurps her solitary reign;
Ay! and I'll often visit too the sacred fane,
Where, Thou must lie, alas! too soon enshrin'd:
For Thou still liv'st th' associate of my heart,
Though gone! whom Death alone shall part!

*Grafton-street.* AMICUS.

LINES *on seeing a very splendid and magnificent* BED, *made for Mrs.* F**********, *By* CLIO RICKMAN.

O SAD misuse of toil, and time,
To make this bed for THEE;
Fitted for one in beauty's prime,
For frolick,—sport,—and glee.

Where splendor's hand has thrown around
Each elegant expence;
There fascination should abound,
There, all the joys of sense.

A form like VENUS—here should play,
And every love and grace;
Voluptuous beauty here should lay,
Here, smile the bacchant face.

For THEE this bed! I hate the thought!
Decripid,—hobling,—old;
Without one charm,—one rapture fraught,
It makes my blood run cold.

O! to this couch alone be led,
Each charm of frame, and mind,
Whose sports may grace the sumptuous bed,
High,—dignified,—refined!

On it, extatic love, and bliss,
In heavenly forms should play;
The ardent,—breathing,—burning kiss,
That melts the soul away.

An humbler bed,—O FITZ! be thine!
To match thy looks and age;
On which thy cold limbs may recline,
Unknown to amorous rage.

But leave this monument of taste,
To witness scenes it ought;
To know each blandishment of grace,
Each rapture beyond thought.



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# THE NEW PATENTS.

*Mr.* ALEXANDER JOHN FORSYTH'S, *for a Method of discharging Artillery and all other Fire Arms, Mines, Chambers, Cavities, and places in which Gunpowder and other Combustible Matter is, or may be put for Explosion.*

FIRST, instead of permitting the touch-hole or vent of artillery, fire-arms, &c. to communicate with the open air; and instead of giving fire to the charge by a lighted match, or by flint and steel, the touch-hole or vent, is closed by means of a plug or sliding piece, so as to exclude the outward air, and prevent any sensible escape of the blast or explosive gas, or from the priming or charge, but as much as possible to force the said priming to go in the direction of the charge and set fire to the same, and not to be wasted in the open air. Instead of the common priming, some of those chemical compounds are made use of, which are easily inflamed, and explode without any actual fire being applied thereunto; merely by a blow, or any sudden friction, or strong pressure given or applied without any extraordinary violence: for instance, oxymuriate of potash may be used, or fulminating mercury, &c. &c. all of which are found to be much better for priming than gunpowder used alone, and which cannot be made to explode without some sparks, or actual fire. The manner of priming adopted by the patentee, is to introduce into the touch-hole or vent, a small portion of some or one of the chemical compounds before alluded to: for instance, for priming a musket, about the eighth part of a grain, the discharge of which is caused by giving a stroke, or sudden and strong pressure to the same, communicated by and through the said plug and sliding piece before alluded to, in consequence of which, the fire of the priming is immediately communicated, and the discharge accordingly follows.

For the more ample illustration of this invention, and as auxiliaries to the use of the same, several drawings are annexed.

*Mr.* GORDON HUDSON'S, *for a new Girth Pannel for fastening Saddles on the backs of Horses.*

THE object of this invention is to prevent accidents and inconvenience, from the slipping forward of the saddles on horses. The structure of this girth, and the mode adopted for its use, can only be adequately represented by drawings.

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*Mr.* HENRY MAUDLEY'S, *for certain Improvements in the Construction of Steam Engines.*

THE improvements authorized by these patents consist in reducing the number of parts in the common steam engine, and so arranging and connecting them, as to render it more compact and portable; every part thereof being fixed to, and supported by, a strong frame of cast iron or other materials perfectly detached from the walls of the building in which it stands, and thereby less expensive in fixing, and not likely to get out of order by the sinking of foundations, &c. The different arrangements and combinations adopted, are amply described by drawings of a one horse steam engine annexed to the specification.

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*Mr.* JOHN PALMER'S, *for a new Method of constructing and erecting Bridges.*

THE abutments, as in the construction of common bridges, are made of proper materials, inclosing a bar or beam of cast iron sufficiently strong to bear the weight intended. The piers or supporters are to be of cast iron, erected on platforms or bases of the same materials resting on rocks or other hard substances. These supporters may be formed of ten, fifteen, or any number of cast-iron columns, according to the width of the bridge and the weight they are to bear, with two or more cast iron stays to go from each of these columns into the platforms or bases. One large cast-iron beam or more, is to rest on the top of the columns, so as to unite the whole together. From the abutments to the piers or supporters, and from each of

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nse to the other, iron or any other metal chains must be passed, and these must be placed in a parallel direction, and drawn to the same degree of tension. But if they should sway, iron rods should be passed through at proper distances, like basket-work, which will brace them, and form a support for the road-way. Planks are to be laid upon these chains about eight inches wide and four thick, fastened to each other with hinges or rings, which will keep them in their places, and yet admit of their proper motion with the chains. Flat chains are to be used, formed of hinge work from about four to twelve inches long, sufficiently strong and proved. These are to be laid as the chains, and the planks fastened to them as in common door work. A road may be made in this manner which will bear any weight. The guard or side fence of the bridge may also be formed by fixing chains of any construction sufficiently strong from one upright to another. Bridges made upon this plan have the additional advantage that they may be taken down and replaced at pleasure, with little trouble or expence. They may also be repaired with the greatest facility, when this may be found necessary.

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*Mr.* JOSEPH BOWYER'S, *for a Method of working or manufacturing Carpeting.*

THIS invention consists in manufacturing carpeting with a floating ground upon a new principle, and in making it a more firm and durable article, differing very much both in quality and elegance from Brussels and pile-carpeting. The ground-work is a firm and even body which cannot be roved or pulled out by brushing and cleaning, or by the scratching of dog, cat, or any other animal. The pattern or figure, is raised above the ground-work, and appears like that of a needle, although wove in the same kind of loom or machine, and raised by wires the same as Brussels or pile carpets. It may be made both comber and point:—thus, the pattern to be drawn with a plain or a figured ground: the figures on the ground may consist of any number to work under each other; or any other number of colours may be put to work across the pattern, as in Brussels or pile carpets, and red in and put into the loom, the same as Brussels or pile, the ground excepted, which is not to be red in, or pitched up by the reeder in; so that the draw boy, or person usually employed, need not draw or raise any part of the ground work, unless the weaver wishes it to be done, for the purpose of making it more easy to himself. To make a floating ground, a chain or warp is to be prepared, to consist of double the number of threads now used in one ground frame for making of carpets; or the number of threads may be more or less at pleasure. The chain so prepared is to be turned on a roll or beam, and worked under the frames, or any other part of the loom, o it may be worked with one or more frames with bobbin and ball; bobbin and anchor, or any other means that may answer the same end. The under, or binding part is to consist of thread, &c. The little harness to make the work, is to consist of five or more shafts; but if worked with five, it is to be drawn in the following manner, viz. two to work the linen or binding part of the ground, and one to work the colours that form the figure or flowers: the one who makes the Brussels carpeting is called the pole-shaft. The above may be worked with four or six treadles; but if the weaver chuses to raise the floating part of the ground with his feet, he must have six treadles, or he may cause his draw boy to use a machine to raise it for him. In this case, four treadles will be sufficient for him, worked as common Brussels treadles are. But if the weaver raises the floating ground himself, then the following method must be used. In the first place, the draw boy, or person employed for raising the colours or pattern, d aws a lash, and turns up the sword, the weaver at the same time treads the outside treadle on one side, which raises one part of the floating ground, and throw in a shute of worsted, woollen, silk, cotton, or any other proper material. He then takes his foot off the outside treadle, the sword remaining up, puts in a wire rod, or any kind of instrument capable of raising a pile either for cut or drawn. The sword is then taken out, and he then treads the second treadle, which raises a part of the floating

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ground with binding shafts, and throws a binding shoot of linen, &c. and then proceeds to the third that treads down the binding shaft only, which was raised by the last treadle. The draw boy afterwards draws a fresh lash; he treads the outside treadle on the other side, and raises the other part of the floating ground, not raised before, and this he binds with the two next following treadles, in the manner above described.

## TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED & ECONOMICAL SOCIETIES.

### HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

*On raising new and early Varieties of the Potatoe (Solanum Tuberosum). By Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq. of Elton, Herefordshire. Read Jan. 6, 1807.*

THE ingenious lecturer observed, every person who has cultivated early varieties of this plant, must have remarked, that they never afford seeds, nor even blossoms, and that the only method of propagating them is by dividing their tuberous roots; while experience has proved, that every variety which has been propagated long, gradually loses some of its original good qualities. Dr. Hunter has, in his Georgical Essays, limited the duration of a variety in a state of perfection, to about fourteen years; and as the plant is generally cultivated, he is nearly accurate. A good new variety of an early potatoe is therefore considered as a valuable acquisition; and as an early variety, according to any mode of culture at present practised, can only be obtained by accident, from seeds of late kinds, one is not very frequently produced: but by the method then brought forward, seeds, it was observed, are readily obtained from the earliest and best varieties, which seeds, in successive generations, may ultimately afford much earlier and better varieties than have yet existed.

The constant cause of the failure of the early potatoe to produce seeds, is found to exist in the preternatural early formation of the tuberous root, which for its support, draws off that portion of the sap, which in other plants of the same species, affords nutriment to the blossoms and seeds. Experience soon satisfied the lecturer, that his conjectures were well founded. The following, he observes, was ultimately found to be the best method for preventing the formation of tuberous roots: "Having fixed strong stakes in the ground, I raised the mould in a heap round the bases of them: on their south sides I planted the potatoes, from which I wished to obtain seeds. When the young plants were about four inches high, they were fastened to the stakes with shreds and nails, and the mould was then washed away by a strong current of water from the bases of their stems, the fibrous roots only of the plants entered into the soil. The fibrous roots of this plant are perfectly distinct organs from the runners, that give existence, and subsequently convey nutriment to the tuberous roots; and as the runners spring from the stems only of the plants, which in this mode of culture are placed wholly out of the soil, the formation of the tuberous root is easily prevented; and whenever this is done numerous blossoms will soon appear, and almost every blossom afford fruit and seeds. It appears not improbable, but that by introducing the farina of the small and very early varieties into the blossoms of those of larger size, and somewhat later habits, moderately early varieties adapted to field culture, and winter use, might be obtained: and the value of these to the farmer in the colder parts of the kingdom, whose crops of potatoes are succeeded by one of wheat, would be very great. I have not yet made any experiment of this kind, but I am prepared to do it in the present spring."

*Improved mode of making Cider. By T. A. Knight, Esq.*

"I expressed from apples, not previously reduced or bruised, by means of a small instrument adapted to that purpose, a sufficient quantity of juice to float an hydrometer, which is calculated to ascertain the weight of fluid, the special gravity of which exceeds that of water. The juice was thin, pale, and acid, and it evidently contained only a very small portion of sugar; and its specific gravity was only 1064. This juice was then returned to the pulp from which it had

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been extracted, and the pulp was thoroughly reduced by being pounded in a sand stone-mortar. The juice being again expressed, was found to have increased in special gravity from 1064 to 1071, and to have become sweet and rich and much less fluid. The pulp was then spread thinly on a china dish, and exposed during 12 hours to the air; and being then mixed with the juice, it was found, at the end of five minutes, to have communicated to it an increasing degree of richness, and to have raised its specific gravity to 1073. Much saccharine matter must therefore have been communicated to the juice, which it did not hold in solution whilst it remained within the cells and vessels of the apple, nor at its first expression from it.

"The deep colour acquired by the pulp whilst being ground, or on exposure to the air after being bruised, induced me to suspect that vital air (which enters into the composition of sugar to the amount of 64 per cent.) is absorbed from the atmosphere during the process of grinding; and experiment immediately proved that an absorption of air then takes place to a very great amount: and I must thence conclude, that the air thus absorbed combines with the other elementary principles of sugar afforded by the pulp, and that a considerable quantity of sugar is thus given to the cider, which never existed in the apple; which quantity may be very considerably augmented by appropriate management. The rind and seed did not appear to possess any peculiar action in the preceding experiment, for the same absorption of air took place when both those substances had been taken away.

"I therefore wish to recommend to those cultivators of the apple, who are anxious to obtain cider in its greatest state of perfection, the following processes:—When the fruit has been moderately well ground, as much of the juice as can readily be expressed should be taken from it, and the pulp should then be spread thinly in an open shallow vessel till the next day, being once or twice turned over to introduce new portions of air amongst it, and to promote as great an absorption as possible. The pulp should then be placed under the roller and ground again; when the juice expressed in the preceding day should be added to it, and the whole ground till thoroughly incorporated."

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

### *With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.*

THE AFRICAN INSTITUTION HAVE caused their proceedings at Freemason's Hall, Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on the 15th of July last, to be printed. At this meeting his Royal Highness the Duke of Glocester was in the chair; and the Report was read and received on the motion of the Right Hon. Viscount Howick. The more immediate objects of the Institution are best expressed in the following words of their report:

"To prevent misconception concerning the views and measures of the African Institution, it may be proper in the very first instance to declare, that it is the Society's fixed determination not to undertake any religious missions, and not to engage in commercial speculations. The Society is aware that there already exist several most respectable institutions formed for the diffusion of Christianity, and means not to encroach on their province. It may also be proper to premise, that it will naturally become the duty and care of this Society, to watch over the execution of the laws recently enacted in this and other countries, for abolishing the African Slave Trade; to endeavour to prevent the infraction of those laws; and from time to time to suggest any means by which they may be rendered more effectual to their object; and likewise to endeavour, by communicating information, and by other appropriate methods, to promote the abolition of the African Slave Trade by Foreign Powers.

"The means which it is proposed

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to employ for the purpose of promoting civilization and improvement in Africa are of the following kind.

"1. To collect and diffuse, throughout this country, accurate information respecting the natural productions of Africa, and, in general, respecting the agricultural and commercial capacities of the African continent, and the intellectual, moral, and political condition of its inhabitants.

"2. To promote the instruction of the Africans in letters and in useful knowledge, and to cultivate a friendly connection with the natives of that continent.

"3. To endeavour to enlighten the minds of the Africans with respect to their true interests; and to diffuse information amongst them respecting the means whereby they may improve the present opportunity of substituting a beneficial commerce in place of the Slave Trade.

"4. To introduce amongst them such of the improvements and useful arts of Europe as are suited to their condition.

"5. To promote the cultivation of the African soil, not only by exciting and directing the industry of the natives, but by furnishing, where it may appear advantageous to do so, useful seeds and plants, and implements of husbandry.

"6. To introduce amongst the inhabitants beneficial medical discoveries.

"7. To obtain a knowledge of the principal languages of Africa, and, as has already been found to be practicable, to reduce them to writing, with a view to facilitate the diffusion of information among the natives of that country.

"8 To employ suitable agents, and to establish correspondences, as shall appear advisable, and to encourage and reward individual enterprise and exertion in promoting any of the purposes of the Institution."

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Mr. John Sabine has a new work in the press, entitled, the Practical Mathematician, containing Logarithms, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Algebra, Navigation, Spherics, and Natural Philosophy, illustrated by a number of copper-plate engravings.

In the press, Thoughts on a general and explicit Union of the Congregational Churches, occasioned by an Address from the London Committee to Ministers and Churches of the Congregational Order, in a Letter to the Gentlemen of the Committee. By a Friend to the Union.

A splendid edition of Dr. Doddridge's Family Expositor, to be published in parts, and comprised in four volumes 4to. is in the press. The first part will appear on the 1st of January, 1808.

Dr. Watkins, author of the Biographical Dictionary, intends to publish an octavo volume of Characteristic Sketches of Men celebrated for their learning or genius.

The Cambridge press will shortly produce *Sophoclis Tragœdiæ Septem ad optimorum Exemplarium Fidem emendata; cum versione et Notis Fragmenti Lexicoque Sophocleo.* 8vo. 2 *tom. ex Ed. w/t. Rich. Franc. Phil Brunck: accedunt Prefatio; varietis Lectionis et Index ad Prin.*

The Rev. Mr. Howes, of Norwich, intends to publish a continuation of his Critical Observations on Books ancient and modern; containing the true state of the history and chronology of the Empire of the Medes, from the dissolution of the Assyrian Empire down to the Persian Kingdom, founded by Cyrus, including a period of 256 years.

The Rev. S. Burder intends to publish a new edition of the Bible, in two volumes 4to. with notes, under the title of the Scripture Expositor.

Mr. Malkin has engaged to continue the Biographica Britannica, which was left unfinished by Dr. Kippis. In this work Mr. Malkin intends to introduce occasional chapters, characterising and connecting the different periods, and reviewing the state of government, science, literature, and manners. In these chapters it may be found necessary to introduce brief notices of individuals of some eminence, but not such as to require a separate and formal article.

Mrs. Opie has a new volume of miscellaneous poems in the press.

Mrs. Barbauld has a new work in the press, to be entitled the British Novelists; comprising a selection of English novels, with biographical notices and critical remarks. The work, which will be printed uniformly with Mr. Chalmers's edition of the British

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Essayists, will extend to about 60 volumes, including the most admired novels of Richardson, Fielding, Mrs. Brookes, Smollett, Mackenzie, Goldsmith, Walpole, Dr. Moore, Johnson, C. Smith, Mrs. Radcliffe, Mrs. Inchbald, Mrs. D'Arblay, and other popular writers.

The History of the House of Stuart, by the late Charles James Fox, in the unfinished state in which he left it, will shortly be published; also, his interesting and extensive correspondence with the most distinguished characters in the present reign.

A Treatise on Pulmonary Consumption, with an Inquiry on Foxglove, is intended for publication by Dr. James Saunders, President of the Royal Medical and Physical Societies of Edinburgh. He is also preparing for the press an Inquiry concerning Hydrocephalus, in which he intends to prove that it admits of prevention and cure equally with other more dangerous maladies.

A system of Mineralogy and Mineralogical Chemistry, and its application to the Arts, by Mr. Accum, is in the press. This work is formed chiefly on the plan of M. M. Hauy and Brogniard, and will be illustrated by copper-plates.

A Practical Synopsis of the Materia Alimentaria Medica will shortly be published in one volume 8vo. a new edition, including the latest improvements in the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Pharmacopœias, by Richard Pearson, M.D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians.

Mr. Falconer's Strabo, which forms two volumes folio, with fine maps, so long expected, is nearly ready for publication at Oxford.

The Life of the late Sir William Pulteney is preparing for the press by Dr. Halliday, which will form a quarto volume, and will be embellished with a print of Sir William, from a painting by Raeburn.

Mr. William Perry, author of the Synonimous, Etymological, and Pronouncing English Dictionary, has a very useful work in hand, for schools, called the Scientific Tutor, containing elements or first principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics, or Doctrine of the Air, with an Introduction to Elocution.

### THE FINE ARTS.

Mr. A. Cardon, the engraver, having lately presented to the Emperor of Austria three prints of the late battles in Egypt; the Emperor has transmitted, in return, an honorary gold medal, and a superb gold snuff-box, both of which Mr. C. received a few days since, through the medium of Prince Staremberg, the Austrian Ambassador in London. The royal present was attended by a letter sent by order of the Emperor, of which the following is a translation:

"*Vienna, June* 1807.

"Sir—His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, my august master, having received three superb prints, descriptive of the English Expedition in Egypt, which you have had the attention to send: his Majesty has ordered me to notice his acknowledgment, and to present to you a gold medal, inclosed in a gold box, as a mark of the satisfaction he feels, and the gracious reception he has given your offer.

"In acquitting myself of this flattering commission, I beg you will also accept of the distinguished consideration with which I have the honour to be,

"Sir, your very humble servant,

"T. Young,

"Secretary of his Majesty's Cabinet."

The medal is of large size, and bears the portrait of the Emperor, with the inscription, "*Franciscus Austriæ Imperator.*" On the reverse side, within a Temple of Fame, is the word *Honoria*, and underneath the Imperial arms, supported by *Abundance*. Above is inscribed, "*Austria ad Imperii Dignitatem Evacta.*"

The box is a handsome piece of workmanship, superbly ornamented with devices, and blue transparent enamelling. On the cover, within an oval gold border, is the initial letter of the Emperor's name. The present is not only honourable, but a valuable tribute from a sovereign who cherishes the arts, to a deserving artist.

Among the works which may be deemed a valuable acquisition to the admirers of antiquities and the lovers of picturesque beauties, the *Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet* justly appears as claiming a distinguished preference. This elegant



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little work, two volumes of which are published, and which we ought to have noticed before, contains 100 highly finished engravings, with appropriate letter-press descriptions of each subject: though compressed into so small a form, it possesses a degree of luminous and perspicuous execution in the plates, that cannot fail in fixing the admiration of the eye, and insensibly charming every imagination connected with genuine taste. In fact, as a useful and entertaining work, connected in one, nothing of this nature has hitherto appeared so highly finished, and at so small an expense: and with respect to the letter-press descriptions, as they are devoid of that prolixity of detail which has so often distinguished the mere antiquarian, the elegance of the diction, and the appropriate sentiments occasionally introduced, are additional recommendations to a work at once combining ample information, and a species of entertainment comparatively exquisite.

MISCELLANIES.

The new Literary Institution, which may be called the third Public Library, and is to be established in the late Leverian Museum, near Blackfriar's-bridge, it is said will possess a very valuable and extensive collection of books, with an arrangement for lectures on the different branches of philosophy and science, with commodious rooms for reading the foreign and domestic journals, &c. The number of proprietors is to be 1200, and their subscription twenty guineas. The life subscribers are to be 600, with a ten guinea subscription; that of annual subscribers is to be two guineas.

Caseli, the celebrated Neapolitan astronomer, accounts, in a manner perfectly new, for the extraordinary heat of the past summer, which continued so intense throughout the whole month of September. He ascribes it to the extreme purity of the face of the sun, which this year was turned toward the earth. For near two months he observed none of the spots which are commonly perceived in it. Hence M. Caseli concludes, that the sun's rays having been emitted in greater abundance and with less interruption, produced that violent degree of heat, which, though it scorched the fields, nevertheless increased their fertility.

Dr. Clarke has published a Summary of the Evidence on the Sarcophagus of Alexander the Great, in a letter, addressed to the Gentlemen of the British Museum; also some additional facts, tending to establish the truth of the position maintained in his former work on that subject.

In the bills of mortality, London, there are 502 places of public worship —4050 seminaries of education, including 237 parish charity schools—8 societies for the express purpose of promoting good morals—10 societies for promoting the learned, the useful, and the polite arts—122 asylums and alms-houses for the helpless and indigent, including the Philanthropic Society—30 hospitals and dispensaries for sick and lame, and for delivering poor pregnant women—704 friendly or benefit societies, and institutions for charitable and humane purposes—which several institutions are supported at the amount of 750,000l. per annum.

A monument has been erected in Westminster Abbey, to the memory of the late General Paoli. It is a neat plain tablet. The property which the general left to be distributed amongst his servants, it is supposed will give to each about a thousand pounds.

From the result of some late speculations respecting the earliest editions of Virgil, it has been ascertained, that the first edition of Virgil was not printed at Venice in 1470, as asserted by Fabricius and De Bure; but at Rome, by Sweynheim and Pannartz. It is extremely scarce, and the only copy that was ever brought into England is in the library of Earl Spencer. It contains the Eclogues and the Georgics, on 207 leaves of folio paper, and 32 lines on a page. The date of this edition is 1469. Lord Spencer, it seems, is in possession not only of the first folio printed at Rome by Sweynheim and Pannartz, in the year 1469, but also of the second folio, printed by Vin. de Spira, at Venice, 1470. Both of these editions are very rare; perhaps the second is the most rare. The editor of the first was the Bishop of Aleria, in Corsica; he wrote the preface and notes.

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*America.*

The inhabitants of New Orleans have presented a petition to the Congress of the United States, to assist them in building a College about two miles distant from that city, to avoid the effects of the yellow fever, which generally prevails in autumn.

So many symptoms of remote antiquity have been discovered, besides the ruins in the Illinois and Wabash countries, as to prove beyond all doubt, that the epithet of a *new world* has been very erroneously applied to America. Besides pyramids of earth which have been discovered about the great falls of the Missisippi, from 60 to 80 feet in height, probably the tombs of the ancient kings and chieftains of this part of America, there are traces of the remains of skeletons, which seem to have been buried 2000 years ago. A copper-mine being opened some years since near that river, to the great surprise of the labourers, a large assortment of mining tools were found by them several fathoms below the earth. Another person digging for a well discovered a furnace of brick-work, with a quantity of coals and burnt wood, five fathoms below the present surface. Not long since, at a spot on the Ohio, where the banks had been wasted by the undermining of the water, a stone dropped out, of the harder kind of black marble, about seven pounds in weight, having twelve equal surfaces, each surface being mathematically equilateral, and equiangular five-sided figures. In several places, circular fortifications have been discovered in the same country; these are constantly inclosed with deep ditches, and fenced with a breast-work. Some other facts will appear soon on this subject in the travels of Mr. Ashe into those countries.

*Denmark.*

The bombardment of Copenhagen has produced some unhappy effects to literature. Besides several private libraries which have been destroyed, the valuable collection of books which belonged to Professors Risbrigh, Wolf, Cierulf, and Woldike, were consumed by the flames. Three printing-offices were destroyed, with several books and manuscripts of great value; and among others, Olassen's Icelandic Dictionary, printed at the expense of the Royal Academy of Sciences.

The doubt whether Brahé ever established a printing-office in the island of Ween in the Sound, is now proved by the following titles of two books, in quarto, which he caused to be printed at Uranienburg;—the first, "De Mundi Ætherei recentioribus Phænominis, liber secundus. Uraniburgi in insula Hellesponti Danici Huena imprimebat; auctoris Typographus Christephorus Weida, Anno Domini 1588." The title of the other is—"Tychonis Brahé Dani Epistolarum Astronomicarum, liber primus. Uraniburgi ex officina Typographica auctoris. Anno Domini 1596." In the last work are found many letters from Tycho Brahé to the Landgrave William of Hesse, wherein he mentions the printing-office, and the paper-mills he had established at Uranienburgh; and in the latter work is an engraving on wood, of the house in which this printing-office was established.

Professor Begtrup is publishing a description of Jutland, embellished with maps and plates; the work will be a companion to those which he has already given of Zealand and Fionia. It is to be completed by a description of the other provinces of Denmark.

M. Hedin, of Copenhagen, has published a memorial on the means of providing for the maintenance of armies. His method is to form cakes, one part of bones, which have been reduced to powder, and sixteen parts of flour. This composition, which he calls bread, is tolerably light on the stomach, and in a short time becomes very fit for making soup. A thousand weight of this bread made into soup, it is supposed, will serve 4,300 men, and that ten pounds of the same, carried by each man, will supply him 25 days.

*East Indies.*

The search for gems in the Island of Candia, which has been undertaken by some Europeans, it seems has met with some obstacles from the king of Candia, who does not chuse they should explore his mountains which are so thickly covered with the vegetation of ages, that no fissures are to be seen to direct the proceedings of the Mineralogist. M. Jouville is the



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only person of that profession who has been lately employed there; and from the intelligence conveyed by him to Dr. De Carro, of Vienna, the Candians take no further trouble in searching for stones or minerals, except raking for them in the beds of currents after the rainy season.

The Emperor Napoleon has presented the Imperial Library at Paris, with 248 scarce and valuable MSS. most of which are in the Oriental languages, and with 80 typographic monuments of the 15th century; among which is a copy of Bonner's Fables, the only one extant. In this collection of manuscripts is a copy of The Edda, the sacred book of the Scandinaivian Mythology, written on parchment, in the Scandanaivian language.

*France.*

M. Ducrest has published a memoir at Paris, on the practicability of establishing a maritime commerce at Paris and Versailles: the navigation is to be effected by means of locks, towing-paths, &c.

M. J. B. Paroisse, in his *Opusculcs de Chirurgie,* just published, has a paper on the good effects of *Moxa* in desperate cases, and gives a detailed account of the manner in which he applied it to a young girl deaf and dumb from her birth, and who, after being all her life an absolute idiot, acquired both hearing and speech. This wonderful cure is attested by the bulletins of the state of the patient while under treatment. This was in 1800, when the author was in the French ambassador's suite at Madrid, and the young lady lived at Malaga, and who afterwards manifested great intelligence and very amiable dispositions. The yellow fever of Malaga M. Paroissé supposes in its origin to have been nothing more than a putrid and bilious fever, more or less nervous, and which afterwards became epidemical.

The following is a list of the *Brevets d'Invention,* or patents, which have lately been granted by the French Government for various improvements, &c.

1. For a new Mill for grain of every description.
2. For a new Still.
3. For an improvement on the Harp.
4. For a horizontal Press, for all kinds of fruit.
5. A new machine for preparing Yarn.
6. A new method of fixing Colours, by various metallic oxyds.
7. For an improvement on domestic and furnace chimnies.
8. For a machine to raise water, and heavy weights in general.
9. For an improvement in Printing types.
10. For a new Furnace for preparing charcoal.
11. For a method of changing the beds of lame and other infirm persons, in hospitals and elsewhere, without occasioning pain.
12. For a new Lamp, with a double current of air.
13. For a manufacture of Silk Muslins, on a new principle.
14. For a carriage called *patache volante.*
15. For the manufacture of *sepa royaux de Windsor.*
16. For a boat, on a new construction, adapted to the whale fishery, and other purposes.
17. For a further improvement in Argand's Lamp, so as to preserve its ignition in a storm.
18. For the manufacture of Soda.

M. Debosque, captain of the Wolf-hunt of the 14th forest conservation, has given an account to the Prince of Neufchatel, war minister and grand huntsman of France, of the wild beasts killed in that conservation which borders on the Pyrenees, and includes four departments, in the course of one year. It amounts to 13 bears, 238 wolves, 36 foxes, and 12 badgers.

*Germany.*

The Brazen Eagle at Augsburg, which weighs 17 cwt. and was made 200 years ago, has been removed from that city to Munich, on its way to Paris, where it is to embellish some public edifice.

The establishment of a University at Francfort-on-the-Maine, is spoken of upon the continent as a compensation for the removal of that of Halle in Saxony to the city of Berlin.

M. Scheidlin, the present gardener to the King of Wirtemberg, has discovered that nettles are an excellent remedy in the epizootic disorders among cattle; and the ad-

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vantages of feeding cattle in spring with nettles, while they have that disorder upon them, has also been experienced in Sweden. In 1797 and 1799, Mr. Scheidlin tried the plant *Angelica sativa hortensis*, and found it an excellent preservative. He mashed the roots, and gave a handful to each cow morning and evening, with their food: he also mixed some with their water, and in spring he put some of the leaves of that root with their hay and grass. He likewise observing that bees are very fond of carrots, had some rasped, and placed near their hives: others were boiled to a jelly, from which the bees were observed to suck the saccharine particles.

A method of salting and smoking beef is used in Franconia, which requires only 48 hours. A quantity of saltpetre, equal to that of common salt, generally used on the occasion, being dissolved, the meat is put in it, and gently boiled, till all the water evaporates; and being afterwards hung up in the smoke during 24 hours, it is found to equal in flavour the Hamburgh beef.

The Royal Opera at Berlin has been suppressed by an Order of Council.

The Archduke John of Austria is employed in a grand botanical work, which is said to contain descriptions of a number of plants that he has found in the Tyrol, the country of Saltzbourg, and Lower Austria, never before described. Some sheets of this work, ornamented with a number of plates, have appeared; but as the Archduke intends them for his friends exclusively, the booksellers are not permitted to sell them. This prince is quite a naturalist: he has purchased the beautiful cabinet of minerals belonging to Professor Jaquin, of Vienna, worth 24,000 florins.

*Italy.*

A member of the Agricultural Society at Turin has presented a memorial, respecting the extraction of a saccharine substance from black mulberries, the juice of which being expressed, it is clarified with white of an egg, and left to evaporate till it comes to a proper consistence.

Letters from Italy mention, that this year's crop of silk is nearly doubled; but though great orders have been received from the north of Germany, the want of an export trade, which has lately been stopped, it is thought will render this plenty of little utility.

The Encyclopedie Journal, printed in the Italian language at Naples, is said to contain many interesting memoirs. Eight sheets of this work, with plates, are printed every month.

Pope Innocent IV. of the illustrious house of Fieschi, who went from Rome to Naples, for the sake of his health, died there in 1254. He was interred in the chapel of St. Laurence, and thence removed to the cathedral, where a monument was erected for him. This monument requiring some urgent repairs, it was found necessary to open the receptacle last September, and the state in which the remains of the pontiff were found, after a period of 553 years, was as follows: the body was sound and entire; the head, the hands, and the legs were separated from the trunk, and the former wanted only two teeth. He was dressed, according to the practice of the times, in a chasuble of snuff-coloured silk, richly embroidered in several parts. After the lapse of five centuries and a half, the silk still retains its original lustre. The other garments, which appear to have been a tunic and a dalmatick, are destroyed; his silk gloves, embroidered with gold at the wrist, are in perfect preservation.

*Russia.*

It is stated, that in 1792, several marbles were discovered among the ruins of Phanagoria, in the island of Taman, near Caucasus, with inscriptions in the Slavic language, by which it appeared that a Russian prince, Glieb de Tmuktorakan, had caused the breadth of the Cimmerian Bosphorus to be measured in the year 1068. On this occasion, Count Muschin Puschin published, in 1791, "Historical Researches on the Geographical Situation of Tmuktorakan." The state counsellor, Alexis Niwtaj Olenia, has recently published, on the same subject, addressed to the count, a letter in 56 folio pages, with nine engravings. Among other things, this letter contains the description of five manuscripts of Nestorius.

It appears that the gold mines in the Russian empire afford 42,675 pounds weight of that valuable metal

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annually, and the silver mines 7,000,000 pounds. The value of the coin annually exported from Russia is about 1,200,000l. sterling.

The Princess Catherina Romanowna Dashkow has presented the Museum of the Academy of Moscow with 332 new articles of value, consisting of precious stones, antiques, drawings, books, and instruments of natural philosophy. Among the books is the New Testament, printed by order of Peter the Great, in the Slavonic and Dutch languages. All these gifts are to be placed in the same apartment, which is to be called by the Princess's name.

*Spain.*

A discovery highly interesting to the Materia Medica is mentioned in the last accounts from Madrid. The government has transmitted to the botanists engaged in completing the Flora of Peru, eleven highly-finished drawings of an equal number, not of varieties, but of a new species, of the Bark. About thirty other kinds are known to exist in South America.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE ancients have formed many a fiction on a supposed war of the giants against heaven, who would have overpowered the minor Gods, if they had not been destroyed by the thunderbolts of the all-conquering Jove. The moderns have attempted to discover the grounds of this fable, and are divided in their opinion, whether it took its rise from some real history in antediluvian times, or from events that preceded the formation of the first of the four great empires. Some original instance of the wickedness of man was the origin most probably of this singular history. Some mighty powers, contending for empire, ravaged the earth, set at nought all laws human and divine, considered every thing to be allowable, which they could acquire by force; robbed, plundered, murdered, massacred; employed the whole of their ingenuity in devising means for the destruction of mankind; till heaven, tired of their follies and their envies, swept away from the face of the earth the guilty race, by a terrible instance of divine vengeance.

If the poetic fancy were now alive, the times we have witnessed, and are witnessing, might give occasion for a similar story. Let any one look to the actions of Europe for the last sixteen years, that is, from the commencement of the French revolution to the present times, and he will find it difficult to conceive that the giants of old should have exceeded the present race of Japhet in wickedness. What gigantic crimes! What monstrous enormities have not been committed! What species of folly has remained untried! And what is the more remarkable, the men, who affect the most humanity, the most religion, the most civilization, have been the great encouragers of the horrid war-whoop, which has resounded from one quarter of Europe to the other. If jacobinism has been a monster, the hypocrisy of anti-jacobinism has vied with it in cruelty and ferocity. Not to forgive has been the maxim of these friends of religious order—these advocates for the suppression of vice. Human nature is nearly wearied out by the atrocities of both parties. It can scarcely be, that they should be much longer permitted, for there is a God who judgeth the earth.

In the beginning of this war, all nations united against France. The despots of the continent, instead of correcting abuses at home, were indignant that the people in another country should begin a reform which might afterwards take root in their own dominions. The destruction of monasteries and nunneries—the levelling of the antient prejudices of nobility and priestcraft—the simplifying of laws—and attempts to bring within some bounds the power of the crown, were horrors not to be endured. They leagued against reform, increased the agitation of France, and brought ruin and destruction in the end upon themselves. How happy would England be if she had never entered into the schemes of the continent. If she had left them to fight their own battles! If she had been contented to enjoy the benefits of unlimited commerce, and the promotion of human ingenuity in her own manufactures. But we entered into the contest. We stood up for the deliverance of Europe, and

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Europe, instead of being delivered by us, is tired of its deliverers, and not only tired of them, but is anxious to take from us every future means of interference with continental affairs.

When Mr. Burke dashed his dagger on the floor, and the vain-boaster, Mr. Pitt, was pouring out his empty declarations, the least resistance to their idle and impudent fables was treated with the utmost contempt. Not to believe that we should deliver Europe, was to be a rebel to one's God and one's King. But the times are altered, and Englishmen will learn by the event that the eastern maxim is a good one: Let not him, who putteth on the harness of war, boast like him that taketh it off. The confederacies against France failed; and for the same reason we hope and trust that the present confederacy against England will fail. The state of the war has been repeatedly changed; it is now resolved into a question on the dominion of the seas, which will soon employ rather the pen of the negociator than the thunder of the warrior.

To shew the capriciousness of human affairs, two events have taken place since our last, which four months ago were hardly to be expected. Denmark and Portugal have declared war against us. That Denmark should do it cannot excite much surprise, since our hostile measure at Copenhagen; but that Portugal, our staunch ally, should not only send from its ports all our merchants, but follow it with a declaration of war, is a circumstance which even in the present ferment of intellectual darkness, is calculated to strike us with astonishment. Why should Portugal take up arms against its good friend? Why should it lose its commerce, its sale for its wines, its supplies of manufactures, its colonies, and eventually its American territories? The only answer is, that Portugal is a small state, and the time was come that it must take its choice between the two great powers—the deliverers or the oppressors of Europe. The deliverers could assist it with its fleets; but the broadside of our best line of battle ship is of little avail only a mile from the shore; the oppressors of Europe had a victorious army, which could march from France to Lisbon, regardless of our navy, and smiling at any military force which we could bring into the field of battle.

Little choice was left to Portugal. We may be considered to be fortunate in having brought back so much British property from that ill-fated country. The order for evacuating the country seems to have been executed with great mildness. It was evidently a forced measure. The great giant of the continent had said that the English should not have access to its shores; if he could not meet us on the seas, he was determined that we should find no friends upon the land. Portugal, unable to resist from her own internal resources, and not seeing any prospect of sufficient succour from us, was under the necessity of complying with the giant's terms. The English were driven completely out of Portugal.

It had been suggested that the Court of Portugal would remove to the Brazils, and leave the mother country to take its chance. These conjectures appear to have been ill-founded. The Prince Regent has submitted to his fate, but the result of his submission remains to be known. The troops of France are supposed to be on their march to Portugal, and when they are once in that country its independence, as a kingdom, is lost, and it can be considered only in the same light as the kingdoms of Westphalia, Holland, Wirtemburg, and Bavaria. The pretext for invading Portugal will be easily found. It was requisite that its capital and principal sea-ports should be garrisoned, lest they should fall into the hands of the English; and we should thus be enabled to land our goods on the continent; and besides the security of the Portuguese navy, as it was evident, from the conduct of the English at Copenhagen, that they were determined no flag should ride upon the sea but their own. To reason upon these matters, in the present state of the world, would evidently be absurd. We must have some principles laid down before we can attempt to draw conclusions; and it is evident that, if the English were justified in their attack on the Danes, the French may plead the same, or similar excuses, for taking possession of Portugal.

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But what will be the result to Portugal? In declaring war against us she exposes her settlements, at least many of them, to inevitable ruin. For the Brazils she need not entertain any apprehensions. The Brazilians are as brave as the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres; and they will resist any expedition from this country with great success, if it should be sent out before any enquiry has been made into the conduct of that army, or that general, or that somebody, or something, which has brought such contempt and ridicule upon the new military schemes of this country. Madeira, however, must fall, and the settlements in the East Indies will be an easy prey. Their ships at sea also must be captured; and Portugal will be destined to receive far greater injuries from our hands than she can possibly do from those of the French. Between both she will suffer abundantly, and no prospect seems open of her deriving any advantage in the end, except it may be that her abominable inquisition shall be destroyed, and her Popish institutions either annihilated, or rendered as little injurious to civil and religious liberty, as they are in France.

Denmark is in a state similar to that of Portugal, but with greater energy. The war between this country and Denmark will be of a more serious nature. They can and will fit out privateers, and make serious depredations on our commerce. We have done our worst against them. They are prepared to resist farther attacks. Indignation reigns predominant in the breast of every loyal Dane, and he is ready to enter into all the feelings of his exasperated prince. Our fleets can prevent any expeditions from the mouth of the Baltic, but the coast of Norway will afford many an opportunity for privateers to annoy our home trade, as well as that to America and the West Indies. It does not appear that the French have entered Holstein. The King of Denmark is still an independent prince; but how long he will remain so is very uncertain. The French can have little interest in imposing any terms upon him, as our conduct has rendered him in every respect, a willing instrument in all their plans.

Russia, as yet, has not declared war against us, but that power is evidently is unison with others on the continent, on the subject of our supposed maritime aggressions. It cannot be otherwise than strongly united with France, for we are not of the number of those who believe that there either is, or ought to be, any of these ties of friendship between cabinets, similar to those which unite individuals together in private life. Attempts are made to induce a belief, that the English interest has great sway at Petersburg, but we see no reasons to believe it. We do not see a single thing in our policy which should induce the Court of Russia, a despotic court, to enter into our measures. If our measures are measures of aggression, it is evident that no Court in Europe can have any encouragement to join us, as there is not one single thing, which we have attempted in concert with the other powers, in which we have not failed; and if our measures tend to establish our own maritime system, it is equally evident that Russia can have no interest in the great preponderance we affect, and the resolutions we entertain to be complete masters of the seas. Russia has not taken a decided part. It is hesitating, probably, where the first blow shall be struck, whether in Sweden or in Turkey.

The chivalrous King of Sweden is quiet in his own dominions. He is ruminating over his own disasters, he is balancing his fine Don Quixote manifestos with the loss of Pomerania. The king of France (as he is called) has paid him a visit, but it was of short duration. Sweden can scarcely maintain its own sovereign, much less a fallen prince, whose retinue would be starved with the revenue of one of his provinces. We know not, as yet, in what light he views our conduct at Copenhagen; but as the Danes have made war upon us, he might be instrumental with his fleet in annoying his supposed natural enemy. But whatever his wishes, or our wishes may be, he is kept in check by Russia; and he will be well off if he can ward off impending dangers, which may arise either at home or abroad.

Of the King of Prussia nothing is heard. The less is heard the better; for it may be presumed that he is em-

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ployed in healing the wounds the foolish conduct of his own cabinet has brought upon the country. The king of Saxony has made his entry into his Duchy of Warsaw. Much may be done there by a wise and temperate conduct; and as the abominable system of slavery is destroyed, it is not impossible that the Poles may become sensible of the benefits of a good government, in which the many are not made the tools of the caprice of the few. Of the provinces to the south of Poland, we know but little; but the time is coming when the mouths of the Danube, and the mountains of Thrace, will make a part of the great commonwealth of Europe.

Every thing indeed portends a great change to be made in that quarter of the world. The new Sultan at Constantinople shews a vigour scarcely to be expected from a man kept so long a time a prisoner in a Turkish palace. But the spirit of disaffection is abroad. The empire is tottering. French influence prevails in the cabinet, and aversion to the Christians is still the principle of the people. We have no means of assisting either party. Our attack on Constantinople has so alienated all parties against us, that they would rather be ruined by the French than saved by the English. But why should we be anxious to save them? Why should any protestant power be desirous to interfere to prevent the fall of a system which keeps the finest provinces of Europe in ignorance and barbarity? We cannot feel the least particle of sorrow, should France, Russia, and Austria, succeed to the utmost of their wishes, in driving the Turks out of Europe, and partitioning, in what manner they please, the territories, which might be cultivated to so much greater advantage, by powers in a somewhat more advanced scale of civilization. The influence which the French have acquired in the Republic of the Seven Isles, makes it probable that the attack will begin on their part; and, before the summer, ancient Greece will see a new system of government, and may hope to revive from its present wretched and miserable state.

Italy is in expectation of seeing its great king. Preparations are made for his reception at Venice, where he will probably spend his carnival. But the carnival of Bonaparte is not like that of the common herd of kings. In the amusements around him he can digest greater plans; and whilst he is putting his Italian dominions into order, he will be preparing those arrangements which are to raise new kingdoms. If, among his other plans, he should reduce the Pope to a level with other ecclesiastics, however mortifying it may be to many false protestants in this country, we shall rejoice that his tyranny has, in one point at least, had a good direction. A Bourbon still retains his seat in Sicily; but Bonaparte will scarcely permit that island to be free from his yoke. The new year will unite it to the throne of Naples.

In this age for revolutions a new one is expected every day. It is not to be wondered at, that speculation has looked forward to Spain for new matter to satisfy curiosity. Various rumours have been spread respecting its king and the state of its provinces. It is well known that a large body of Spaniards has been marched into Germany; and it is said, that their place is to be supplied with French. Every one knows to what a state Spain has been brought by the wretched system prevailing in that country. The finest regions are depopulated by bigotry and superstition. Its inquisition and its priests have done more mischief than a very ferocious army. No wonder then that the rumour of revolution is received as plausible. There can be no solid attachment between a government and a people, where the vilest species of espionage, the espionage of priestcraft, prevails. But still it may be asked, on what grounds France is to interfere. The court of Spain has been submissive to all its decrees, and no change can possibly render that country more subservient to its views. Still we cannot say what Providence may have in view. Of this we may be sure, that it could never be intended, that so fine a country should be subjected to so vile a priesthood; and if institutions against God and Nature cannot be subdued by reason and wisdom, it is not extraordinary that extraneous force should be called in to destroy them. There is something so abominably wicked in every species of



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intolerance, when practised by men professing to be Christians, that no persons are so fit to correct them as men without any religion at all.

France, in this strange system of things, is the prominent feature. Paris is the centre, and thence emanate the laws which govern Europe. The grand point, we suppose, in this country, which occupies its cabinet, is the war with England; but this does not occupy, and much as it may mortify our vanity, it has never much occupied the attention of the Emperor. He had greater objects in view, and in these he knew that England could do him little injury. He has made himself master of the Continent; but his dominion does not extend to the walls of Constantinople. In the mean time he expects to ruin this country without striking a blow. He is determined to destroy that commerce by which alone he supposes us to exist. He banishes us by his decree from the Continent. An Englishman cannot now land any where, excepting Sweden, without being under his controul. The idea is great in the conception, not easy in the execution: and if we could be driven from all intercourse with the Continent, other powers would be at least tolerated in carrying the produce of one country from another, and the Emperor of France might be found himself to break his own edicts.

We have met his schemes in a new way. There is vigour in our measures, what it will end in no one knows. The last month has seen our decrees, which must shackle the commerce of the world in such a manner, that it is impossible this state of things will last long. Bonaparte says nothing English shall be landed on the Continent. We say nothing but English shall be landed on the Continent. Since you are determined to enter into a new species of warfare, we will do the same; and the neutral powers, much as we pity them, must take the consequence. You may take some of our ships, but no sale in your harbours shall be valid; if we meet them on the seas, it matters not in whose hands they are, they again become English, either by becoming a prize from an enemy, or a restitution of property from a friend. These are grand points at issue. That the rational mind cannot contemplate them without horror is evident, but it is like most other points, where men are governed by inordinate passion, not by reason. The world is in a state of confusion. We say that we are right in all our claims, and we will not give them up. France says we will not allow your claims, and you shall give them up. By relaxing, we apprehend, that our naval superiority is gone for ever; by persisting, Bonaparte thinks that he shall obtain his ends; since the commercial men, and the manufacturers, however pleased they may be with war, whilst their schemes are going forward successfully, will make terrible outcries, when the war comes home to their own feelings; when there is a stagnation of commerce; when manufactures are at a stand; when taxation increases; and the means of meeting its burdens decreases.

This is no party question. It is a question of nation against nation. We are all concerned in it, whether this man or that man was minister; and however inconvenient it may be to us, the question must now be decided. A new system has originated on the Continent, new schemes are forming for the seas. Whatever may be the result, we should not at all fear for our own country, if the industry of its inhabitants should be permitted in the end to meet it. We have zealous rivals on the seas without war; and America will of itself introduce an alteration, greater than any meditated by Bonaparte.

What will be the effect of the decrees on America time must shew. At first every thing will be in our favour: ships from all quarters will be seen in our ports, and it must be some time before Europe can cope with our fleets. But let it be recollected, that the Romans beat the Carthaginians at last at sea, and that dominion is not secure which depends on the end of a cable. How much is mankind to be pitied, that, with the best religion that can be devised for its good, there is no mean of making its precepts to be felt: that Christians are not sufficiently numerous in either of the contending countries to come forward and to address the combat-

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ants—Ye are brethren; why do ye this wrong to each other? The world is large enough for the exertions of both of you. The trade between your two countries would enrich you both more in one year, than ye can acquire by your swords and ships in twenty. Give rest to humanity. Heal the wounds of Europe. Is it becoming Christians, is it becoming men, that war should last for ever?

These thoughts will suit a few in the closet, and for these few we write. The madness of the multitude must take its own course; and He, who setteth bounds to the raging of the sea, will find means to dissipate the evils arising from inordinate ambition and mean-spirited selfishness. We are not without hope, that an attempt at peace has been made. A flag of truce has arrived, bearing a messenger from Austria, who is supposed to be the mediator upon this occasion. This is the only power of Europe which could undertake such a task with propriety: but, however much we may desire peace, however we may deprecate the horrors of war, we would not have it concluded under such auspices, without every reasonable precaution, that both parties should be seriously inclined to peace; that it should be a peace, not an armed truce, which might revive in a future time all the horrors of war, and render the evils to the present generation at no distant period greater than those which they now endure. The great questions which agitate the world must be set at rest. But we cannot presage that the time is near at hand, when the wolf shall lie down with the lamb, and the lion eat straw like the ox.

Among other singularities which time produces, we may notice the change in our alliances. America is held by a slender thread, and the Canadas are prepared for defence, in case of a rupture with the United States. The defence will probably be unavailing, as we shall not have a sufficient disposeable force to meet the troops that can be brought into the field against us in that quarter. Where are we to look then for new alliances? Europe rejects us; Africa listens to the remonstrances of the Grand Signor. One island opens its arms to us, and this island is governed by an emperor. The emperor of Hayti covets our friendship; he desires nothing better than an alliance offensive and defensive with us. He will take our manufactures, and in return load our ships with coffee and sugar. Here is a new source of trade, but how will it agree with the views of our West India planters? The alliance, we understand, has not yet been formed; but humanity would rejoice, that our brethren, whose colour is black, are so far raised in the scale of civilised life, as to be represented by an ambassador at the Court of St. James's. Very extensive orders, we understand, are executing, or have been executed, for the Court of Hayti; and, it is said, that a convoy is to accompany the ships destined for that kingdom. The trade may, we are persuaded, be carried on without any treaty of alliance or any treaty of commerce; and perhaps the time may come, when kingdoms will see the futility of the latter, and instead of entering into wars upon such subjects, leave each other to form what regulations they please on the admission of goods or persons into their kingdoms. It will then be at each person's private risk, whether he ventures his person or property under the safeguard of any power but that to which he is a natural subject; and as commerce has a much greater tendency to preserve and encourage the principle of honour than any other profession or occupation, we do not doubt that merchants left to themselves, would accommodate themselves to the regulations of each kingdom with great facility, and trade, unprotected and unadjusted by cabinet details, would flourish for the benefit of all parties.

At home, the arrival on our coasts of the prince who claims to be king of France, occasioned no small sensation among the emigrants from that country, and, it is said, some embarrassments among ministers. There cannot be a doubt of the general disposition in this country to give relief and protection to an unfortunate prince, without entering at all into the circumstances which might have driven him from his country, unless those circumstances attached disgrace to his name. It does not appear that the unfortunate exile has by any means



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lost his claims, which originate in distress; but the greatest care is necessary, that, in relieving distress, we should not involve a kingdom in a quarrel with which it has no concern. France was formerly governed by kings; it has chosen to be no longer under that species of government. Under a new form it has made great acquisitions to its power. The individual in question had left the kingdom, when he certainly had no claim to the throne of that kingdom, as there existed two persons between him and the actual possession of the crown. He now claims, it is said, the title of king, but we do not see how it can possibly be recognised at our Court. We never heard of an ambassador from Louis XVII. to mention his ascension on the throne of France, nor of an ambassador from a Louis XVIII. to notify the death of Louis XVII. Without these formalities, it is impossible that, if we did acknowledge the claims of any person to the title of king of France, he could be received at our Court with the marks of distinction belonging to that title. He must live here as a private person entitled to hospitality, but to no more. The French have exercised exactly the same right as this nation did, when it allowed William III. to sit upon its throne, and afterwards limited the succession to the Brunswick family; and, however we may lament the reduced state of an unfortunate prince, we must not deny to a kingdom the right of legislating for itself. The French emigrants have paid respects to their head, but their number is much diminished; and the splendor of the imperial throne of France forbids us to entertain any strong hopes of the princely fugitive ever being in possession of the palaces erected by his ancestors.

The greater part of the Portugal merchants have returned to this country, bringing with them as much of their property as circumstances would permit. The ills attending the breaking up of such establishments may easily be conceived. They will not easily be renewed. These are evils originating in man; the elements have sufficient in store, without our adding to their number. A terrible and most extraordinary storm has spread its work of devastation on our shores. In this storm great part of our plunder and our men from Copenhagen suffered considerable loss; the extent of it is not publicly known, but there is great reason to believe, that, on balancing the accounts, a much greater number of lives were lost by us in this melancholy expedition than by the Danes; and it may be justly doubted, whether the plunder seized by us will by any means pay the expenses of the expedition.

General Whitlocke is returned from Buenos Ayres. On his arrival, it was reported that he was put under arrest, but this was soon found to be a false report. It was then said, that there would be a military enquiry. What will be done it is very easy to conjecture. If a mode of screening defeated commanders were to take place in our navy, we should lose the boasted confidence we have in our wooden walls. The accounts that have come to England from Liniers, make an enquiry into the whole of the transaction indispensably necessary, that the character of Englishmen may not be depressed with a people of such high honour as the Spaniards.

As we have alluded to the extraordinary trial now in Doctors' Commons, relative to the aged clergyman Mr. Stone, our readers will naturally expect to know in what state of forwardness it is. The proceedings of an ecclesiastical court are proverbial. A greater evil can scarcely befal a man than to be entangled in such proceedings, in which every thing is opposite to the ordinary feelings of an Englishman. We understand, that Mr. Bishop, the king's procurator-general, who is the prosecutor upon this occasion (a circumstance, by the way, which we cannot fail at all times to put our readers in mind of, and which we cannot reconcile with the decorum due to the character of the established church, and of a clergyman in it), Mr. Bishop has delivered in his list of witnesses, and several of them have been examined. Mr. Stone also, we understand, gives himself no concern at all in this matter; but he has published a letter justifying his conduct,

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and upon the grounds similar to those advanced by the Rev. Mr. Fellowes, in his Manual of Piety, a work which we recommend to our readers, and which, in our opinion, contains the true protestant doctrine of the Church of England on the preaching of its ministers;—a doctrine, it seems, not well understood, either by the clergy or the people of this country.

## APOLLONIAN CRITIC.

"SEMPER FIDELIS."

1. "*Shore Boat Hoy*," a favourite ballad, sung by Mr. Incledon at private concerts, composed with an accompaniment for the piano-forte, by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.
2. "*My poor dog Tray*," or, the Irish Harper's Lamentation: a favorite ballad, written by the author of the "Pleasures of Hope;" composed with an accompaniment for the piano-forte, by John Whitaker.—1s. 6d.
3. "*'Tis nothing but Love!*" composed with an accompaniment for the piano-forte, by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.
4. "*Had I a Cave on some far distant shore*," written by Robert Burns; composed with an accompaniment for the piano-forte, by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

AS a Composer, we have long considered Mr. Whitaker second only to Mr. Shield; and some of his songs indeed are not even second to him. How truly mortifying is it to see our stage occupied (to the almost exclusion of such men) by wretched drivellers, who are alike destitute of a single spark of genius, and shamefully ignorant of the rules of composition. What will our readers think of the *modesty* of one of these leaden composers, who rules with "resistless sway" one of our stages, and has considerable influence with the other, when we inform them, (and can assure them that it is really a fact) that he is so egregiously ignorant of that science by which he realizes many hundreds a year, that he actually does not know how to correct an error in one of his compositions, (*compositions! !* good lack!) even when pointed out to him. On a recent occasion, when very busy in *composing* (would to Galen! that he *composed cathartics* for *himself*, rather than *music* for the *public*), a musical acquaintance, possessing more knowledge than himself, called upon him. When Mr. —— shewed him the overture to a new piece, that he was preparing for Drury-lane Theatre, and requested his opinion upon it; when, in the very third bar, this friend pointed to a very gross error. This sapient Son of Apollo, however, though the error was thus shewn to him, positively did not know *how* to correct it, but putting a pencil into his friend's hand, said, "Do set it right, there is a good fellow, for upon my soul! I do not know how." So much for modern theatrical composers (*composers!* hah! hah! hah!). But no, we will not laugh; indeed it is not a laughing matter, to see such men as Shield and Whitaker in a measure excluded from our theatres, to make room for such insufferable blockheads. "I would that such fellows were e'en sent to Coventry," aye, or to *Dublin*, or any where else, so that we poor Londoners were not pestered with them.

The above four admirable songs will by no means derogate from Mr. Whitaker's justly-earned celebrity.—Upon the three first we can bestow our most unqualified approbation. With the exception of the "Mariner's Compass," (by the same author) and the "Post Captain," by Shield, "Shore Boat Hoy" is as excellent a nautical song as any with which we are acquainted. "My poor dog Tray" is a beautiful ballad in the Irish style, in which style Mr. Whitaker certainly has no rival. "Had I a Cave" is a ballad in the Scottish style, of uncommon merit. But in the last bar of it, there is something in the accent which we confess does not please our ear. We are aware that Mr. Whitaker's object was to preserve his rhythm, but in our opinion *accent* is of equal importance with rhythm, indeed in some cases greater, as in the instance before us.

We cannot dismiss these songs

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without noticing the extraordinary beauty and elegance of their symphonies, particularly of those to "My poor dog Tray," and "Had I a Cave."

T.

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The Vocal Magazine, No. 8, consisting of Canzonets, Madrigals, Songs, Duets, Trios, Quartets, Quintets, Glees, &c. composed by Joseph Kemp. 3s. 6d.

Mr. K. in his "Address to the Public," on the wrapper of this publication, dwells much on the *arduous task* he has imposed upon himself, in furnishing the musical world with 12 pages of his crotchets and quavers monthly, which he has the modesty to call *a magazine*, and for which he charges *only* 3s. 6d. He boasts much of the *spirit* with which certain critics (or *would-be* critics) have said the work has been conducted, and lays full claim to the "*no mean praise*" which they have been graciously pleased to award him. (Perhaps it should have been *no-meaning praise*.) Mr. K. takes much merit to himself, in that he has not *puffed* his work into notice. Now, be it known to Joseph Kemp, and all others whom it may concern, that his Address "*to the Public*," notwithstanding the *fertility of invention* and *versatility of talent*, which that polite good-natured gentleman the Reviewer of Music in the "*Cabinet*" has so liberally ascribed to Mr. K. is (whether he is *aware* of it or not) a real and indubitable puff, not the puff *oblique*, but the puff *direct*, which stares one full in the face. The author tells us further in his *Address*, that before he began his work, "he was aware" that it was necessary he should be "a good Composer," and that he should possess "that versatility of talent which rarely falls to the lot of one man." So much for the author's modesty. The present number of his work contains, *Within this green and flow'ry cell*, a quartet; *Now the French are prepared*, a song; and, *Willow, Willow*, a ballad. The melody of the quartet is certainly pleasing, and, generally speaking, the different parts are so disposed as to produce a good effect. But when an author presumes to arrogate to himself that superior merit which Mr. K. has taken the liberty to do, we have a right to expect that his works shall be at least correct; whereas, in the present number, he has inserted passages so grossly erroneous, that a mere beginner, who has had only a few lessons in thorough-bass, must instantly detect them. In the first page of the quartet there is a consecution of *fifths* between the tenor and the bass, and such a consecution as cannot be tolerated by any known rule in the science of music; and lest we should not be disposed to believe the author in earnest, when he takes the liberty thus to bid defiance to the laws of harmony, the same passage is repeated in the fourth page of the same piece. Let him write correctly, and we will then give him the credit of being a good composer: till then we must withhold our praise. As to the song, there is little in it of originality; not much to blame, less to praise. The ballad is something better, but the music of it is quite common-place, and nearly a copy of what has been set to the same words long ago.

Z.

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*The Mischievous Bee*, a favorite song, sung by Miss Duncan, in the comedy of *Time's a Tell-tale*, performed at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-lane, written by H. Siddons, esq. composed by Michael Kelly. Price 1s. 6d.

More crotchets from Michael Kelly!! Time indeed, Mr. K. is a tell-tale, and it sometimes tells strange tales; it has ere now told of musicians who have held themselves forth to the world as great *Composers*, and it has at last discovered, that their best operas, songs, ballads, &c. have been either borrowed or stolen, or both. It has told of some who employ others to *compose* for them, but contrive for themselves to reap the harvest both of profit and fame, by putting their own names as the authors: as for instance, composed by M. K— or T. W— or any other Gentleman, now or late of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, or of St. Paul's Cathedral, or Organist of, &c. &c. &c. We do not say that such is the case with Mr. K. but that *such things have been*. The song before us has certainly a pleasing melody, and is well adapted to the piano-forte, but we think it has not a strict claim to originality. The words are translated

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from Anacreon, and possess (as a translation) considerable merit. Z.

*Love is killed by Beauty's Scorn.*—A favourite duet, with an accompaniment for the piano-forte, composed by H. Denman. 1s.

We had occasion, in one of our former numbers, to speak favourably of one of Mr. D.'s duets, viz. *Hail lovely May*; and to say the least, we cannot say less, than that we are equally pleased with his present performance. The vocal parts are well harmonized, and truly scientific: and the accompaniment well arranged, with one exception, which occurs at the close of the first performance of the last line, and which we conceive must have originated from the engraver having left out a single note in the accompaniment. We have no doubt but that this duet will meet a favorable reception. Z.

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Communications of "Mr. Hawkins" we are compelled to decline.

"J. G." will perceive that we have availed ourselves of one of his favours; the other is too incorrect. The last stanza is *comic* rather than *elegiac*.

The Communication of "J. E." being the first number of a projected periodical paper, we must necessarily reject; for "J. E." will perceive that we have already commenced a series of Essays, under the title of the Contemplatist. Any favours, however, from our Correspondents, in the form of Essays, if they be found worthy, will gladly be inserted as a number of the Contemplatist.

A Correspondent, who signs himself "Viator," writes to us from the *Woolpack Inn, St. Alban's*, and, were we to judge from his communication, we should shrewdly suspect that Shakspeare's "Devil," alias *Wine*, was playing the better part in his head when he wrote it. It appears that he took offence at our review of Mr. Card's History of Charlemagne, in our last number, which he considers as "harsh and severe," and therefore he sat down after dinner, while the horses were putting-to, and the passengers paying their reckoning, to read our Magazine, and kindly made out an "errata" for us. He tells us, that ours is the most "vulgar and ungrammatical Magazine" that is published: be it so: but assertion is not proof. However Viator attempts to support this opinion by example; and out of about twenty which he adduces, one half are mere errors of the press, such as "wakened" for "weakened," &c. and nearly all the rest the arbitrary corrections of his own mind. In a few cases he is certainly right; and if Viator will shew us, that any Magazine or Review now published, will bear the test of verbal criticism for two pages together, we will then consent that our's is shamefully incorrect. It is folly or malignity to attempt to draw a comparison between a magazine, which is the work of many individuals, of accidental correspondents residing in the country, and which is necessarily hurried through the press that it may be ready for publication at a given hour; it is, we repeat it, folly or malignity, to compare such a work with a volume which has been deliberately written, deliberately given to the world by a Master of Arts, an historian, and a pseudo rival of Gibbon! But to bring the matter closer; since Viator has caught this critical acumen from our review of Mr. Card's book, to have been just, he should have confined himself to that review, and not have hunted through anonymous contributions. Could he have detected the writer of that review of false grammar or vulgarity of expression, we would have given him leave to exult: but he has only cavilled at the words "abstract" and "availability." With regard to the former, if he refer to Johnson, he will find his *own* error; and, as to the latter, without referring to any dictionary at all, its frequent use may certainly authorize it in the columns of a magazine which *do not* aspire to rival Gibbon. Viator says we shall hear from him again; we shall be glad so to do, and shall receive his *corrections* with thanks, even though we cannot applaud their *motive* or the *manner* in which they are conveyed.



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# REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the City Dispensary, from the 20th October, to the 20th November, 1807.

| | |
|---|---|
| Catarrhus | 16 |
| Phthisis Pulmonalis | 5 |
| Asthma | 3 |
| Cynanche | 4 |
| Rheumatismus | 6 |
| Febris | 4 |
| Paralysis | 4 |
| Dyspepsia | 8 |
| Hypochondriasis | 6 |
| Diarrhœa | 8 |
| Menorrhagia | 6 |
| Amenorrhœa | 5 |
| Leucorrhœa | 4 |
| Hydrops | 5 |
| Morbi Cutanei | 5 |
| Asthenia | 19 |
| Morbi Infantiles | 8 |

——— Thus winter falls,
A heavy gloom oppressive o'er the world,
Thro' Nature shedding influence malign,
And rouses up the seeds of dark disease.
THOMSON.

THE operation of heat is essential to the preservation of life in all organized bodies. With respect to the human race, the range of temperature favourable to health is probably between the 32d and 80th degrees of the scale of Fahrenheit, and, generally speaking, the middle point between these is the most favourable to health. But, in proportion as the temperature recedes, that is, if it sinks below 32 degrees, or rises above 80, it becomes injurious to health, and destructive to life. By several wise provisions in the economy of nature, however, and especially from habit, individuals are enabled to bear considerable variations of temperature without much injury.

As the temperature induced in the animal body by the production of heat, in the process of respiration, is, in the healthful state, from 98 to 100 degrees, and as the medium which we inhabit is always below that temperature, it is plain that we do not receive heat from the surrounding atmosphere, nor from any other substance, unless it is of a higher temperature than our bodies; and, as to preserve the healthful state, it is not necessary that the temperature of the medium in which the body is placed should be above 60 degrees, it is equally plain that the body requires no additional supply of heat from external substances. Hence it follows, that the beneficial or injurious effects derived from the temperature of the atmosphere arise from the surrounding substances abstracting in too great or too low a degree the matter of heat from the system.

Thus the operation of such external heat upon the body is only negative. But the visible effects which variations of temperature produce upon all organized substances, compel us to rank external heat among those agents which operate upon the body. These effects are obviously stimulating.—Numberless facts support this position. The diminished temperature at the close of autumn, and during winter, seems to extinguish life in almost all the vegetable kingdom. The cheering rays of the sun in the returning spring re-excite the action of the vegetable fibre—the sap rises,—and new parts are evolved. Something similar to this is observed in those animals who remain in a torpid state during winter, and who revive with the increased temperature of spring. And the experience of each individual of the human race sufficiently testifies the genial influence of heat in promoting action in the organization of the body. Besides, direct experiment points out that the action of heat is not only necessary to the beginning of the phenomena of life, but that the hatching process may even be accelerated by an increase of temperature within a certain degree. Thus the evolution of the tadpole, from the ovum of the frog, is hastened by an increase of temperature. In like manner, the evolution of the chick is accelerated by placing the eggs in a temperature somewhat higher than that communicated by the parent animal.

Such, however, is the structure of the animal organization, that to preserve the vigorous and healthful state, the matter of heat must be applied to it only in a certain proportion. There

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is, as we have already said, a range of temperature favourable to life, and the middle point of this range, i. e. from 55 to 60 degrees, seems most conducive to the vigour of the system. The extremes of climate in the habitable world are equally unfavourable to the perfection of the animal and to the healthful state. But, at a medium temperature, the surplus of that heat which is perpetually evolving in the respiratory process is duly carried off; and there seems to be at this point a happy proportion established between the action of heat and the animal fibre. In proportion, however, as the degree of temperature recedes from this point, we have reason to infer that it becomes injurious, because debility is induced by the extremes of heat and cold. Now, if this effect follows either extreme, every degree of deviation from the middle point, generally speaking, must be proportionally injurious. And injurious effects would certainly follow every deviation from this middle point, were it not for those wise provisions in the economy of nature already noticed, by which the body can accommodate itself to a very considerable range of temperature.

The effects of heat, however, are like those of all other necessary stimuli. When it operates in too great a proportion, debility succeeds; and when abstracted in too great a degree, a deranged or weakened state inevitably follows. Thus, in the latter case, "winter falls a heavy gloom oppressive, o'er the world—and rouses up the seeds of dark disease."

Let the knowledge of this fact operate as a seasonable warning. The atmosphere is cold and loaded with moisture.

"Deep-ting'd and damp, and congregated clouds,
And all the vapoury turbulence of heaven
Involve the face of things."

The whole community is in danger—but especially the valetudinary and the predisposed to disease—the votaries of fashion and the naked poor. The two last classes are actually starved from a deficiency of clothing. How merciful would the former gift the latter with some of the coverings which fashion forbids them to wear.

J. HERDMAN.

*Old Broad-Street,*
*Nov. 28d,* 1807.

# HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

### *London.*

LORD-MAYOR'S DAY.—Mr. Alderman Ainslie being the Lord Mayor Elect for the present year, and Mr. Charles Smith and Mr. Richard Phillips, chosen Sheriffs, on Monday Nov. 9, the day was celebrated according to annual custom.

The present Sheriffs are unremittingly employed in endeavouring to effect the following important objects:—

The entire cleansing of all the prisons under their control, and the adoption of other means to improve the condition of the prisoners, particularly that of affording them more advantageous employments.

The establishment of a Benevolent Fund for the relief of persons in distress, who fall under their official cognizance; and which is also to be applied to the discharge of persons imprisoned for small debts, as well as those who have been confined for trivial or first offences, by paying their fees, which would otherwise detain them. A temporary provision is also to be afforded from this fund to persons discharged from confinement, who have no means of immediate subsistence.

The regulation of Lock-up Houses, with a view to prevent extortion or improper conduct on the part of officers. In future a printed placard is to be affixed in each of these houses, containing quotations from the different Acts of Parliament which relate to their management and charges.

The correction of the Freeholders' List, for the purpose of obtaining able and independent Juries; a reform in the practice of striking special Juries; and the immediate discharge of persons relative to whom the



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Grand Jury have thrown out the bills of indictment.

Besides these, a variety of subordinate objects are in agitation, calculated to promote the ends of justice, without any improper interference in its progress.

*Married.*] At St. George's church, by the Rev. Dr. Ridley, brother-in-law of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Monson, to Lady Sarah Savile, only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Mexborough.—At Lambeth church, Thomas Cory Hawkes, esq. of Oakhampton, Devon, to Miss Eliza Sophia Hay, of Durham-place, Lambeth.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, J. Newton, esq. to Miss Skinner, daughter of the late alderman Skinner.

*Died.*] In Queen Anne-street, R. Hussey, esq. only brother of the late Earl Beaulieu, K.G. By the death of this gentleman, an estate in Ireland, of 14,000l. per annum, devolves on Lord Sydney Godolphin, a minor, brother to the Duke of Leeds. This valuable estate was contested in Chancery for many years by the late Mr. Hussey. The mansion-house in Dover-street, and the rich and valuable gold and silver services of plate Lord Sydney was suffered to possess without any legal investigation.—In the 80th year of his age, J. Brooke, esq. of Rathbone-place. This gentleman was well known to the chief wits of his time, and was particularly intimate with Johnson, Garrick, Churchill, Wilkes, Lloyd, Murphy, &c. &c. as well as with most of the *bon vivans* of his early days, though his own habits were always very temperate. He possessed considerable literary talents, which were chiefly exercised in numberless political pamphlets, prologues, epilogues, songs, &c. This gentleman conducted the North Briton, after it was relinquished by Wilkes, till the final termination of that once popular work.—At her house, Queen-square, Westminster, Mrs. Frances Reynolds, sister to the late Sir Joshua Reynolds.—Aged 65, Thomas Dicey, esq. of Clay-brook-hall, in Leicestershire, and of Bow Church-yard, London.—J. H. Bateman, esq. record-keeper of the High Court of Chancery.—At his house in Rutland-court, Charter-house-square, aged 79, the Rev. M. Raine, vicar of St. John's, Stanwick, and rector of Kirby Wiske, Yorkshire, and diocese of Chester.—John Eveligh, esq. of St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, in the 95th year of his age, father to Brigadier-general Eveligh, of the royal engineers.—At his house at Highbury, Mr. Abraham Newland. This respectable character was elected a Clerk in the Bank on the 25th February, 1747, and appointed chief cashier on the 8th Jan. 1778. He had entered his 78th year. For some time past his health was visibly on the decline, and finding that his strength would not permit him to execute the functions of his office with his usual celerity and correctness, he resigned his situation a few weeks ago, and was succeeded by Mr. Hase. Ever since the period of his resignation he became daily more exhausted, and was thoroughly prepared for his approaching dissolution. He would often say, that before Christmas he would finish his earthly career. His last moments were not attended with the least symptom of pain. Had Mr. Newland survived a little longer, he would have been in possession of the plate assigned him by the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England, as a mark of their esteem for the faithful discharge of his duty. Mr. Newland's relations are very distant, and to them, it is presumed, he has left all his property, to the amount of about 7000l. per annum.—*(A further account of this gentleman in our next.)*

## GAZETTE LETTERS.

A supplement to the London Gazette, published on Sunday, November 1, contains an extract of a dispatch from Lord Cathcart to Lord Castlereagh, relative to the evacuation of Copenhagen, dated Oct. 21. It commences with stating, that, as no sort of infraction of the capitulation had been made by the Danes, who, on the contrary, acted most honourably in the strict and literal fulfilment of their engagement; with a view to the fulfilment of the articles of the capitulation on our part, it was decided to commence the embarkation of the army on Tuesday the 19th instant.

On account of unfavourable weather, the embarkation of the troops

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was prevented till the 20th in the morning, when it is observed, no troops of the enemy appeared, and there was no concourse of inhabitants. People of all ranks in the city, in the villages, and on the public road, were extremely civil. Had any disturbance been intended, or had any been accidentally excited, the embarkation would have been equally secure from insult, the place selected being open and level, and out of the range of fire from the Crown Battery or citadel, but commanded by his Majesty's light ships of war.

The brow, or stage itself, from which the troops embarked, was judiciously and ingeniously contrived by Sir Home Popham, to answer equally the purposes of embarkation and defence.

A small vessel, a praam, and a floating battery, were fastened successively to each other on the beach; the two first being planked over, and the last beyond them having several guns of large calibre prepared for action in an oblique direction, and manned by seamen.

The flat boats drew up on the two sides of the praam, and the gun-boats, which also received troops, were placed beyond the floating battery, so that, as soon as the brigade of artillery was embarked, the troops marched to their boats, and the whole put off to their respective ships; after which the floating battery and praam were destroyed.

Admiral Gambier's letter in the same Gazette, repeats the circumstances attending the evacuation and embarkation, and gives the following recapitulation:

In the space of six weeks, 16 sail of the line, nine frigates, 14 sloops of war and smaller vessels, besides gun-boats, have been fitted for sea, and all the large ships laden with masts, spars, timber, and other stores, from the arsenal, from whence also 92 cargoes have been shipped on board transports, and other vessels chartered for the purpose, the sum of whose burthen exceeds twenty thousand tons. A considerable number of masts and spars have been put on board the Leyden and Inflexible, which were well adapted for this purpose, and some valuable stores on board his Majesty's ships; nor can I forbear to remark, that such was the emulation among the several ships of the fleet to which the Danish ships were respectively attached for equipment, that within nine days, 14 sail of the line were brought out of the harbour, although several of them underwent, in our hands, considerable repairs. Of the three ships on the stocks, two have been taken to pieces, and the useful part of their timbers brought away; and the third, being in a considerable state of forwardness, was sawed in various parts, and suffered to fall over.

The Admiral then pays some warm compliments to the officers and seamen in general, with a particular specification of the services of Admiral Keats and Sir Home Popham.

The Gazette of Saturday Nov. 7, contains his Majesty's order in council, for general reprisals against the ships, goods, and subjects of the king of Denmark, and grants letters of marque and reprisals. It previously states the cause for this order; viz. that "the king of Denmark has issued a declaration of war against his Majesty, his subjects, and people; and that his Majesty's anxious and repeated endeavours to obtain the revocation of such declaration had proved ineffectual."

Another order of his Majesty in council follows, stating, that

"Whereas France has taken forcible possession of certain territories and ports in Italy, and in the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas, and has subverted their ancient governments, which, under her influence, are aiding in the execution of her hostile designs against the property, commerce, and navigation of his Majesty's subjects; and whereas divers acts, injurious to the just rights of his Majesty, and to the interests of his kingdom, have in consequence been committed,"—

Therefore, his Majesty in council has been pleased to order similar reprisals against the ships, goods, and inhabitants, of the territories and ports of Tuscany, the kingdom of Naples, the port and territory of Ragusa, and those of the Islands lately composing the Republic of the Seven Islands, and all other ports and places in the Mediterranean and Adriatic

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Seas, which are occupied by the arms of France or her allies.

The Gazette of the 11th, and the Supplement to that of the 14th, contain the new regulations of trade and commerce with neutrals. The preamble to the latter runs as follows:

Whereas certain orders, establishing an unprecedented system of warfare against this kingdom, and aimed especially at the destruction of its commerce and resources, were, some time since, issued by the government of France, by which "the British Islands were declared to be in a state of blockade," thereby subjecting to capture and condemnation, all vessels, with their cargoes, which should continue to trade with his Majesty's dominions.

The order then declares, that all the ports and places of countries at war with his Majesty, and of countries which, though not at war, have excluded the British flag—and all the ports and places in the colonies of enemies, are to be subjected to the same restrictions in trade and navigation, as if they were actually blockaded in the most rigorous manner—and all trade in articles, the produce and manufacture of such countries and colonies, is to be deemed unlawful.

EXCEPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS.

1. Vessels and cargoes belonging to countries not restricted as above, may proceed from their own ports, either in Europe or America, to the enemy's colonies, or from those colonies to their own ports.

2. Vessels and cargoes of the above description, may also proceed from the free ports in our own colonies, under the usual circumstances, direct to the colonies of enemies, and from such colonies to such free ports.

3. Vessels and cargoes belonging to countries not at war with us, and clearing out under regulations to be prescribed, may proceed from any port or place in this kingdom—or from Gibraltar and Malta—or from any port belonging to our allies, to the place specified in their clearances.

4. Vessels and cargoes belonging to countries not at war with us may come from the ports restricted, as in the general order, direct to any of our European ports.

[These exceptions are not to protect enemies' property, or such as may be liable to capture and confiscation, from having entered into or departed from places *actually* blockaded.]

The commanders of ships of war and privateers are instructed to warn such vessels as have commenced their voyages prior to notice of this order, to discontinue such of them as are contrary to its provisions, and to proceed to some of our ports. And every vessel that shall neglect such warning, or that sails contrary to the order after a reasonable time allowed for notice, is liable to capture.

The order then recites, that French commercial agents, residing at neutral ports, have been in the habit of giving certificates called "Certificates of Origin," declaring the cargoes not to be the produce or manufacture of Great Britain; and concludes by ordaining, that all vessels with such documents, or any papers referring to them, shall be lawful prize.

In the second order it is declared:—

1. That any vessels belonging to countries at amity or in alliance with us, may import into this country from enemies' ports, such goods, wares, and merchandize, the produce and manufacture of countries at war with us, as are specified in the schedule of an Act of the 43d of his present Majesty, entitled "An Act to repeal the duties Customs," &c. &c. subject to the same regulations as have been in use with respect to such goods imported, according to the navigation laws when in force.

2. Such of these goods, &c. &c. as are authorized to be warehoused under an Act of the 43d of the King—and also all the articles that have been prohibited by law from being imported into this country, are to be reported for exportation to any country at amity with us.

3. Vessels that come to this country, Gibraltar, or Malta, in consequence of the warning or information mentioned in the first order, shall be permitted to report their cargoes for exportation, and may proceed to their original destination (unless unlawful, before the order), or to any port at amity with us, having received certificates from the collectors or comptrollers of customs, that they came as

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above, and were permitted to sail under the appointed regulations; or, if these vessels should choose rather to import their cargoes, they are to be permitted to do so on the same terms, as if they had sailed after notice of the order, and in conformity to it.

4. All vessels arriving in the United Kingdom, Malta, or Gibraltar, pursuant to the order, shall be allowed to clear out to any port whatever specified in the clearance in respect to any articles, except sugar, coffee, wine, brandy, snuff, and tobacco. With respect to these articles only, they may clear out to such ports, and under such regulations, as his Majesty by any licence to be granted, may direct.

The third order recites that the sale of ships, by a belligerent to a neutral is, by France, considered illegal, and that a great part of the shipping of France and her allies has been protected by transfers, or pretended transfers.

It therefore ordains, that the sale, or pretended sale, of any vessel, now belonging to, or that may hereafter belong to an enemy, shall not change her character, or be considered as transferring the property; but that she shall be liable to capture, after a reasonable time allowed for notice of this order.

The following was published as an explanation of the above regulations:—

The Committee of Merchants, trading to America, met on Saturday the 21st. to receive the Report of the Special Committee, appointed to confer with the Board of Trade, on the subject of the late Orders of Council.—The following is the Report received on that occasion, which was ordered to be published, for the information of American traders in general:

"That American vessels cannot sail in any instance direct from the ports of the United States to any port of the enemy in Europe. American vessels may proceed from the ports of the United States to the ports of the colonies belonging to the enemy, and direct back to the ports of the United States. The Order does not prohibit them from going direct from the ports of this kingdom to the colonial ports in the West India islands belonging to the enemy; and it is not intended to prevent them proceeding from this kingdom, with colonial produce, to the enemy's ports, whenever Parliament shall have decided on the duties to be imposed on such exportation.—American vessels may continue to trade from the ports of this kingdom to the ports of the enemy, and from the ports of the enemy to this kingdom, and from the ports of his Majesty's Allies to the enemy's ports, but not from the enemy's ports to the ports of his Majesty's Allies direct, nor from America to the ports of his Majesty's Allies with colonial produce. There is reason to believe that an Order of Council will issue, regulating the periods at which notice shall be considered to have been received of the Orders in Council of the 11th inst. in the United States of America; by which regulation, vessels that shall have cleared or shall clear out from any port in America, before the 20th of January next, shall be considered to have cleared out before notice of the order; and vessels, which shall clear out between the 20th of January and the 10th of February, will be liable to be detained, subject to the question, whether they had began to be laden before notice had arrived at the port from whence they sailed. From the 10th of February, all American vessels will be considered as having begun to lade after notice, and will thereby be subject to the provisions of the aforesaid orders.

"Certificates of Origin will not be required to be delivered up which may be on board vessels which shall have sailed previous to the notice of this Order, at the port from whence they sailed.

"There is also reason to believe that no duty is intended to be laid on the re-exportation of any articles which are the produce of the soil of neutral nations, with the exception of cotton; and that the trade between this country and the ports of the enemy's colonies by Neutrals, will be regulated by licence, and confined to the export of British manufactures, until the meeting of Parliament; and that the trade between this country by Neutrals, with the colonies of the enemy in the West Indies and South America, will be placed on the same footing.

"JOHN GRAY, Sec."

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## FOREIGN EVENTS.

### *Denmark.*

RENDSBURG, Nov. 6.—The following is a Copy of the Patent relative to the punishment of persons in Sleswick and Holstein, carrying on any Trade or Commerce with the enemies of the Country:—

"We, Christian VII. by God's grace, King of Denmark, Norway, &c. make known hereby, that as all trade and commerce between our enemies and the subjects of this country, has already been declared criminal, during the present war, by our Decree of the 9th of September last, we have thought proper to enact the following penalties against persons who may be found offending:—

"I. Any connection or correspondence with the subjects of Great Britain, though carried on by the means of a third person or party, shall be punished with severe imprisonment: but if the said correspondence shall have been carried on immediately between our subjects and the enemies of the country, the former shall be punished with death.

"II. Further, the goods, the objects of the said commerce, shall be confiscated, if found, but if not forthcoming, the criminals shall pay the value of them.

"III. Any person giving information of any such trade or commerce, shall, upon conviction of the parties accused, receive a reward from our Royal Treasury of from 50 to 100 rix dollars, for each offence, but which shall also be repaid by the party or parties convicted.

"IV. Over and above the reward specified in Section III. the informer shall be entitled to half the value of the property confiscated.

"All persons whom this may concern are hereby called upon to take notice.

"Given officially under our hand and seal, in our town and fortress of Rendsburg, Oct. 30, 1807.

(L. S.) "CHRISTIAN, Rex.
"MOSTENG,
"RANKAU."

### *Portugal.*

The following was signed by the Prince Regent, on the 20th of October, and ordered to be published as under:—

PROCLAMATION.

"It having been my greatest desire to preserve within my dominions the most perfect Neutrality during the present War, upon account of the acknowledged good effects that result from it to the Subjects of this Crown; but it being impossible to preserve it any longer, and reflecting at the same time how beneficial a General Peace will be to humanity, I have judged it proper to accede to the cause of the Continent, by uniting myself to his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and to his Catholic Majesty, in order to contribute, as far as may be in my power, to the acceleration of a Maritime Peace; wherefore I am pleased to order, that the ports of this Kingdom shall be immediately shut against the entry of all Ships of War and Merchant Vessels belonging to Great Britain.

"Given at the Palace of Mafra, the 20th of October, 1807, by order of the Prince Regent, our Sovereign.—That all Persons may have due notice, it is directed that this Edict be publicly affixed.

"J. F. LUDOVICE."

"Lisbon, Oct. 22, 1807.

### *Spain.*

IMPORTANT DECREE,—issued from the Palace of San Lorenzo on the 30th ult. and addressed to the Governor of the Council ad Interim:

"C. R.

"God, who watches over his creatures, does not permit the consummation of atrocious deeds, when the intended victims are innocent.—Thus his omnipotence has saved me from the most unheard-of catastrophe.—My people, my subjects, all know my Christianity and settled habits. They all love me, and I receive from all of them proofs of their veneration—such as the conduct of the parent calls for from his children.—I lived persuaded of this felicity, and devoted to the repose of my family, when an unknown hand discovered the most atrocious and unheard-of conspiracy, which was carried on in my own palace, against my person.—My life, which has so often been in danger, was too long in the eyes *of my successor*, who, infatuated by prejudice, and alienated from every principle of Christianity that my paternal care and love had taught

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him, had entered into a project to dethrone me. Informed of this, I thought proper to inquire personally into the truth of the fact, and surprising *him* in my room, I found in his possession the cypher of his correspondence, and of the instructions he had received from the vile conspirators.

"In consequence of this discovery, I immediately convoked the Governor and Council, in order that they might make the necessary inquiries; and the result has been the detection of several malefactors, whose imprisonment I have ordered; as also the arrest of my Son at his residence. This is an additional aggravation of the affliction I labour under; but, however painful to my feelings, it must be submitted to, as it is of the utmost importance to the suppression of such a conspiracy. At the same time that I direct the publication of this affair to my subjects, I cannot avoid expressing to them the regret by which I am agitated; but that regret will be alleviated by the demonstrations of their loyalty.

"You will take the proper measures to have this Decree circulated in due form. CHARLES R."

"By command of his Majesty, I transmit this Decree to your Excellency, in order that it may be duly promulgated.

"Signed by the Ministers, and addressed to all Viceroys, &c.

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## BULLETINS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

[*Continued from page* 367.]

The *Eighty-seventh* Bulletin is dated Koningsberg, July 12. It states, that "The Emperor of France and Russia, after twenty days residence at Tilsit, where the Imperial palaces were in the same street, and at no great distance, took leave of each other with the greatest cordiality, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th. The Journal, which contains an account of what passed between them, will be very interesting to both nations.

It also mentions, that "the number of Russians killed in the battle of Friedland amounts to 17,500, the prisoners to 40,000; 13,000 of whom have already passed through Koningsberg, 7000 remain sick in the hospitals, and the rest have been conducted to Thorn and Warsaw.—Orders have been issued to send them home to Russia without delay; 7000 have already returned again to Koningsberg. Those in France are to be formed into provisional regiments. The Emperor has ordered them to be cloathed and armed.

"The ratifications of the Treaty of Peace between France and Russia were exchanged at Tilsit on the 9th. The ratification of the Treaty of Peace between France and Prussia will be exchanged here this day."

It concludes with the following observations, after which follows the Treaty of Tilsit, consisting of thirty articles:

"After such events as these, one cannot but smile when the great English expedition is mentioned, and at the new frenzy which animates the King of Sweden. Besides, we may remark that the army of observation, between the Elbe and the Oder, is 70,000 strong, exclusive of the Grand Army, without including the Spanish divisions, which are now upon the Oder also. It was, therefore, necessary for England to have brought her whole force together, her soldiers, her volunteers, fencibles, &c. in order to have made a diversion of any interest. But when we take into our account, that England, under the present circumstances, has sent 6000 men to Egypt only to be slaughtered by the Arabs, and 7000 men to the Spanish West Indies, we can alone feel sentiments of pity for the extravagant avarice with which that cabinet is tormented.

"The peace of Tilsit puts an end to the operations of the army: notwithstanding this, all the Prussian coasts and ports will be shut against the English; and it is probable that the Continental blockade will not prove a mere sound.

"The Porte is included in the Treaty. The revolution which lately occurred at Constantinople, was an Anti-christian revolution, which has nothing in common with the policy of Europe."



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# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

## BERKSHIRE.

AT a late meeting of the Proprietors of the intended Literary Institution at Reading, at the Town-Hall, it was unanimously resolved, that a proper situation for a Library and Reading-room should be procured, and other necessary arrangements made for its establishment, as soon as possible; and a committee for that purpose was appointed. A considerable addition has recently been made to the subscription, which now amounts to upwards of one hundred shares, at 30l. each.

*Died.*] At the Castle, Salt-hill, the Hon Wm. Bligh, second son of the Earl of Darnley. He had been removed from Eton to the above inn, for the greater convenience of attendance, and the accommodation of the Earl and Countess of Darnley, who remained with him until all hopes of recovery were over.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Died.*] At Ely, Mr. George Apsey, youngest son of Wm. Apsey, esq. of that place. At the age of 14 years he weighed upwards of 15 stone; and at the time of his death, being in his 20th year, he weighed upwards of 22 stone. This young man, though of an extraordinary size, and of a gross habit, enjoyed exceeding good health until within a few hours of his death, which was occasioned by a mortification, proceeding from a rupture which was occasioned by a large piece of wood falling against him, a few weeks since, and which he took no notice of till a mortification ensued, and surgical assistance could be of no avail. Had his life been prolonged a few years, it is likely he would have equalled, if not exceeded, the great Mr. Lambert in size.

## CUMBERLAND.

The citadel of Carlisle will soon lose its original appearance, and assume an aspect very different from its former state. In its ancient form, it consisted of two immense bastions, or round towers, connected by a rampart of considerable extent, pierced by embrasures and battlements. It could boast of little beauty or embellishments, and was altogether a grotesque piece of military architecture. A modern tourist says, "it was built by Henry VIII. and had the form of all his castles on the Hampshire and Kentish coasts." It will survive every vestige which marked its exterior as a fortification, and the walls and gates being to be removed, Carlisle will then retain little of the state which marked it a frontier town, and the castle will be the only building remaining to indicate the struggles which it formerly maintained against the rude assaults of the inhabitants of the sister kingdom.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale, K.B. has presented the Rev. Mr. Hudleston, with an elegant set of communion plate, for the use of St. Nicholas's chapel, in Whitehaven. The flagon, chalice, and paten, are each of them ornamented with I.H.S. handsomely engraven within a radiated circle. The inside of the chalice (which is of the most beautiful shape) is richly gilt and burnished; and upon the flagon (which is nearly 19 inches in height, and of a most dignified and venerable appearance) is an embossed representation of the "Taking down from the Cross," capitally executed. In short, all the embellishments, if we may be allowed to use the word on such a subject, are of the most appropriate kind; and the whole speaks the taste, as well as the munificence of the noble donor.

## DEVONSHIRE.

The Apiarian Society at Exeter, at their late sitting, have resolved, that a premium of the first rate shall next year again be given to the person who shall take from his apiary the greatest quantity of honey and wax without destroying the bees, leaving the colony equally heavy as on the first of May;—and that a like premium shall be divided between two or three cottagers, who shall, in like manner, take the value of the rent of their cottages. That a premium of the third rate shall be given to the resident gardener or servant of any nobleman or gentleman, who shall take the greatest quantity from his master's apiary; and a premium of the fourth rate shall be given

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to the operator, who shall take the greatest quantity from those of his employer's; and that a reward of three pounds shall be given to the first person who shall convict any robber of an apiary in the year 1808.

HAMPSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Ringwood, Mr. T. Swetland, late partner with S. Tunks, esq. in the Ringwood and Hampshire bank.—At his house at Butt's Ash, on the borders of the New Forest, in the 94th year of his age, Thomas Moody, esq. one of the oldest lieutenants in the navy, superannuated with the rank of commander. He served as lieutenant in the ship with the late admiral Sir Charles Knowles, in all his actions in the West Indies, in the war which ended in 1748; and again in the succeeding war, until the admiral struck his flag in 1757; after which time he did not again go to sea.—At Gosport, after a short illness, aged 25, Captain Charingbould, of the West Kent militia.—Lieut. James Woodford, of his Majesty's gun-brig Cruizer, who was killed at Copenhagen in an engagement with the Danish block-ships, praams, &c. on the 23d of August. This truly brave and humane man was a native of Lymington. His first outset in life was on board the brig Peggy, in which he served an apprenticeship, to prevent being impressed. He there, like the immortal Cook, learned the duty and business of a sailor, so essentially necessary for every one who aspires to command. After serving his time, he continued some years as mate of several ships, and visited three quarters of the globe. He then got appointed master of his Majesty's sloop Daphne, and from thence master of the Andromeda, which ship was nearly lost in a dreadful gale, near Milford Haven, and saved by cutting all her masts away. He was then appointed to the Undaunted, and when that ship was in a nearly similar situation, the masts being torn by the board, Woodford desired to be slung in a rope, went over the ship's side, and cut away the wreck, at the risk of having his limbs torn off; this disaster happened in company with Admiral Christian, who was bound to the West Indies. The Undaunted came into Plymouth, and Woodford was ordered to take the Atlas to Portsmouth. He continued master of that ship some years, till she was ordered to Chatham, where she was cut down. He then was appointed to the Phœnix, which, after a very severe contest, took La Didon French frigate, of superior force. Capt. Baker, who commanded that ship, was sensible of his good conduct, and bore testimony in a certificate to the Admiralty. At that period, Lord Barham, to his everlasting honour be it said, rescinded an order, which prevented masters, let their claims be ever so great, from getting lieutenancies. Woodford, who was ever on the alert, aware of this, sent a memorial to the Admiralty, and also wrote to Lord Barham, forwarding certificates from Admiral Dodd, and the Captains he sailed with, who all gave him a character that did him credit. He was ordered to come to London; underwent an examination, passed, and had a lieutenant's commission sent him, with orders to join the Captain, of 74 guns. It is well known that this ship was nearly lost near the Land's End; and Lieut. Woodford, whose presence of mind was equal to his intrepidity, ventured to give his advice to his commander, which was well received, and, we believe, followed. A man who has been often in perils, is the most likely to extricate himself and others. On the Captain being paid off, he was appointed to the Cruizer. It is to be lamented that this meritorious officer did not first engage in his Majesty's service as midshipman, instead of master; for his active zeal was such, there can be little doubt that he would have procured a command, which might have given greater scope to his energy. No man was ever more attached to his king, or would have toiled more for his country. We cannot omit stating one more fact of this brave fellow, which conferred on him the highest honour, namely, the silver medal given by the Humane Society, and their thanks. This was occasioned by a friend inserting in the Salisbury paper, that on Mr. Woodford being told a midshipman had fallen overboard, he took off his coat, and though his boots were on, leaped out of the quarter-gallery of the Atlas, of 98 guns, and saved the sinking



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youth. The Romans decreed a civic crown to him that saved the life of a citizen.——At Southampton, David Barclay, esq. late major of the late West Lowland regiment of fencibles. He was captain and paymaster of the late 76th or Macdonald's regiment of Highlanders, and was made prisoner at the surrender of York town in Virginia, in October 1781. He was one of the thirteen British captains who remained prisoners with the men, and who, in May 1782, had (in violation of the capitulation) lots cast for one of them to suffer death, in retaliation for an American captain (who was executed by some of the loyal refugees), when the lot fell upon captain Sir Charles Asgill of the guards, and involved him in the unfortunate situation he so long laboured under with so much honour and credit to himself. Captain Barclay had sometime before this period, the permission of Gen. Washington to go on parole to New York on the business of his regiment, and for the general benefit of the prisoners; but feeling himself bound in honour to take his chance with the rest of his brother captains, refused to avail himself of his previously obtained leave (though strongly urged so to do by them, and particularly by the American brigadier-general Hazew, who had then the charge of the prisoners), but remained, and stood the risk of the lot accordingly.

KENT.

Government is said to have entered into an agreement with Mr. Wadman, of Northfleet, for the purchase of his estate there, with the view of establishing a new dock-yard and depôt for the royal navy. This spot is well calculated for the excavation of docks, and has commanding grounds for the erection of batteries for their protection; while the depth of water there will obviate all the inconveniencies experienced from the want of it at Deptford and Woolwich.

*Married.*] At Maidstone, Mr. Robert Brisleden, the well-known court-keeper, aged 75, to the widow Burvill, aged 77, both of that place.

*Died.*] At his house, in the Cathedral precinct, Canterbury, the Rev. Joseph Price, B.D. vicar of Littlebourn.—At Cranbrook, aged 78, H. Troughton, esq. formerly of Fenchurch-street, London, but for upwards of fifty years an inhabitant of that town.—At Cranbrook, the Rev. Richard Podmore, nearly 30 years vicar of that parish.—At his seat at Wooton-court, aged 58, the Rev. Edward Tymewell Brydges, rector of Otterden and Wooton. Death was a release to him from a complication of bodily sufferings, which he bore with great patience and resignation. His fate in life was singular, and the severe litigation for the birthright of his ancestors, in which he was engaged for many years, preyed upon his mind, and materially injured the natural susceptibility of his frame. The Chandos claim, like the Douglas cause, must ever form a striking feature in the annals of litigation. He has left no children, but is succeeded by his brother, S. E. Brydges, esq. F.A.S. of Denton.—At Feversham, John Smith, esq. many years one of his Majesty's justices of the peace.—At Canterbury, aged 90, Mr. John Goodwin, formerly a quarter-master in the 3d dragoon guards. His habits were so singularly parsimonious, that he had secluded himself from the world nearly 14 years past, having never passed his threshold, nor suffered his window shutters to be opened during the whole time. He has left 50l. to the Kent and Canterbury hospitals.

LANCASHIRE.

Some most excellent manure has lately been discovered within the townships of Overton, Middleton, Heyton, and Heysham. Digging about three feet below the surface of the earth, and after taking off the soil and a stratum of blue clay, about two feet and a half in thickness, the farmers find a sand, which being spread upon the surface of the ground, mixes with and loosens the soil, too stiff for agricultural purposes before; it also converts it into the best arable land in the neighbourhood, being capable of bearing five or six successive crops without manure.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, John French, esq. of Lansdown, Queen's county, Ireland, youngest brother to Lord Ashtown, to Jean, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Corrie.

*Died.*] At his seat at Huntroid,

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aged 38, Le Gendre Pierce Starkie, esq. late Colonel of the fourth regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia, and High Sheriff for the County. Mr. Starkie's death was owing to the bursting of a blood vessel.—At Lancaster, John Addison, esq. a collateral descendant of the famous Right Hon. Joseph Addison.—At Childwall, near Liverpool, at the advanced age of 80, Arthur Onslow, esq. collector of the customs at the port of Liverpool.—At Blackburn, Mrs. Alice Longworth, aged 100. She retained the use of her faculties till her last illness, and never wore spectacles. Her youngest daughter is above 60.—At Ulverston, the lady of the Hon. Brigadier General Lumley, and daughter of Thomas Sunderland, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

By the resolutions of a public meeting at Spalding, it seems that a ferry-boat is about to be established at Fosdike Inn, by which travellers in this county will be enabled to avoid the uncertain, and sometimes dangerous passage, which has hitherto been used across the Wash.

Lately, as a man was ploughing on the estate of George Tennyson, esq. at Tealby, on the Wolds of Lincolnshire, he struck upon an earthen pot or urn, of coarse manufacture, containing upwards of 6000 silver pieces, all of which, on examination, proved to be pennies of King Henry II. This is the greatest quantity of coin ever found together in this kingdom. The pennies of that early period are nearly equal in intrinsic worth to 8d. of our money. They are of various mints, many bearing the names of towns where it has been hitherto unknown that money was ever struck. A selection of them has been deposited in the British Museum, others have gone to enrich private collections, particularly that of Sir Joseph Banks, who undertook their arrangement, and the rest continue in Mr. Tennyson's possession.

Some persons engaged in digging on Deeping Common, near Stamford, have discovered a perfect human skeleton, about sixteen inches below the surface, and near it an earthen pot, containing 782 Roman coins They are all about the size of farthings: a few are the coins of Augustus, Tiberius, and the first Claudius.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

An act of parliament has been obtained for the erection of a new church in Nottingham. A meeting was held by the friends of this undertaking in that town, for the purpose of appointing a committee to apply for donations and subscriptions. On this occasion upwards of 4000l. was immediately subscribed towards carrying the design into execution.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Several rich veins of lead have lately been discovered under the castle at Tynemouth. Five are apparent in the face of the rock near the fort; and some beautiful specimens of the ore, which had been broken off, have been gathered, and are now in the library of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle.

The corporation of the Trinity-house of that town, have contracted with Lord Collingwood for another piece of ground in the angle of the Lowlights quay, for another Light-house. The former will be 70, the other 84 feet high, and when finished, according to act of parliament, will afford a safer direction for vessels to enter the river Tyne.

*Died.*] At Shieldfield, aged 69, Robert Page, Esq. Comptroller of the Customs at Newcastle 41 years. He was an elegant scholar, and has bequeathed a valuable collection of books to the literary and philosophical society of Newcastle, of which he was a member from the first institution. Among his bequests are some superior editions of the Bible in the Italian, Dutch, Spanish, and German languages.—At his seat at Fallowden, near Alnwick, in the 79th year of his age, the Hon. Charles Earl Grey, K.B. Colonel of the Third Regiment of Dragoons, and Governor of the Island of Guernsey. His Lordship served at the battle of Minden, and was the only surviving officer who served under General Wolfe at Quebec, to whom he was Aid-du-Camp. In 1782 he was made a Knight of the Bath, on his appointment as Commander in Chief in America; but in consequence of peace being concluded, he did not proceed thither. He served

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also at the relief of Ostend and Nieuport in 1793, and went, soon after, to the West Indies, as Commander in Chief, with the Earl of St. Vincent, which was followed by the reduction of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe. In 1802, he was created Baron Grey; and on the 1st of April, 1806, his Lordship was created Earl Grey. He has left issue four sons; viz. Charles, Viscount Howick; Henry, Lieutenant-General, and Commander in Chief at the Cape of Good Hope; George, Commissioner of the Navy at Portsmouth; and Edward, a Clergyman, near Reading. Also, two daughters, viz. Lady Elizabeth Whitbread, and Lady Hannah Bettesworth. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by Viscount Howick, now Earl Grey.

OXFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At his seat, at Waterstock, in his 83d year, Sir William Henry Ashhurst, late one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of King's Bench. He particularly distinguished himself in the memorable æra of the French revolution, by eloquently evincing the fallacy of the principles which produced that event, compared with the solidity and impartiality of the English laws.—At Hook-Norton, in his 64th year, the Rev. W. Harris, who had been for twenty years a preacher of the Baptist persuasion.

SURREY.

At the last Surrey Sessions, in the course of investigating the county accounts, a question arose, "How far, under the act of the 43d of his present Majesty, the treasurer of the county was bound to reimburse parish officers for the advances they had made, under that act, to the wives and families of militia-men?" It was held, that unless the account was claimed and certified within the period of six months, they were not entitled to recover, or the treasurer liable to pay. The parishes will therefore lose about one thousand pounds, from the officers not being aware of this provision. There were nineteen magistrates, including three barristers, on the bench, to sanction this decision. Mr. Evance, the barrister, sat as Recorder.

SUSSEX.

*Died.*] At Grafham, near Petworth, George Hanway Sargent, second son of John Sargent, esq. of Lavington, in Sussex, and captain of his Majesty's 9th regiment of foot, of a wound he had received from a highwayman, whom he had overtaken in pursuit, and whose life, when in his power, he had humanely spared. His death, thus occasioned by his own generous forbearance, was instantaneous; to the unavailing anguish of his family, and the unfeigned regret of those who knew him.—The Rev. J. Williamson, rector of Thakenham, in this county, and formerly vicar of St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street, near 40 years.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Lately was held, in the Exhibition yard of the Bath and West of England Society, for the encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, the first public mart of that society, for the sale of improved British Clothing Wool. A very considerable quantity of such wool was sent from various parts of the West of England, some of which was sold at fair prices; but on account of the stagnation of trade, occasioned by the peculiar juncture of public affairs, a part was left unsold under the care of the secretary.

*Died.*] At his father's house, at Chard, aged 23 years, Mr. Charles Edwards, L.L.B. After ten months of misery, upon "the bed of languishing," (occasioned, in the first instance, by a fall, the inveterate effects of which baffled the best efforts of the healing art to overcome them,) his wearied spirit was happily permitted to escape from its frail tenement of clay.—At Bath, T. O. Vassall, esq. third son of the late J. V. esq. of Bath, and brother of the late gallant Colonel Vassall.—At Bristol, the Rev. John Gent, vicar of Stoke Nayland, Suffolk.—At his lodgings in Bath, aged 63 years, the Rev. Edmund Goodenough, vicar of Swindon, formerly a student of Christ Church, Oxford, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the counties of Wilts and Oxford.—Thos. Davis, esq. of Horningsham, the old and very eminent steward of the late and present Marquises of Bath. The Bath and West of England Society have lost

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n him a most valuable member. And he Marquis of Bath, his truly noble naster, to shew his respect, having iven direction that all his tenants and ervants should attend the funeral; it was at the same time announced, that himself, and his two brothers, would ncrease the number of the mourners, being anxious to shew the last tribute of regard to the memory of the man whom they vouchsafed to call *their friend*, by personally attending the funeral procession. Never were the obsequies of the dead performed with more solemnity, or with more real sorrow. These three noble lords accompanied the family of the deceased as mourners; the attendance of private friends was, by particular desire, not numerous; but, in justice, in gratitude to the tenants, it must be stated that, of fifty-six most respectable persons invited, only three were absent, and those from absolute necessity. Thus in death, as through life, has public reverence been paid to private worth. The unsullied character of a benevolent and just man has been borne to the grave with honours most grateful to the feelings of all his connexions; and the faithful services of this worthy Steward to the owners of Longleat, have, in these last attentions, received the greatest respect that could be offered to his remains, from the noble family he so much loved and honoured.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The new Public Office and Prison at Birmingham, are completed. They form a handsome edifice, which is not excelled by any building, for a similar purpose, in the kingdom. Though their erection has cost a larger sum than was expected, yet the town has liberally supplied the building committee with funds fully adequate to finish the whole in a manner highly ornamental to the place. The first stone was laid on the 18th of September, 1805.

YORKSHIRE.

In consequence of some objections against the mode of religious education adopted by the Quakers at their public seminary, at Ackworth, they have published the following as the best answer to them:—"The bible is but sparingly used as a school-book, but every evening the children are collected together, when, either the bible, or some book inculcating the doctrines or practice enforced in the sacred writings, is read for their religious instruction. On the first day of the week the holy scriptures are exclusively read to them on such public occasions. There is likewise a library established for the use of the scholars, consisting of books combining amusement with general instructions and of books on religious subjects; on the first day of the week, books of the latter description only are permitted to be read by the children; they also, on the first day of the week, twice attend the meeting for divine worship, which may sometimes be silent, but it does not hence follow that they derive no benefit from such meetings, since they are made acquainted with their nature and design, which is not so much for outward instruction, though that is not excluded, as for inward communion with, and mental prayer, to God, for ability to perform his will."

*Died.*] Mr. Thomas Priestley, of Halifax, inspector of the woollen-manufacture. The death of this gentleman was occasioned by severe bruises received by being precipitated into a well nearly 60 feet deep, and which, by an act of unpardonable negligence, was left uncovered, and without any railing round it—a negligence the more reprehensible, as there were no lights exhibited to warn the unwary passenger of his danger.—At Doncaster, Dr. Miller, well known in the musical and literary circles as a man of genius and integrity, on the 12th instant, after an illness of two months. His various publications were extremely popular; his Psalms of David, for the Church of England, were patronised by his Majesty and the Clergy, and went forth with a list of subscribers only inferior to Pope's Homer. Other works, composed expressly for the Dissenters, promise to become the standard of singing in their respective societies. The poetry of Watts and Westley has received fresh charms, from a style at once simple and expressive, and admirably adapted to the capability of public congregations. He was 75 years of age, and was upwards of fifty years organist at Doncaster.

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WALES.

It gives us pleasure to find that whilst some of our great men are promoting the miseries of mankind, by boxing and other brutal exercises and diversions, our neighbours of the Principality are worthily employed in the great work of benevolence.—A meeting has been held at Denbigh, for the purpose of erecting a dispensary in that town, for the laudable purpose of alleviating the afflictions of the poor and indigent in that neighbourhood. Dr. Cumming, and the other medical gentlemen there, with a liberality becoming great and generous minds, have offered their assistance gratis, and we have no doubt, from the respectability of the gentlemen who patronise the plan, and the spirit with which it is likely to be supported, that it will be a lasting monument of fame to its founders, and a comfort and honour to the country.

*Died.*] The Rev. Mr. Gilbert, of Kentchurch, in Herefordshire. He was out a cock-shooting with some friends, near the Goitree, Monmouthshire: on proceeding down the side of a wood with one of them, and being a little advanced before him, by some accident his friend's gun went off, and lodg'd nearly the whole charge in the side of the back part of Mr. Gilbert's head, tearing away his ear. The unfortunate Gentleman instantly fell! and the feelings of his friend may be imagined, but cannot be described, on beholding the dreadful spectacle his lacerated head presented. He was conveyed to a farm-house, where he lingered a few days and expired.—At Pembroke, Mr. John Clark, land and tithe agent, and fellow of the Antiquarian Society at Edinburgh. He possessed strong natural abilities, with great depth of knowledge; and his ideas were distinguished by an originality which strikingly animated his conversation. In early life he indulged a taste for composition; and, about twenty-five years ago, published a small volume, intitled "The Works of the Caledonian Bards," being a translation from the Gaelic, in prose and verse. This effusion possessed all the energy and dignity of the admired originals, and exalted in no small degree the credit of the author. Mr. Clark was appointed by the Board of Agriculture, on its first institution, to survey the district, comprehending Herefordshire, Radnorshire, and Breconshire. and under its auspices he published the Reports for those counties; a labour in which he displayed both zeal and ingenuity, by collecting together a body of useful information. He has since published "An Inquiry into the Nature and Value of Leasehold Property;" containing a variety of calculations eminently useful both to land-holders and agents, and rendered familiar to every capacity. That division of the Principality, wherein he has been actively employed for upwards of twenty years, is much indebted to him for many steps in the progress to its present state of improvement; he planned and superintended the formation of some excellent roads, through parts which were before almost inaccessible to travellers; and by his exertions the value of church, as well as landed property, has there been increased in a high degree.

SCOTLAND.

The Museum of the late Dr. Wm. Hunter, has been sent from London, and deposited in the building prepared for its reception, in the University of Glasgow. This museum is universally known as one of the most august monuments of the love of science, now existing in the world. In the number, usefulness, and neatness of the anatomical preparations, it stands unrivalled. The collection of medals acquired at an immense expence, exceeds that of every other cabinet in Europe, that made by the late Kings of France alone excepted. The latter which, before the establishment of Dr. Hunter's, was without a rival, can hardly claim a superiority, but in many respects it is confessedly inferior. Dr. Hunter, who was not more distinguished by his profession than by his knowledge of these treasures, employed himself in conjunction with the learned Dr. Combe, in publishing a part of them in three divisions; one containing the Greek cities, another the Persian, Phœnician, Samaritan, Punic, &c. and the third the Greek kings. The library comprehends most of the early-printed books of the fifteenth century, the rare editions of the classics, the expensive works of

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natural history and antiquities, and particularly all the curious and valuable books in medicine. In addition to the printed books there is a considerable collection of manuscripts in all the languages which are cultivated by men of erudition. The collection of natural history is enriched with specimens of the most beautiful subjects in every class. The class of shells is simple and elegant, and the same character is applicable to that of insects. There is also a numerous catalogue of miscellaneous curiosities not reducible to any particular arrangement.

*Died.*] At his house, in Old Aberdeen, in the 92d year of his age, Mr. Hugh Stewart, brewer, sincerely lamented by a numerous and respectable circle. The circumstances of his death are of a very melancholy nature. About four o'clock in the morning he went into the brewhouse to superintend the mashing, and, it is supposed, in reaching for something near the boiler, which was full of water, and boiling strong at the time, awful to relate, fell into it headlong! Before assistance came to him he had recovered himself, and was standing upright—although instantly taken out, and medical aid procured, yet he survived only about three hours, in the most excruciating tortures, which prevented him giving any account how the dreadful accident happened.—At Dumfries, Mr. J. Shanks, shoe-maker, aged 68 years; in his younger days reckoned the handsomest man in the south of Scotland. He was the first person who walked as King in the festival of King Crispin, in Dumfries.—At Berwick, Captain John Macdonell, many years Commandant of the Invalid Corps of that Garrison, aged 85 years, 60 of which were dedicated to the service of his country, and his honourable and numerous scars bore ample testimony to the fidelity of his service. He commenced his military career as an Acting Aid-de-Camp to the late Lord Loudon, at the memorable siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, in 1747, and bore a share in most of the celebrated actions in the American campaign; particularly in the affair of the Green Hill, where he received one of his wounds, and highly distinguished himself in the command of the advanced guard of the army. He was the officer who rescued the French Commander-in-chief, Montcalm, at Quebec, when sinking under his wounds, by the interposition of his own body between him and the bayonets of an infuriated soldiery, roused to madness, by the loss of their beloved General. The plans and papers which he had the fortune to secure in the French General's port-folio, were essentially important to the reduction of the invaluable province of Canada. He afterwards commanded for several years the troops in the island of Newfoundland. Is is but a small tribute to his memory to state, that no officer of his rank was ever more honoured with the friendship of all classes of society, more esteemed for the urbanity of his manners, or more universally beloved and regretted. In the person of himself, and *five sons*, he served his country *one hundred and thirty-six years!*

At Lanark, aged 88, James Wilson, better known by the name of Kinehen, who, for upwards of 60 years, had officiated as a guide to strangers who visited the falls of the Clyde. For many years before his death he regularly drank, at least, a pint and a half of whisky, or other ardent spirit, every day.

## IRELAND.

A number of Cornish miners have been recently engaged for working a new mine on the Earl of Derby's estate, in the Ross Island Mine, near the Lake of Killarney, near Tipperary. Several of the richest cargoes of copper ore seen in Swansea, have been sold there this summer, from that mine; and the superior quality of the ore promises high. The Ross Island and Enniscorthy Mines have for three years past found employment for 1000 persons.

The state in which Ireland is, as to the Established Church, will appear from the following facts:

| | |
|---|---|
| There are in Ireland—*Parishes* | 2,436 |
| These parishes have been moulded into *benefices* - - - - | 1,120 |
| Thereby giving upon an average the tithes of more than two parishes to one parson | |
| In the 2,436 parishes, there are *churches* only - - - | 1,001 |
| In the 2,436 parishes, there are *parsonage-houses* only - - | 355 |



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*Died.*] At Dublin, in the 73d year of his age, James Bradfield, esq. of Stoke Ferry, in Norfolk. Mr. B. although not born to affluence, was of that active and industrious disposition, that by great exertions in business, in this country as well as Ireland (where he was the faithful steward upwards of 25 years to the late earl of Mountrath and many other noblemen), he acquired a very fine landed estate and considerable fortune with great credit and distinguished reputation. As a mark of affection for his native place, he has by will endowed a school at Stoke Ferry, for the education of 25 poor children.——At the Episcopal castle of Raphoe, county of Donegal, James Hawkins, D.D. Lord Bishop of Raphoe. His Lordship was born in 1724; promoted to the see of Dromore in 1775; and consecrated bishop of Raphoe in 1780. From his first entrance into life, holding residence to be a principal duty, he constantly remained wherever his promotion placed him. Though he had nearly attained his 84th year, his intellects remained unimpaired to his last moments; and he died, as he had lived, in peace.—— At the Broadstone, Mr. Crobally, aged 128. Until the six weeks previous to his decease, he had not experienced two days illness in the course of his uncommonly protracted life.——At Limerick, in his 79th year, Sylvester O'Hallaran, esq. an eminent surgeon and man-midwife, as well as a celebrated historian, member of the Royal Irish Academy, and of most of the literary societies in the United Kingdom. He studied physic and surgery in Paris and London; and made so rapid a progress, that he published his first work before he had attained the age of 21. In 1752 appeared his treatise of the Glaucome or Cataract, in an 8vo. volume. He afterwards wrote a treatise on Gangrene and Sphacelus, likewise in one volume 8vo; an Introduction to the Study of the History and Antiquities of Ireland, in a 4to. volume; and a general History of Ireland, in two 4to. volumes, published in 1778. A second edition of the latter, with considerable improvements, appeared in 1803. He was profoundly versed in the Irish language and ancient laws, and was ever remarkable for his loyalty and attachment to the House of Brunswick.——In Dublin, Sir Boyle Roche, bart. He spent the early part of his life in the army: as an officer, he distinguished himself in America, and particularly at the assault of the Moro fort, at the Havannah. Upon retiring from the army, he obtained a seat in parliament, where he was a most useful minister's man, was always in his place, and could at any moment change the temper of the House by a speech fraught with good humour, and delivered with so much drollery, that the most angry debate has often concluded with peals of laughter.——At Killester-house, Sir William Gleadowe Newcomen, bart. principal of the oldest banking-house in Ireland. He married Charlotte, daughter and sole heiress of the late Charles Newcomen, esq. of Carriglass, in the county of Longford (since created in her own right Viscountess Newcomen). He was many years representative in parliament for the county of Longford. He is succeeded as principal in the bank, and in honours and estates, by his only son the Hon. Sir Thomas Newcomen, bart. Sir W. Gleadowe Newcomen was father of the lady of Sir C. Turner, bart. His favourite study was horticulture, and his greatest pride to produce the best fruit in Ireland. He has also left four daughters.——The celebrated and facetious farmer, Thomas Hagerty, of Moy, county of Clare. He had completed his 107th year, never knew what sickness was until a week previous to his dissolution, and retained all his faculties in great vigour to the latest period.

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DEATHS ABROAD.

At Malta, Colonel Salisbury, of the 1st guards.—At Verdun, in France, after a few days illness, Captain Philip Deane, late commander of his Majesty's Post-Office packet the King George. The captain had been a prisoner in France about four years; and his was one of the four packets detained at Helveotsluys, in Holland, at the beginning of the war; the other captains Flyn and Santer, having made their escape to this country. His funeral was attended by six lieutenants. —At Paris, M. Dureau de la Malle.

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He leaves a third vacancy in the French academy. We are indebted to him for the best translation we have of the works of Tacitus. He has also translated Sallust and Livy, but these have not been published.

At Amsterdam, in the 50th year of his age, the Rev. Joshua Jeans, D.D. minister of the English episcopal church in that city, rector of Sheviock, in the county of Cornwall, and chaplain to the Duke of York. The superior endowments and rare acquirements of this gentleman were the least estimable features of a character every way amiable and respectable.

At Boston, in America, the husband of Mrs. Bland, and brother of Mrs. Jordan. He had lived for some time as a waiter to a Coffee-house in that city, and was extremely reduced in his circumstances.

At Amsterdam, on the 23d September last, William May, esq. born at Chatham, in 1725; was, until the revolution of 1795, a principal Officer in the Dutch navy, and First Commissioner of the Admiralty, Member of several learned societies, and father of Wm. May, esq. merchant, Jeffries-square.

At Rosetta, in Egypt, in April last, Captain Andrew Rick, of the 35th regiment, son of Sir Vesian Pick, and nephew of the Rev. John Pick, of John's Town, Kilkenny, Ireland. He was a young man of piety and virtue, a most excellent officer, an invaluable friend.. He died with his whole company except three, whilst nobly leading them to the charge against a large Turkish army, principally cavalry.

## NEW SHERIFFS.

The following is a list of Gentlemen nominated for Sheriffs for the year ensuing, at the Exchequer, by the Lords of the Council, the Judges, &c. &c.

*Bedfordshire*—Richard Orlebar, of Puddington, esq Joseph Howell, of Market-street, esq. and Robert Garstin, of Harrold, esq.

*Berkshire*—James Croft, of Greenham, Esq. William Conreve, of Aldermastow Park, Esq. and Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalf, of Fern Hill, Bart.

*Bucks*—Richard Dayrell, of Lillingtone Dayrell, Esq. Sir William Clayton, of Harleyford, Bart. and Thomas Stanhope Baddcock, of Buckingham, Esq.

*Cambridge and Huntingdonshire*—Sir Henry P. Ermeth, Bart. John Dunn Gardind, of Chatteris, Esq. and Robert Hutchinson Lewis, of March, esq.

*Cheshire*—Charles Trelawney Brereton, of Shotwick Park, Esq. Robert Barnford, of Upton, Esq. and Wilbraham Egerton, of Tatton Park, Esq.

*Cumberland*—Thomas Irvin, of Justice Town, Esq. Miles Ponsonby, of Hail Hall, Esq. and Sir Henry Fletcher, of Clea Hall, Bart.

*Derbyshire*—Samuel Fox, of Thurston Grange, Esq. Thomas Barker, of Ashford in the Water, Esq. and Charles Upton, of Derby, Esq.

*Devonshire*—Sir Henry Carew, of Haccomb, Bart. Sir John Kennaway, of Estcourt House, Bart. and Richard Rosedew, of Beckwood, Esq.

*Dorsetshire*—Henry Digby, of Forston, Esq. James John Farquharson, of Langton Esq. and Richard Charles Daniel, of Up way, Esq.

*Essex*—John Coggen, of Wanstead, Esq. John Rutherford Abdy, of Albys, Esq. and John Rigg, of Walthamstow, Esq.

*Gloucestershire*—Sir Thos. Crawley-Boevy, of Flaxley Abbey, Anthony Wiltshire, of Newport, Esq. and Edward Bayntun Sandys, of Miserdine Park, Esq.

*Herefordshire*—Samuel Peploe, of Garunstone, Esq. Sir Hungerford Hoskins, of Harewood, Bart. and Stephen Oakley Aitlay, of the Lays, Esq.

*Hertfordshire*—James Smith, of Ashlyns Hall, Esq and Edmund Darley, of Ashton House, Esq.

*Kent*—Charles Milnes, of Preston Park, Esq. George Best, of Chichester Park, Esq. and Andrew Hawes Bradley, of Gorecourt, Esq.

*Leicestershire*—John Finch Simpson, of Lounde Abbey, Esq. Sir Wm. Manners, of Buckminster, Bart. and Thos. Henry Lambe, of Foston, Esq.

*Lincolnshire*—The Hon Wm. Beauclerc, commonly called Lord Wm. Beauclerc, of Radbourn, Sir Robert Herwe, of Shepton, Bart. and Edmund Turnor, of Panton, Esq

*Monmouthshire*—Edward Berry, of Court St. Lawrence, Esq. William Morgan, of Mambilad, Esq. and John Kemys Gardner Kemys, of Pertholey, Esq.

*Norfolk*—John Thurston Mott, of Barningham, Esq. Charles Lucas, of Filby, Esq. and James Coldham, of Amner, Esq.



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*Northampton*—George Fleet Evans, of Laxton, Esq. Robert Andrew, of Halston, Esq. and William Sawbridge, of East Farndham, Esq.

*Northumberland*—John Trevallion, of Wallington, Esq. Cuthbert Ellison, of Broomhouse, Esq. and John Reed, of Chiphase Castle, Esq.

*Nottinghamshire*—John Manners Sutton, of Kelham, Esq. Thomas Walker, of Bury Hill, Esq. and John Topott, of Lambcourt, Esq.

*Oxfordshire*—John Reade, of Ipsden, Esq. the Hon. Thomas Parker, of Eusham Hall, and Thomas Hall, of Harpsden, Esq.

*Rutlandshire*—Thomas Bryan, of Stoke, Esq. Abel Walford Bellders, of Bulmerthorpe, Esq. and William Gilson, of Wing, Esq.

*Shropshire*—William Sparling, of Petten, Esq. William Lloyd, of Aston, Esq and Ralph Browne Wyld Browne, of Coughsey, Esq.

*Somersetshire*—Charles Kenneys Tyrnte, of Haleswell, Esq. John Hurle, of Brislington, Esq. and John Nutton, of Milverton, Esq.

*Staffordshire*—William Carsy, of Cannock, Esq. Sir George Pigot, of Pattishall, Bart. and Hugo Charles Meynell, of Hoare Cross, Esq.

*Southampton*—George Hanbury Mitchell, of Titchfield Lodge, Esq. George Nesbitt Thompson, of Penton Musey, Esq. and Henry Drummond, of the Grange, Esq.

*Suffolk*—John Vernon, of Nacton, Esq. John Dresser, of Blyford, Esq. and Joshua Grigby, of Drinkstone, Esq.

*Surrey*—John Mangles, of Woodbridge, Esq. Daniel Henry Rucker, of West Hill, Wandsworth, Esq. and Edward Pilkie, of Southwark.

*Sussex*—Thomas Toule, of Landport, Esq. William Standford, of Reston, Esq. and Nathaniel Kemp, of Ovingdean, Esq.

*Warwickshire*—John Fullerton, of Barton-on the Heath, Esq. Abraham Bracebridge, of Atherstone, Esq and Francis Canning, of Foxcote, Esq.

*Wiltshire*—Sir Charles Warre Mallet, of Wilbury House, Bart. Abraham Ludlow, of Heywood, Esq. and John Holton, of Grittleton, Esq.

*Worcestershire*—Sir John Pakington, of Westwood, Bart. Slade Nash, of Manley, Esq. and Henry Bromley, of Abberley, Esq.

*Yorkshire*—Sir George Wombwell, of Wombwell, Bart. Richard Bethell, of Carfoss, Esq. and William Joseph Denison, of Ayton, Esq.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

OCT. 24, 1807, to NOV. 23, 1807, inclusive.

[*Extracted from the London Gazette*]—*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*

ARMITAGE J. Leeds, cloth merchant, (Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton-garden). Abbott R. Thomas-street, Horsleydown, spirit-merchant, (Sheffield, Great Prescot-street). Appleby J. Chatham, linen-draper, (Berry and Co. Bucklersbury).

Bee son H.G. Gray's-Inn-square, money-scrivener, (Lloyd, Princes-street, Hanover-square). Bradshaw W. Sheffield, Yorkshire, grocer, (Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton-garden). Beck W. Bishopsgate-street, dealer and chapman, (Willis J. and R. Warnford-court). Brunn S. Charing-cross, sword-cutler, (Luard, New-square, Lincoln's-Inn). Bridger J. jun. Mortlake, Surrey, tallow-chandler, (Jenkins and Co. New-Inn). Bullock E. Birmingham, milliner, (Bousfield, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street). Bowen T. Rhodiad, Pembrokeshire, shopkeeper, (James, Gray's-Inn-square). Bruton J. L. Princes-street, Rotherhithe, mariner, (Oakley, New London-street).

Carruthers J. Bristol, grocer, (Chapman, St. Mildred's-court). Croston W. Liverpool, ship-chandler, (Battye, Chancery-lane). Carr E. Whitstable, carpenter, (Nethersole and Co. Essex-street). Cowperthwaite W. Old Fish-street, grocer, (Meymott, Charlotte-street, Blackfriar's-road). Crossley J. King-street, merchant, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry). Cuthbert A. Brook T. and Cuthbert G. R. Gutter-lane, merchants, (Scott, St. Mildred's-court). Coleman H. Mere, Wiltshire, butcher, (Seymour, Mere). Clegg E. Stafford, shopkeeper, (Price and Co. Lincoln's-Inn). Cunnington G. Webber-street, St. George's-fields, baker, (Cruckshank, Great St. Helens).

Dowell T. jun. Rodney-court, Holywell-mount, hawker and pedlar; (Field, Friday-street). Dolby R. Colchester, bricklayer, (Milne and Co. Old Jewry). Deacon J. E. Manchester, linen-draper, (Ellis, Cursitor-street). Esen C. B. Von, Gray's-Inn Coffee-house, Holborn, merchant, (Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street). Ellis T. Queen street, Ratcliff, broker, (Birkitt, Bond-court, Walbrook). Edleston D. Liverpool, flour-dealer, (Greaves, Liverpool). Enfield J. jun. Langham, merchant, (Batchellor and Co. Serjeant's-Inn). Etherington T. Laurence

Pountney-lane, broker, (Parnther, London-street). Eaglestone W. Hayes, Middlesex, tailor, (Popkin, Dean-street, Soho). Ellis C. Jermyn-street, Westminster, tallow-chandler, (Courteen, College-hill).

Farrington J. Biekerton, cheese-factor, (Huxley, Temple.) Frodsham H. E. Liverpool, baker, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row). Fenner J. Lawrence-lane, linen-draper, (Adams, Old Jewry). Forshaw J. Preston, linen-draper, (Blakelock, Temple). Forster J. Sunderland, linen-draper, (Bell and Co Bow-lane). Francis F. Chiswick, smith, (Freame, Great Queen street). Foss C. Catherine-court, Tower-hill, merchant, (Rivington, Fenchurch-buildings). Fortnum W. Bell-alley, Lombard-street, stationer, (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Co. Copthall-court).

Guest J. M. Birmingham, merchant, (Devon and Co. Gray's-Inn square). Gray T. Colchester, baker, (Cutting, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn). Gibson T. Mirfield, Yorkshire, carpenter, (Crosley, Holborn-court, Gray's-Inn). Griffiths W. Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, shopkeeper, (James, Gray's-Inn-square).

Headen S. Threadneedle-street, insurance-broker, (Pasmore, Warnford court). Holroyde E. Manchester, manufacturer, (Chesshyre and Co Manchester). Hetrell J. Exeter, corn-merchant, (Williams and Co. Lincoln's-Inn). Hare M Exeter, cabinet-maker, (Sykes and Co. New-Inn). Heath W. Chippenham, clothier, (Bennet, Dean's court, St. Paul's). Hawkins J. jun. Mill-pond-street, Bermondsey, boat-builder, (Saward, Princes-street, Rotherhithe). Hassal G Birmingham, perfumer, (Alexander, Bedford-row). Helton R. Woburn, maltster, (Edmunds, Exchequer Office of Pleas). Halse R. Sowton, miller, (Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane). Horner J. Durham, tanner, (Maynard, Durham).

Inwood D. Lower Thames street, (Bovill, New Bridge-street) Jones J. Eustone, victualler, (Allin, Charlbury). Ireland W. sen. Ashbourton, cordwainer, (Hall and Co. Bristol). Isaacs A. George-street, money-scrivener, (Poole, Dowgate hill). Johnson J and Statham J. Twicket's Mills, Northamptonshire; and Johnson T. Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, millers, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry). Jones J. Limehouse, baker, (Richings, Ely-place). Jonson J. Congleton, Cheshire, money-scrivener, (Willis J. and R. Warnford court) Jackson G Swithin's-lane, merchant, (Hurle, Cloak lane).

Kay J. and Co. Pearson, machine-makers, (Milne and Co. Old Jewry Kent E. White Lion-street, Goodman's-fields, ironmonger, (Flashman, Ely-place). Kirkman E. Portsmouth, linen-draper, (Berry and Co. Bucklersbury). Kemp J. and Hort B. Mark-lane, wine and brandy-merchants, (Gregson and Co. Angel court, Throgmorton-street). Keer D. Framlingham, Suffolk, surgeon and apothecary, (Bromley and Co Gray's-Inn). Kennerley, Hulm's-chapel, Cheshire, mercer, (Kent, Clifford's-Inn).

Levy J. New Lisle-street, oilman, (Keys, Somerset street). Lucas W. Cheapside, Warehouseman, (Kibblewhite and Co. Gray's-Inn-place). Livermore T. sen. Chelmsford, grocer, (Beaurain and Co. Union street). Lawton H Buslingthorpe, Yorkshire, clothier, (Battye, Chancery-lane). Levin B. B. Great Alie-street, merchant, (Hurle, Cloak-lane). Littler W. Waltham Abbey, calico-printer, (Adams, Old Jewry)

Marr A Gravel-lane, baker, (Sherwood, Canterbury-square). Martin J. Willier's-street, victualler, (Windus and Co. Southampton Buildings). Magee J. and M'Nulty D Oxford-street, linen-drapers, (Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street). Martin H. Birmingham, button-maker, (Constable, Symond's Inn) Mast W. C. Kingston upon-Hull, corn-factor, (Ellis, Cursitor-street) Martin W. M Gosport, bookseller, (Gregory, Clement's-Inn). Myers J. Whittle, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, (Milne and Co. Old Jewry). Mackenzie J. Old-Bailey, bookseller, (Godmond, New Bridge-street). Meredith R Oxford-street, linen-draper, (Hurle, Cloak-lane).

Norden B Exeter-street, grocer, (Isaacs, Mitre-court)

Owen J. Earith, Huntingdonshire, victualler, (Alexander, Bedford-row).

Parry C. Liverpool, currier, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row). Parkin T. Witham, Yorkshire, woodmonger, (Ellis, Cursitor-street). Potter W. Kenton, Devonshire, tailor, (Williams and Co. Bedford-row). Parrock J. Castle-street, Holborn, jeweller, (Poole, Dowgate hill). Pears S. Bread-street, warehouseman; and Watson J. Watson J. jun. and Watson J. all of Preston, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers, (Crowder and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry). Pope H Ratcliff-Cross, victualler, (Holmes and Co. Mark-lane) Powell J. Wapping, coffin and box-maker, (Wegener and Co Red Lion-street, Wapping). Partridge R. Clement's-Inn, merchant, (Loggin and Co. Basing-hall-street). Pearson J. Altham, Lancashire, and Spence T. Blackburn, corn-dealers, (Blakelock, Elm-court).

Reeve, J. Holborn, umbrella-maker, (Swann, Fore-street). Reay J. J. Liverpool, merchant, (Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court) Redfern W. Nottingham, hosier, (Baxters and Co. Furnival's-Inn). Ryley E. Wisbech, linen-draper, (Wortham, Castle-street). Rayson H. Liverpool, drug-

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gist, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row). Rattray W. King-street, Deptford, cheesemonger, (Howard, Jewry-street). Richardson T. Mount-pleasant, Stepney, dealer and chapman, (West, Charterhouse-street). Rudd J. High Holborn, cheesemonger, (Noy, Mincing-lane). Rumsey T. sen. Crosby-row, Bermondsey, broom-maker, (Farrar and Co. Bread-street-hill). Riley J. Sheffield, grocer, (Wilson, Greville-street).

Smith H. Albemarle-street, wine-merchant, (Hogarth, Staple-Inn). Sankey D. Thannington, Kent, brick-maker, (Dyne, Serjeant's-Inn). Swaine R. Halifax, Swaine J. Skircoat, Swaine E. London, Swaine H. Swaine H. J. Halifax, and Ramsbotham H. Bradford, merchants, (Blunt and Co. Old Pay Office, Broad-street). Sharp R. Stratford, builder, (Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon-square). Sprague G. Topsham, rope-maker, (Reeks, Wellclose-square). Stanley J. Newtown, tallow-chandler, (Bigg, Hatton-garden). Spittle J. Darlaston, victualler, (Turner, Bloomsbury-sq ). Simpson W. Strand, tailor, (West, Clement's-Inn). Shirreff A. Fenchurch-str. merchant, (Unwin, Shadwell). Swann W. Stockport, brazier, (Edge, Inner Temple). Scales W. King-ton-upon-Hull, merchant, (Exley and Co. Furnival's-Inn).

Taylor J. Newgate-market, salesman, (Pearce and Co. Paternoster-row). Todd W. Cross-lane, Saint Mary-hill, coal-factor, (Wilde, jun. Castle-street). Tolson P. and R. Leeds, merchants, (Lambert, Hatton-garden). Thompson R. Brancepeth-Parks, Durham, dealer, (Blackiston, Symond's-Inn). Taylor A Newent, shopkeeper, (Whitcombe and Co. Gloucester).

Underhill J. Birmingham, merchant, (Devon and Co. Grays-Inn-square).

Winter W. L. Albion-place, stationer, (Flashman, Ely-place). Woodman R. Vere-street, oil and colourman, (Mills, Vine-street). White W. Southampton-row, baker, (Gregory, Clement's-Inn). Wigglesworth J. Township of North Bierley, Yorkshire, cotton-manufacturer, (Edge, King's-Bench Walk). Watson J. Watson J. jun. Watson J. and Ainsworth D. Preston, cotton-spinners, (Milne and Co. Old Jewry). Watmargh R. and Clapham R. W. Liverpool, soap-boilers, (Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court). Webster J. Manchester, painter, (Shephard and Co. Bedford-row). Watson J. jun. and Catterall P. Preston, cotton-spinners, (Milne and Co. Old Jewry). Wood R. and Liddall T. Barnsley, linen-manufacturers, (Bartlett, Bartholomew-close) Wagstaff J. Wagstaff J. and Wagstaff R. Glossop, Derbyshire, cotton-spinners, (Duckworth and Co. Manchester). Woodman J. Topsham, maltster, (Williams and Co. Lincoln's-Inn). White J. Craven buildings, City-road, merchant, (Loxley, Cheapside). Waybran J. and Gerrard J. Swan street, cornfactors, (Druce, Billiter-square).

DIVIDENDS.

Allen R. High Wycombe, Dec. 1. Andrews C. Burnham, Essex, Dec. 1. Aberdem A. Lisle-street, Leicester-fields, Dec. 5. Arton R. York, Dec. 10. Anstie S. Devizes, Dec. 12. Armstrong J High-street, Southwark, Dec. 19. Adams A. Chester-place, Lambeth, Dec. 19. Anderson A. and Robertson D. Coleman-street, Jan 30.

Berrow R. Pall-mall, Nov. 14. Burton E. Daventry, Northamptonshire, Nov. 24. Burgess J. Coventry-street, Haymarket, Nov. 24. Brothers G. Birmingham, Nov. 27. Bliggs J. Yarmouth, Dec. 1. Buckhurst S. Brook-green, Hammersmith, Dec. 2. Bower E. New Mills, Derbyshire, Dec. 3. Bishop W. Swineshead, Lincolnshire, Dec. 5. Blease J. Manchester, Dec. 9. Blaylock G. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Dec. 12.

Christin F. H. Clarke J. C. and Bowen C. College-hill, Nov. 14 and 28. Cook H. and Herbert J. Birchin-lane, Nov. 17. Calton G. Sheffield, Nov. 19. Carfrae J. and Hislop R. Liverpool, Nov. 25. Carter T. Kingston-upon-Hull, Nov. 27. Cowperthwaite W. and Waring J. Manchester, Nov. 27. Cartwright C. Compton-street, Westminster, Nov. 30. Crightson A. Drypoolin Holderness, Yorkshire, Dec. 4. Chamberlain R. Wisbech, Dec. 4. Cramer J. Spa-Gardens, Bermondsey, Dec. 8. Campbell J. Shakespeare Tavern, Covent Garden, Dec. 12. Craig J. Lime-street, Dec. 12. Clark J. and Hall H. Market Harborough, Dec. 15. Collard H. R. Scotland-yard, Dec. 19. Cooke H. Birchin-lane, Dec. 22. Cramp R. Great Mary-le-bone-street, Dec. 22.

Ditchfield J. Newgate-street, Nov. 24. Dixon J. W. Crescent, Minories, Nov. 27. Davis P. Manchester, Nov 30. Dudds J. Crown-street, Newington butts, Dec. 1. Dowland W. Devizes, Dec. 4. Dartnell W. George-yard, Lombard-street, Dec. 7. Dennington N. jun. Loddon, Norfolk, Dec. 9. Dodd J. Pall-mall, Dec. 19. Dobson J. Ratcliffe-Highway, Dec. 19.

M'Evoy M. Piccadilly, Nov. 24 Elsom R. Church-row, Newington, Dec. 5. Edwards J. and Manvell G. Caie-Coch, Flintshire, Dec 12. Evans G. Westhoughton, Lancashire, Dec. 15.

Foster S. Elm, Isle of Ely, Nov. 18.

Gulley J. Frome Selwood, Nov. 23. Green W. Westhoughton, Dec. 1. Glover C. Albemarle-street, Dec. 1. Greenwood S. Newman-street, Oxford-street, Dec. 1. Garrod J. Orford, Suffolk, Dec. 5. Gardner H. St. John-street, Dec. 15.

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Hope W. Manchester, Nov. 18. Hamilton G. Calcutta, East Indies, Dec. 5. Holloway W. Dursley, and Greening T. Cam, Gloucestershire, Dec. 7. Hanson J. Salehurst, Sussex, Dec. 8. Huddleston J. Leicester, Dec. 18.

Islip T. Kirkby Stephen, Westmorland, Nov. 12 and Jan. 6. Jones H. Cow-lane, Snow-hill, Dec. 1. Johnson W. C. and Wiltshire J. Huntingdon, Dec. 1. Jones M. and Jones E. Wrexham, Dec. 3. Johnson J. Holborn-Hill, Dec. 5. Jameson R. Ironmonger-lane, Dec. 12. Johnstone A. and Nainby J. Finch-lane, Dec. 19. Johnson C. Great Stambridge, Essex, Dec 23.

Kelland W. Exeter, Nov. 17. King J. and W. E. St. Paul, Covent-garden, Dec. 5. King W. Stamford, Dec. 19. Kray F. Stanhope-street, Clare-market, Dec. 19.

Langshaw R. Chester, Dec. 1. Lewis J jun. Spilsby, Lincolnshire, Dec. 6. Lee P. South Shields, Dec. 5. Leach T. Grace's-alley, Wellclose-square, Dec. 5. Lindsay P. Greenwich, Dec. 12. Leith W. Rochester, Dec. 12. Lees W. Liverpool, Dec. 14.

Mitchell W. Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, Nov. 16. Meredith E. Blackmoor-street, Nov. 27. Marriott T. King-street, Dec. 2. Macnamara R Rodney-street, Pentonville, Dec. 2. Mullett T. St. Pancras, Dec. 5. Morley J. Stewardstone, Essex, Dec. 15. Maltby B. and G. Old Jewry, Dec. 15.

Norman J. F. Bristol, Nov 26. Nuttell J. Kingston-upon-Hull, Dec. 4.

Owen J. Holborn, Nov. 24. Osburn F. G. Pontefract, Dec. 14.

Parry J. and Pickman J. Deptford, Nov. 24. Pringle S. C. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov. 24. Priestley G. Leeds, Nov. 26. Pritchard J. S. Wigmore-street, Nov. 28. Phillips B. and Bacon W. Ewer-street, Southwark, Dec. 12. Powell W. Brecon, Dec. 12. Pascoe J. Plymouth-dock, Dec. 12. Page J. W. Wood-street, Dec. 15. Presgrave E. Spalding, Jan. 30.

Read A. Lower East-Smithfield, Nov. 30. Rawlinson R. Liverpool, Dec. 7. Redpath J. Deptford-bridge, Dec. 15. Rutt T. Dalston, Dec. 19. Richards R. Mill-lane, Tooley-street, Dec. 22.

Stevens J. Reading, Nov. 16. Suter J. East Retford, Nov. 28. Swan J. Wapping Wall, Nov. 28. Shaw T. Chelmsford, Dec. 1. Smith H. Birmingham, Dec. 1. Smith R. Williton, Somerset, Dec. 2. Sayles M. Hancock J. and Sayles W. Sheffield, Dec. 4. Stracy F. Windsor, Dec. 5. Shaw J. Newgate-street, Dec. 5. Shakeshaft J. jun. Widegate-street, Dec. 5. Smith B. York, Dec. 14. Simmons J. Simmons M. and Simmons W. Liverpool, Dec. 15. Slater T. Leicester, Dec. 19. Saxby H. Charlton, Dec. 19. Spearing J. Brighthelmstone, Dec. 19. Stocqueler J. C. Abchurch-lane, Dec. 19. Sibbald A. Wapping-street, Dec. 22. Senior J. Broad-court, Drury-lane, Dec. 29.

Thomas J. Manchester, Nov. 30. Ticken W. Marlow Bridge, Berkshire, Dec. 8. Tite T. Daventry, Dec. 15. Tuke J. B. Beverley, Dec. 18.

Vetch J. George-yard, Lombard-street, Nov. 14. Vaughan R. Fore-street, Dec. 1.

Walters T. Shadwell, Nov. 21. Walford J. Lion-square, Nov. 21. Wilkins T. jun. St. Alban's, Nov. 24. Walters J. Sturminster Newton, Dorsetshire, Nov. 27. Wilson W. Greenwich, Nov. 8. Whitehead J. Church-street, Surrey, Nov. 30. Wicks W. Oxford-street, Dec. 2. Waller J. M. and M. Hightown, Yorkshire, Dec. 14. Williams M. Milk-street, Dec. 15. Wood J. Hexham, Dec. 18. Whitelock E. Queen's-row, Pentonville, Dec 29. Wardell G. Mansell-street, Feb. 6.

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## PRICES OF CANAL, DOCK, FIRE-OFFICE, WATER WORKS, and BREWERY SHARES, &c. &c. *at the Office of Messrs.* L. WOLFE and Co. *No.* 1, *Shorter's-court, Throgmorton-street.*

London Dock Stock, 112*l.* per Cent.
East-India ditto, 123*l.* per Cent.
West-India ditto, 150*l.* per Cent.
Commercial Dock Shares, 20*l.* per Cent. Premium
Grand Junction Canal, 90*l.* per Share
Grand Surrey ditto, 45*l.* per ditto
Imperial Fire Insurance, 11*l.* per Cent. Prem.
Globe Fire and Life ditto, 112*l.* per Cent. Prem.
Albion ditto ditto, 3¼ per Cent. Prem.
Hope ditto ditto, 2*l.* per Share Prem.
Eagle ditto ditto, 10*s.* per ditto
Rock Life Assurance, 7*s.* per ditto
East London Water-works, 55*l.* per Share Prem.
West Middlesex ditto, 20*l.* ditto ditto
South London ditto, 155*l.* per share
Golden-lane Brewery, 94*l.* ditto
Weston-street or Southwark ditto, 22*l.* per share
London Institution, 90*l.* per share.
Commercial Road, 116*l.* per Cent.
Monmouthshire Canal, 90*l.* per share.

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# MONTHLY REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE.

*London, 20th November,* 1807.

THE ports of Portugal being now completely shut against us, several vessels have returned in ballast, which sailed hence about the 12th ult. under convoy of the Minstrel sloop of war, having found the ports *completely shut*: it is, however, fortunate for the British factory, that the Prince Regent gave them timely notice, whereby they have not only got safe home, but likewise brought home their entire property from that country. The last three fleets brought into our market and those of the out-ports, upwards of 16,000 pipes of Port Wine, about 3,500 pipes of Lisbon and Calcavella, with immense quantities of Brasil Cotton Wool, Indigo, Drugs, &c. &c. In the foul, unmade-up way that those wines were shipped, it will take full twelve months ere they can be offered for sale, and although the trade of Portugal may be considered at an end, still their wines, like the Sherrys of Spain, will find their way into our market without any additional advance in the prices.

Several ships from Holland have lately entered at our Custom-House, and brought over large quantities of merchandize usually imported by us from Hamburgh: this is a proof of the futility of Bonaparte's commercial speculations, like that of his lately telling us, "*that if we evacuated Zealand, the Baltic would be shut against us during the war,*" forgetting that there was such a communication with the Baltic as the Great Belt, the bearings and soundings of which, no doubt, Admiral Keats has already made himself master of, so as to inform our navigators of the best method of passing it; and it appears, that with all the *Emperor's* artifices he cannot persuade Alexander to go to war with us. The French congratulate themselves with our losing the trade with Buenos Ayres, and say that they will now have an opportunity of superseding that host of goods (in which they particularly enumerate *Irish Linens*) which the English would export thither; and they *boast* that the French manufactures will bear no small share of preference.

We are sorry to say that the Sugar market remains in the same dull state as before, as also does that of Coffee, Cotton, and all kinds of West India produce; however, a few large public sales have been made since our last report, amounting to 6756 hhds. Sugar, which sold from 52s. to 64s. per Cwt. about 1265 and 1423 bags of Coffee, from 70s. to 128s. per Cwt.

A small fleet of four East Indiamen are just arrived, namely, the Lord Eldon and Fortune from Bengal; and Lord Keith and Ocean from Bengal and Bencoolen; their cargoes are as follows:

COMPANY'S GOODS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saltpetre | bags 7,050 | cwt. 9,400 | Hemp | bales 96 | cwt. 254 |
| Sugar | do. 5,827 | do. 10,202 | Black pepper | | lbs. 1,450,811 |
| Coffee | do. 4 | do. 140 | White do. | | do. 149,878 |

PRIVILEGE GOODS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton | bales 1,190 | Cotton Thread | bales 6 |
| Piece goods | do. 4 | Gum Arabic | chests 177 |
| Vermillion | boxes 17 | Madeira | pipes 17 |
| Camphor | do. 26 | | ½ pipes 7 |
| Indigo | chests 1,462 | Sal Ammoniac | chests 23 |
| Raw Silk | bales 150 | Rice | bags 2 |
| Sugar | bags 973 | Benjamin | bags 71 |
| Hides | boxes 10 | | chests 69 |

Besides several parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, do hereby declare, that they will put up to sale the following, viz.

Privilege, 6016 bales, more or less, cotton wool.—Private trade, 786 bales cotton wool, on Friday 27th November. Prompt 19th March, 1808.

Company's, 37,000 cwt. more or less, sugar, on Tuesday 1st December, 1807, at twelve o'clock. Prompt 8th January, 1808.

Company's damaged coast piece-goods, on Wednesday 16th Dec. 1807. Prompt 19th March, 1808.

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*London, 20th November, 1807.*

## CURRENT PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

| | | l. | s. | d. | | l. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Pot-ash | cwt. | 2 | 10 | 0 | to | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| —— Pearl | | 2 | 14 | 0 | — | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Barilla | | 2 | 12 | 0 | — | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| Brandy, Coniac | gall. | 1 | 1 | 0 | — | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| —— Spanish | | 0 | 19 | 0 | — | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Camphire, refined | lb | 0 | 4 | 8 | — | 0 | 4 | 10 |
| —— unrefined | cwt. | 15 | 0 | 0 | — | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Cochineal, garbled | lb. | 0 | 18 | 0 | — | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| —— East India | | 0 | 2 | 6 | — | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| Coffee, fine | cwt. | 5 | 10 | 0 | — | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| —— ordinary | | 3 | 10 | 0 | — | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Cotton wool, Surinam | lb. | 0 | 1 | 9 | — | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| —— Jamaica | | 0 | 1 | 4½ | — | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| —— Smyrna | | 0 | 1 | 5 | — | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| —— East-India | | 0 | 1 | 3 | — | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Currants, Zant | cwt. | 4 | 0 | 0 | — | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| Deals, Dantz | piece | 1 | 16 | 0 | — | 1 | 19 | 0 |
| —— Petersburgh } —— Stockholm } | H. | 22 | | | | | | |
| Elephants' Teeth | | 30 | 0 | 0 | — | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Scrivell | | 18 | 0 | 0 | — | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Flax, Riga | ton | 69 | 0 | 0 | — | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Petersburgh | | 72 | 0 | 0 | — | 73 | 0 | 0 |
| Galls, Turkey | cwt. | 5 | 5 | 0 | — | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Geneva, Hollands | gal. | 1 | 1 | 0 | — | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| —— English | | 0 | 8 | 3 | — | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Gum Arabic, Turkey | cwt. | 6 | 0 | 0 | — | 11 | 15 | 0 |
| —— Sandrach | | 6 | 18 | 0 | — | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Tragacanth | | 19 | 0 | 0 | — | 20 | 10 | 0 |
| Gum Seneca | | 5 | 5 | 0 | — | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Hemp, Riga | ton | 64 | 0 | 0 | — | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Petersburgh | | 64 | 0 | 0 | — | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| Indigo, Caraca | lb. | 0 | 9 | 0 | — | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| —— East-India | | 0 | 3 | 6 | — | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Iron, British bars | ton | 15 | 0 | 0 | — | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Swedish | | 25 | 0 | 0 | — | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Norway | | 24 | 0 | 0 | — | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Archangel | | 25 | 0 | 0 | — | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead in pigs | fod. | 30 | 0 | 0 | — | | | |
| —— red | ton | 28 | 0 | 0 | — | 29 | 0 | 0 |
| —— white | | 48 | 0 | 0 | — | 49 | 0 | 0 |

| | | l. | s. | d. | | l. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Logwood Chips | ton | 11 | 10 | 0 | — | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Madder, Dutch crop | cwt. | 4 | 5 | 0 | — | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Mahogany | ft. | 0 | 1 | 2 | — | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Oak plank, Dantz. | last | 11 | 0 | 0 | — | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| —— American, none | | | | | | | | |
| Oil, Lucca 25-gal. jar | | 16 | 16 | 0 | — | 17 | 10 | 0 |
| —— spermaceti | ton | 85 | 0 | 0 | — | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| —— whale | | 23 | 0 | 0 | — | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Florence ½ chest | | 2 | 17 | 0 | — | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Pitch, Stockholm | cwt. | 0 | 13 | 0 | — | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| Quicksilver | lb. | 0 | 3 | 9 | — | 0 | 3 | 10 |
| Raisins, bloom | cwt. | 4 | 12 | 0 | — | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Rice, Carolina | | 1 | 8 | 0 | — | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| —— East-India, none | | | | | | | | |
| Rum, Jamaica | gal. | 0 | 3 | 1 | — | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| —— Leeward I. | | 0 | 2 | 6 | — | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Saltpetre, East-Ind. | cwt. | 2 | 11 | 0 | — | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Shellach | | 5 | 0 | 0 | — | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Silk, Thrown Italian | lb | 1 | 10 | 0 | — | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| Silk, Raw ditto | | 0 | 17 | 0 | — | 1 | 13 | 6 |
| —— China | | 1 | 8 | 0 | — | 1 | 10 | 6 |
| —— Beng. | novi | 0 | 14 | 0 | — | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| —— Organzine | | 1 | 9 | 0 | — | 1 | 17 | 0 |
| Tallow, English | cwt. | 3 | 8 | 6 | — | | | |
| —— Russia, white | | 3 | 2 | 0 | — | | | |
| —— yellow | | 3 | 6 | 0 | — | | | |
| Tar, Stockholm | bar | 1 | 10 | 0 | — | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| Tin in blocks | cwt. | 6 | 6 | 0 | — | | | |
| Tobacco, Maryl. | lb. | 0 | 0 | 5 | — | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| —— Virginia | | 0 | 0 | 4½ | — | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Wax, Guinea | cwt. | 7 | 0 | 0 | — | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Whale-fins | ton | 30 | 0 | 0 | — | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| Wine, Red port | pipe | 70 | 0 | 0 | — | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Lisbon | | 88 | 0 | 0 | — | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Madeira | | 70 | 0 | 0 | — | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Vidonia | | 70 | 0 | 0 | — | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Calcavella | | 84 | 0 | 0 | — | 95 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Sherry | butt | 80 | 0 | 0 | — | 98 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Mountain | | 70 | 0 | 0 | — | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Claret | hogs. | 50 | 0 | 0 | — | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| Yarn, Mohair | lb. | 0 | 4 | 0 | — | 0 | 8 | 1 |

N.B. H denotes *higher*, and L *lower*, since our last.

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

| | Nov. 6. | Nov. 10. | Nov. 13. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 35 9 | 35 9 | 35 9 |
| D.tto at sight | 35 1 | 35 1 | 35 1 |
| Rotterdam, c. f. | 11 5 | 11 5 | 11 5 |
| Hamburgh | 34 4 | 34 6 | 34 6 |
| Altona | 34 5 | 34 7 | 34 7 |
| Paris | 23 18 | 23 18 | 23 18 |
| Ditto 2 us. | 24 2 | 24 2 | 24 2 |
| Bourdeaux | 24 2 | 24 2 | 24 2 |
| Cadiz | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ |
| Madrid | 40 | 40 | 40 |

| | Nov. 6. | Nov. 10. | Nov. 13. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bilboa | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ |
| Leghorn | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| Naples | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| Genoa | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| Venice, *N.C.* | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| Lisbon | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| Oporto | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| Dublin | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| Cork | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |

Agio on the Bank of Holland 5½ per cent.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portugal Gold, Coin and Bars | per oz. | £4 | 0 0 |
| New Dollars | | 0 | 5 5 |
| Silver in Bars, standard | | 0 | 5 6 |



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## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE late stormy weather has done considerable damage to some of those farms situated near the sea coasts, on marshes and on the banks of rivers; and the timber in exposed woods has suffered to a considerable amount. All the late sown crops continue to improve and look as well as can be desired. The turnips and grass have been much mended by the rains, which yet came too late to make the turnips any thing beyond a midling crop. In the Sainfoin districts, that valuable grass has been a prime resource this season.

The country, in general, very busy in threshing, putting an end to wheat seed, ploughing, draining, making and mending hedges, and in some parts getting their cattle into the yards. But great part of the live stock is still abroad; and the quantity of it generally so great, that it is supposed there will be much difficulty in wintering of it from the shortness of keep. All sorts of stock, fat or learn, full as low as last month, and not easily made sale of.

Smithfield—Beef, 3s. to 5s.—mutton, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.—lamb, 3s. to 6s.—veal, 3s. to 6s.—pork, 2s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.—bacon, 6s. to 6s. 4d.—Irish ditto, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.—fat, 4s. 1d.

*Middlesex, Nov. 15.*

## AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended Nov. 14, 1807.

| INLAND COUNTIES. | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Middsx. | 66 | 6 | 44 | 0 | 42 | 1 | 33 | 10 |
| Surrey | 65 | 8 | 45 | 0 | 42 | 4 | 34 | 6 |
| Hertford | 62 | 4 | 43 | 6 | 42 | 0 | 27 | 8 |
| Bedford | 61 | 6 | 48 | 0 | 40 | 6 | 30 | 4 |
| Huntin. | 57 | 3 | | | 40 | 2 | 27 | 6 |
| Northa. | 58 | 0 | 40 | 6 | 39 | 1 | 28 | 8 |
| Rutland | 67 | 9 | | | 43 | 9 | 27 | 6 |
| Leicest. | 63 | 10 | 43 | 2 | 41 | 1 | 28 | 6 |
| Notting. | 71 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 44 | 2 | 30 | 6 |
| Derby | 76 | 6 | | | 46 | 8 | 31 | 2 |
| Stafford | 67 | 11 | | | 43 | 10 | 32 | 1 |
| Salop | 69 | 6 | 47 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 30 | 5 |
| Herefor. | 63 | 5 | 41 | 6 | 32 | 8 | 30 | 4 |
| Wor'st. | 64 | 2 | 49 | 5 | 38 | 5 | 37 | 7 |
| Warwic | 65 | 9 | | | 41 | 10 | 34 | 1 |
| Wilts | 59 | 6 | | | 35 | 10 | 32 | 6 |
| Berks | 65 | 5 | | | 38 | 10 | 33 | 8 |
| Oxford | 58 | 10 | | | 35 | 3 | 31 | 6 |
| Bucks | 59 | 5 | | | 40 | 3 | 32 | 3 |
| Brecon | 65 | 7 | 44 | 9 | 35 | 1 | 24 | 0 |
| Montgo. | 62 | 4 | | | 33 | 7 | 30 | 5 |
| Radnor. | 65 | 7 | | | 33 | 8 | 27 | 10 |

| MARITIME COUNTIES. | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Essex | 62 | 4 | 41 | 0 | 41 | 8 | 32 | 0 |
| Kent | 62 | 6 | 47 | 0 | 42 | 9 | 31 | 6 |
| Sussex | 61 | 0 | | | 41 | 0 | 30 | 4 |
| Suffolk | 58 | 4 | 39 | 1 | 41 | 1 | 29 | 4 |
| Cambridge | 57 | 3 | 43 | 2 | 38 | 0 | 28 | 7 |
| Norfolk | 56 | 8 | 56 | 8 | 38 | 2 | 28 | 2 |
| Lincoln | 61 | 4 | 42 | 0 | 41 | 7 | 25 | 3 |
| York | 63 | 9 | 48 | 10 | 40 | 3 | 26 | 9 |
| Durham | 65 | 7 | | | 38 | 0 | 28 | 8 |
| Northumberland | 61 | 1 | 48 | 0 | 38 | 1 | 28 | 4 |
| Cumberland | 71 | 1 | 54 | 8 | 41 | 9 | 28 | 11 |
| Westmorland | 75 | 8 | | | 39 | 2 | 27 | 5 |
| Lancaster | 73 | 6 | | | 45 | 4 | 28 | 9 |
| Chester | 64 | 8 | | | 40 | 6 | 29 | 2 |
| Flint | 72 | 5 | | | | | 24 | 10 |
| Denbigh | 72 | 2 | | | 45 | 8 | 26 | 0 |
| Anglesea | | | | | 38 | 0 | 23 | 6 |
| Carnarvon | 74 | 4 | | | 38 | 0 | 21 | 8 |
| Merioneth | 75 | 2 | 56 | 0 | 40 | 6 | 22 | 8 |
| Cardigan | 76 | 7 | | | 30 | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Pembroke | 59 | 8 | | | 35 | 2 | 18 | 10 |
| Carmarthen | 75 | 2 | | | 34 | 11 | 16 | 3 |
| Glamorgan | 71 | 1 | | | 37 | 7 | 24 | 0 |
| Gloucester | 68 | 7 | | | 36 | 9 | 32 | 10 |
| Somerset | 69 | 9 | | | 36 | 6 | 29 | 3 |
| Monmouth | 64 | 11 | | | 35 | 2 | 29 | 3 |
| Devon | 68 | 9 | | | 34 | 11 | 22 | 11 |
| Cornwall | 75 | 4 | | | 36 | 6 | 23 | 4 |
| Dorset | 62 | 6 | | | 34 | 1 | 29 | 0 |
| Hants | 60 | 5 | | | 35 | 8 | 29 | 1 |

*Average of England and Wales.*

Wheat 65s. 9d.; Rye 45s. 3d.; Barley 38s. 11d.; Oats 28s. 1d.; Beans 54s. 1d.; Pease 72s. 8d.; Oatmeal 44s. 6d.

## BILL of MORTALITY, from OCT. 20, to NOV. 24, 1807.

| CHRISTENED. | | | BURIED. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males | 900 | 1845 | Males, | 933 | 1890 |
| Females | 945 | | Females, | 957 | |
| Whereof have died under two years old | | | | | 610 |

| Between | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 and 5 | 281 | 60 and 70 | 119 |
| 5 and 10 | 88 | 70 and 80 | 104 |
| 10 and 20 | 53 | 80 and 90 | 50 |
| 20 and 30 | 103 | 90 and 100 | 3 |
| 30 and 40 | 159 | 101 | 1 |
| 40 and 50 | 177 | | |
| 50 and 60 | 142 | | |

Peck Loaf, 3s.5d. 3s.5d. 3s.5d. 3s.5d. 3s.5d. 3s.6d.

Salt, 20s. per bushel, 4½ per lb.

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Rain 0.83

| | H. | Baro. | T.out | T.in | H | C. | Wind. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 7 | 30.33 | 45 | 55 | 55 | 2 | NNW | 1 | hazy . thick upward . little rain |
| | 2 | 30.33 | 54.5 | 55 | 52 | h | WNW | 1 | . rain at times |
| 2 | 7 | 30.21 | 56.5 | 57 | 62 | 4 | S | 1 | . less cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.18 | 62.5 | 59.5 | 52 | 8 | S | 2 | hazy . bright eve |
| 3 | 7 | 30.22 | 55 | 59 | 62 | f | SW | 1 | : fine |
| | 2 | 30.29 | 62.5 | 61.5 | 57 | 8 | WSW | 1 | . thick upward at night |
| 4 | 7 | 30.29 | 53 | 59.5 | 61 | h | SW | 1 | drizzling . brighter and not cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.29 | 61.5 | 62.5 | 58 | 2 | SW | 1 | hazy . bright eve |
| 5 | 7 | 30.23 | 52 | 57.5 | 61 | f | SSE | 1 | . thick upward but sun visible |
| | 2 | 30.19 | 62 | 62 | 61 | h | SSE | 1 | . foggy eve . fine upward . thick and drizzly |
| 6 | 7 | 30.12 | 56 | 61 | 60 | h | WSW | 1 | . cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.18 | 59 | 61.5 | 59 | 5 | WSW | 1 | . less cloudy eve . clear |
| 7 | 7 | 30.17 | 55.5 | 61.5 | 60 | 3 | SW | 1 | |
| | 2 | 30.14 | 65 | 63.5 | 55 | 3 | W | 2 | . cloudy night : more wind and little rain |
| 8 | 7 | 29.95 | 58.5 | 62 | 60 | h | WSW | 3 | . little rain |
| | 2 | 30.01 | 58.5 | 61.5 | 52 | h | W | 2 | . fine night : cloudy |
| 9 | 7 | 30.27 | 41.5 | 58.5 | 56 | h | WSW | 1 | . chiefly cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.29 | 57 | 59.5 | 52 | 4 | W | 1 | . more cloudy . rainy night |
| 10 | 7 | 30.27 | 52 | 61 | 62 | h | W | 1 | . chiefly cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.29 | 62.5 | 62 | 60 | 5 | W | 1 | hazy . fine . thick upward at night : fine |
| 11 | 7 | 30.30 | 56 | 61 | 60 | 3 | W | 1 | . thick upward : chiefly cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.29 | 60.5 | 62 | 58 | 4 | SW | 2 | . more cloudy |
| 12 | 7 | 30.19 | 57 | 61 | 59 | h | SSW | 1 | . cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.16 | 62 | 61.5 | 58 | 4 | WSW | 1 | . hazy eve |
| 13 | 7 | 30.3 | 58 | 62 | 60 | h | WSW | 1 | . cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.38 | 63.5 | 63.5 | 57 | 5 | WSW | 1 | . less cloudy at times |
| 14 | 7 | 30.38 | 59 | 62 | 61 | h | S | 0 | . fine |
| | 2 | 30.34 | 65 | 64 | 58 | 1 | S | 1 | |
| 15 | 7 | 30.33 | 58.5 | 64 | 60 | 5 | W | 1 | : little rain |
| | 2 | 30.32 | 63 | 63.5 | 58 | 5 | WSW | 1 | . fine night |
| 16 | 7 | 30.34 | 51 | 61.5 | 60 | f | WSW | 1 | . fine |
| | 2 | 30.37 | 59 | 61 | 56 | 4 | WSW | 2 | |
| 17 | 7 | 30.18 | 56 | 60.5 | 59 | 5 | SW | 1 | : fine |
| | 2 | 30.15 | 61.5 | 61.5 | 58 | 3 | SW | 1 | . more cloudy : little rain |
| 18 | 7 | 30.08 | 60 | 62 | 62 | 4 | WSW | 1 | . less cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.12 | 58.5 | 62.5 | 52 | 8 | W | 2 | . cloudless night |
| 19 | 7 | 30.46 | 45 | 55 | 56 | 0 | WNW | 1 | hazy . foggy . fine |
| | 2 | 30.41 | 57.5 | 58.5 | 54 | 0 | SW | 1 | hazy . bright night |
| 20 | 7 | 30.10 | 52.5 | 57.5 | 58 | 3 | S | 1 | |
| | 2 | 29.98 | 62 | 59.5 | 54 | 2 | S | 2 | . cloudy eve . fine : cloudy . fine |
| 21 | 7 | 29.62 | 56 | 59.5 | 60 | 2 | ESE | 1 | . little rain : fine |
| | 2 | 29.62 | 60.5 | 60.5 | 58 | 3 | S | 2 | : gentle rain |
| 22 | 7 | 29.56 | 55 | 59 | 62 | h | S | 1 | gentle rain . fair and wind E : much rain |
| | 2 | 29.49 | 58 | 61 | 65 | h | NNE | 1 | chiefly rain : fine |
| 23 | 7 | 29.42 | 48 | 56.5 | 60 | 3 | SW | 1 | . cloudy |
| | 2 | 29.38 | 52 | 57.5 | 58 | 5 | W | 1 | hazy . clear night |
| 24 | 7 | 29.49 | 41.5 | 58.5 | 60 | h | WNW | 0 | . wind N . brighter and not cloudy |
| | 2 | 29.53 | 53.5 | 55 | 58 | 3 | SSE | 1 | hazy . clear night |
| 25 | 7 | 29.70 | 46.5 | 52.5 | 60 | 1 | SSE | 1 | : cloudy and little rain |
| | 2 | 29.81 | 55 | 55 | 56 | 4 | SE | 2 | hazy . chiefly cloudy : rain |
| 26 | 7 | 29.81 | 51.5 | 55 | 64 | h | E | 1 | . fine . thick upward |
| | 2 | 29.77 | 51.5 | 57 | 61 | h | E | 1 | . fine eve . clear : cloudy . drizzly |
| 27 | 7 | 29.69 | 45 | 52.5 | 68 | h | E | 1 | drizzly . little rain |
| | 2 | 29 65 | 52 | 55.5 | 62 | 5 | N | 1 | hazy . little rain . clear eve |
| 28 | 7 | 30.01 | 40.5 | 50.5 | 59 | 2 | N | 1 | hazy . thick upward . fine |
| | 2 | 30.00 | 47.5 | 51.5 | 58 | 2 | N | 1 | hazy . wind W . clear eve |
| 29 | 7 | 29.80 | 42.5 | 50.5 | 60 | h | SW | 1 | . little wet |
| | 2 | 29.68 | 51.5 | 58 | 62 | 5 | WSW | 1 | hazy . clear night |
| 30 | 7 | 29.80 | 41 | 50.5 | 58 | h | W | 1 | . drizzly at times |
| | 2 | 29.59 | 49.5 | 51.5 | 62 | h | WSW | 1 | . little wet at times : fine |
| 31 | 7 | 29.82 | 45.5 | 53 | 58 | 2 | NNW | 1 | |
| | 2 | 30.03 | 49.5 | 53 | 55 | 2 | N | 1 | : cloudy |

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## PRICE OF STOCKS, from OCTOBER 27, to NOVEMBER 25, 1807, both inclusive.

| Days 1807 | Bank Stock. | 3 p. Cent. Consols. | 3 p Cent. Reduc | 3 p. Cent. Deferred. 1808. | 4 p. Ct. Cons. | Navy 5 p. Cent. | N. 5 p.Ct | Long Anns. | Short Anns. | Omn. | Irish Om. | Imperial 3 p. Cent | Imperial Anns. | Irish 5p.C | Irish Ann. | India Sto. | India Bonds. | Exche. Bills. | Lottery Tickets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 27 | 255 | 62⅞ ½ | 61½ | | 79¾ | 96¾ | Shut | 17½ | | | | Shut | Shut | | | | Par | 4s. pm | 21 0 |
| 28 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | | 62½ ⅝ | 61⅝ | | 80⅛ | 97⅛ | | 17 9-16ths | | ½ dis. | | Shut | Shut | | | | Par. | 4s. pm. | 21 0 |
| 30 | | 62⅜ ½ | 62 | | 80⅜ | 97¼ | | 17⅛ | | Par | | | | | | | Par. | 3s. pm. | 21 0 |
| 31 | | 62¼ ⅜ | 62 | | 80⅜ | 97⅜ | | 17⅛ | | Par | | | | | | | 1s. pm. | 3s. pm | 21 0 |
| Nov. 2 | | 62⅜ 63 | 62½ | | 80¾ | 97⅞ | | 17 11-16th | | ¼ | | 61¼ | 7⅞ | | | | Par | 4s pm. | 21 10 |
| 3 | 224½ | 62⅞ 63 | 62⅜ | | 81 | 98 | | 17¼ | | ¼ | | 61¼ | 7 7-16ths | | | 175 | Par. | 4s. pm | 21 10 |
| 4 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 225½ | 63 ¼ | 62⅜ | | 81⅛ | 98¼ | | 17 13-16ths | | | | 61⅛ | 7½ | | | | 1s. pm. | 4s. pm. | 21 10 |
| 7 | 225½ | 62⅞ 63⅛ | 62¼ | | 81 | 98 | | 17 11-16ths | | ¼ | | 61⅛ | | | | 175½ | Par. | 4s. pm. | 21 10 |
| 9 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 225½ | 63⅛ ¼ | 62¼ | | 81 | 98⅛ | | 17¼ | | ¼ | | | 7½ | | | 175½ | Par. | 4s. pm. | 21 10 |
| 11 | | 63⅛ ¼ | 62⅜ | | 80⅞ | 98 | | 17 13-16ths | | ¼ | | 61⅛ | 7½ | | | 176½ | Par. | 3s. pm. | 21 10 |
| 12 | 225 | 63⅛ ¼ | 62⅜ | | 80⅝ | 98 | | 17¼ | | ¼ | | | 7 9-16ths | | | 176½ | Par. | 4s pm. | 21 10 |
| 13 | 225 | 63⅛ ⅜ | 62⅜ | | 80⅝ | 98⅛ | | 17 13-16ths | | ¼ | | | 7 9-16th | | | | Par. | 3s. pm | 21 10 |
| 14 | | 63⅛ ⅜ | 62⅜ | | 80⅝ | 98 | | 17 13-16ths | | ¼ | | | 7⅛ | | | | Par. | 4s. pm. | 21 10 |
| 16 | | 63⅛ 64⅛ | 60¼ | | 81⅛ | 98¼ | | 18 | | 2¼ | | | | | | | Par. | 3s. pm. | 21 10 |
| 17 | 225¼ | 63⅛ ⅞ | 63⅛ | | 81⅛ | 98¼ | | 17⅞ | | 1⅝ | | 62⅛ | 7⅛ | | | 180 | Par. | 4s. pm. | 21 10 |
| 18 | | 63⅛ ⅞ | 63 | 62¼ | 80⅞ | 98¼ | | 17⅞ | | 1⅝ | | 62⅛ | 7⅛ | | | | Par. | 4s. pm. | 21 19 |
| 19 | 225¼ | 63⅛ ⅞ | 63 | | 80⅞ | 98⅛ | | 17⅞ | | 1⅝ | | | | | | 180 | Par. | 3s. pm | 21 10 |
| 20 | | 63⅛ ⅞ | 63 | 61⅛ | 80⅞ | 98⅛ | | 17⅞ | | 1⅝ | | 62⅛ | 7⅛ | | | 179⅝ | Par. | 4s. pm | |
| 21 | | 63⅛ ⅞ | 63 | | 81⅛ | 98⅛ | | 17 15-16ths | | 1⅝ | | | | | | | Par. | 4s. pm | |
| 23 | | 63⅛ ⅞ | 63 | | 81 | 98⅛ | | 17 15-16ths | | 1⅝ | | 62 | | | | | Par. | 4s. pm. | |
| 24 | 225½ | 63⅛ ⅞ | 63 | | 81 | 98⅛ | | 17⅞ | | | | 62⅛ | | 93½ | | 178½ | Par. | 4s. pm. | |
| 25 | | 63⅛ ⅞ | 62¾ | | 80¾ | 98⅛ | | 17 13-16ths | | | | 61⅛ | 7⅛ | | | | Par. | 4s. pm. | |

N.B. In the 3 per Cent Consols the *highest* and *lowest* Price of each day is given; in the other Stocks the *highest* only.

EDWARD FORTUNE, Stock-broker, No. 28, Cornhill.

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Mackenzie sculp!

*Marquis Townshend.*

Published by H.D. Symonds Jan.ry 1.1808.

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THE
# UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

N° XLIX.—Vol. VIII.] *For* DECEMBER, 1807. [New Series.

"We shall never envy the honours which wit and learning obtain in any other cause, if we can be numbered among the writers who have given ardour to virtue, and confidence to truth."—Dr. Johnson.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### Marquis Townshend.

Of a name so long celebrated in the political annals of the last century, and embalmed to posterity in the glowing language of Burke, curiosity must be eager to learn something; and now that the venerable and justly-admired character which we are about to delineate is removed from this world, envy can have no motive to depreciate, nor friendship to applaud beyond the just measure of his excellence. We have repeatedly had occasion to insist upon the superior claims of this species of biography; and it is no small recommendation, where knowledge is to be acquired that it should come pure to our minds.

Field-Marshal George Townshend, Marquis Townshend, of Raynham, in the county of Norfolk, was born on the 28th of February, 1724, O. S. He was the eldest son of Charles, late Lord Viscount Townshend, by a Hertfordshire heiress, Miss Audrey Harrison, daughter of Edward Harrison, Esq. of Balls.

Lord Townshend, at an early period, betook himself to the profession of arms; and there are few men of the present day who have seen a greater variety of service. Connected with the first whig families in this kingdom, and being a youth of talents and enterprise, there is but little wonder that his military career should have been at once brilliant and rapid.

It was previously, however, and wisely determined that he should enjoy the advantages resulting from a good education; and he and his brother Charles* were accordingly placed under the tuition of Mr. Lowe, formerly master of Litchfield school, a seminary which has received additional celebrity by affording the rudiments of education to Dr. Johnson.

Lord Townshend, early in life, entered into the Guards, having obtained a commission immediately on finishing his education, and at a period when he did not exceed eighteen years of age. Great Britain happened then to be at war with France, and a fair prospect therefore presented itself of combining theory with practice, and acquiring both knowledge and preferment. George II. a warlike sovereign, commanded in person against the enemy on the continent, and the Hon. Mr. Townshend had an opportunity of making a campaign under the eye of that monarch. He served with the rank of a subaltern at the memorable battle of Dettingen, where the Duke of Cumberland commanded the English, and the Marshal de Noailles the French army; but he soon after procured the rank of captain in the first regiment of foot guards, which of course gave him the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army.

It appears, however, that Colonel Townshend's advancement did not seem sufficiently rapid for the gratification of his ambition, and that he retired at the close of the campaign. His merits and pretensions however like his interest, must have been very high in the public estimation.

Having now in some measure resigned all idea of a military life, the views of Mr. Townshend were directed towards another channel, less favourable to the expectations he had formed of advancement in the state; and as his family possessed large property and considerable influ-

* It was Charles, whose character Burke drew in such admirable language.



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ence in Norfolk, he became a candidate to represent that county in parliament at the general election of 1747, and was returned accordingly.

No sooner had he obtained his seat than he began to profess those principles of *whiggism* which he had imbibed in his early youth, and which it had ever been the pride of his family to cultivate and support. Nor did he now forget to resist those petty abuses which he had witnessed while in the army. He had beheld the halbert snatched from the veteran serjeant, and the well-earned knot torn from the shoulders of the deserving corporal, at the arbitrary will and caprice of a superior officer; and in one memorable instance he had seen government itself stoop to the baseness and injustice of wresting a pair of colours from the hands of a young cornet, (Mr. Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham) calculated by nature to preside in the councils of his country, and fated soon after to wield her thunders with irresistible success against the ambitious house of Bourbon.

With such instances as these, fresh in his recollection, we need not be surprised that, on the third reading of the mutiny bill in 1749, Colonel Townshend distinguished himself by his humanity; and towards the conclusion of a very able speech, moved to add the following clause, "that no non-commissioned officer should be liable to be broken without the sentence of a court martial."

On this occasion Mr. Townshend found many supporters; but he was opposed also by men of rank and talents, and even by Mr. Pitt himself.

Mr. Townshend now thought of settling in life, and an honourable and advantageous alliance was soon found for him, in the person of Charlotte, Baroness de Ferrars of Chartly, only daughter of James Compton, Earl of Northampton, by Lady Elizabeth, Baroness de Ferrars. In this lady, to whom he became united in Feb. 1751, was concentrated the ancient baronies of De Ferrars, Chartley, Bourchier, Louvain, Basset, and Compton, all baronies in fee; and in consequence of this match, he obtained a very considerable accession to his fortune. Mr. Townshend was again returned for the county of Norfolk, at the general election in 1754.

Although Mr. Townshend appeared to have abandoned the profession of arms for ever, yet he was still so far influenced by his favourite pursuits that he constantly spoke whenever any military topics were brought before the house. A measure of this kind, big and important in its consequences, was agitated in the year 1756, in which he took a decided part. This was the famous system of a national militia. Mr. Townshend was one of the most strenuous supporters of this measure, and used his utmost exertions to render it effectual. At length, after being agitated for more than a twelvemonth, and recommended by a speech from the throne, the bill was carried, but not without many warm debates and many alterations. Mr. Townshend acquired no small share of honour and popularity by the active part which he took in this measure.

So great indeed was his reputation, that in 1756, when a war with France appeared inevitable, he not only obtained the restoration of his former rank, but, on the 6th of June, had the command of the 64th regiment conferred upon him.

In the memorable expedition against Quebec, under the immortal Wolfe, Colonel Townshend was selected as third in command, and obtained the rank of brigadier-general, with an express stipulation however on his part, that he should return at the end of the campaign. Accordingly, he sailed with the squadron, destined for that attack, about the middle of Feb. 1759. The honour he obtained in this business was great: in the course of the action the command devolved upon him, in consequence of the death of Wolfe, and General Monckton being dangerously wounded. On this he instantly repaired to the centre in order to take upon himself the direction of the troops, and finding them disordered, in consequence of the pursuit which had taken place, he formed them again with all possible expedition.

On the particulars of this campaign, or its successful termination, it will not be necessary to dwell: suffice it to observe, that Quebec being

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reduced, together with a great portion of the adjacent country, and the inhabitants on all sides having come in and sworn allegiance to the English government, Brigadier-Gen. Townshend, who had accepted his commission on the express stipulation that he should return to England at the end of the campaign, now prepared for his departure. Previously to this, however, he took the most effectual measures for securing his conquests, and left a strong garrison at Quebec, consisting of 5000 effective men; and immediately after this he embarked with Admiral Saunders, and arrived in England at the beginning of the winter of 1759.

About a month after the siege of Quebec, and during his absence in America, Brigadier-general Townshend obtained an old regiment (the 28th), in exchange for the young one (the 64th), which he had before commanded; a circumstance which must have been equally gratifying and advantageous to a professional man, as it continued him on the establishment in time of peace.

In 1761, we find him serving in Germany, when he was raised to the rank of major-general; as there were many superior officers, he had no opportunity of distinguishing himself by any separate command; he returned to England therefore to attend his parliamentary duties, and about this time was chosen a third time to represent the county of Norfolk.

Soon after this, the dominions of our ally, the King of Portugal, being menaced by the enemy, a considerable body of British troops was embarked for the protection of this kingdom. Major-general Townshend was selected on this occasion as a proper officer to command the British; but having obtained no opportunity of distinguishing himself, he returned home, not however without many marks of respect from the King of Portugal, and among others, a valuable diamond ring, which was given to him with the king's own hand.

At the conclusion of the war General Townshend was nominated lieutenant-general, under the Marquis of Granby, who was appointed master-general of the Ordnance. On the death of his father, Mar. 12, 1764, he became Lord Townshend, and succeeded to considerable estates in Norfolk; and in the same year, he was appointed to the high and important office of lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Few noblemen of that day were better adapted for this eminent situation. His lordship was gay, gallant, shewy in his person and address; he possessed a popular eloquence, and was calculated to win the confidence of the people over whom he was delegated to rule. One unfortunate event, however, occurred during this period, for, having given some umbrage to Lord Bellamont during his residence in Ireland, that nobleman followed him to England, and a duel ensued, in which the latter was wounded.

As the dispute between these noblemen occasioned much noise at the time, and as the whole breathes the spirit of ancient *chivalry*, it may not be uninteresting to detail the particulars in this place.

On Lord Townshend's return from his government in Ireland, Lord Bellamont repaired to England, and employed the late Earl of Charlemont to wait on the Ex-viceroy with the following paper, explanatory of the nature of the offence given at the castle of Dublin, in Feb. 1770:—

"I wait upon your lordship, by desire of Lord Bellamont, first, to return your lordship his thanks for the recommendations to the king with which you honoured him, and for which it was his intention to have thanked you in person, if you had done him the favour to receive him the last time that he attended, by your lordship's appointment, for a private audience.

"I am further to acquaint your Lordship, that Lord Bellamont thought it his duty not to break in upon your Lordship upon an earlier day, lest he should interrupt you in giving an account of your high commission to the King, or in taking an account of your own important affairs. But as your Lordship has now been twelve days in town, he conceives that he may, with propriety, remind your Lordship of the disrespect thrown upon him by the message delivered to him from your Lordship, by your Aid-de-Camp, of which Lord



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Bellamont makes no doubt that your Lordship retains a perfect recollection; it having been of that force as to have obliged him to resign his employment in the army, in order that he might be at liberty to call upon your Lordship for an adequate apology, without incurring the King's displeasure. But lest your Lordship should not have a minute recollection of that transaction at this distance of time, Lord Bellamont has stated it as follows:

"When Lord Bellamont, after several repeated attendances, by appointment, on all occasions he had been put off without seeing your Lordship, did again wait upon your Lordship by appointment, the Aid-de-Camp in waiting, having gone down to your Lordship and returned, addressed Lord Bellamont in an audible voice, and acquainted him, "that he need not wait any longer, for that your Lordship *would* not be at leisure to see *him* that day;" and at the same time, turning to several other persons of different ranks and professions, he told *them*, "that your Lordship requested *they* would wait, as your Lordship *would see them*, however late it might be before you could finish with them," or words to that effect. Lord Bellamont replied to the Aid-de-Camp, "His Excellency will be pleased to ascertain at what time he will see me. I have already waited several times, by appointment, and have been sent away each time!" To which the Aid-de-Camp brought back the following message to Lord Bellamont:—"His Excellency commands me to inform your Lordship, that he usually does military business on Wednesdays, and any other business on Thursdays; that if your Lordship comes on either of those days, and that his Excellency shall be at leisure, he will see you among others in your turn." To which Lord Bellamont replied, "Sir, you will be so good as to inform his Excellency, that as a Peer of the Realm, I have a right to an audience; but if his Excellency does not know what he owes to me, I know what I owe to myself, and therefore will not wait upon him here or elsewhere; I will write a letter to his Excellency, stating my business, to which I expect he will shew due attention, as it nearly concerns a respectable corps of Officers."—This, my Lord, is, as Lord Bellamont conceives, an exact state of the reciprocal messages which passed between your Lordship and Lord Bellamont; but as he did not take them down in writing, he cannot positively aver each syllable. This, however, he can positively affirm, that such was the matter of the message, and the terms in which it was conceived, though manifestly softened by the Aid-de-Camp, that the idea which it conveyed to every person present, was that of an intentional indignity, wantonly cast on Lord Bellamont by your Lordship.

"Lord Bellamont conceives that an Aid-de-Camp is the authentic messenger of his superior, and, therefore, that the message delivered by the one, is as the *litera scripta* of the other. Lord Bellamont considers your Lordship alone responsible to him, and your Lordship the only person with whom he is to account. The injury is of public notoriety, and therefore an affront upon record, which does not admit of any negociation."

Lord Townshend having asked what apology Lord Bellamont required? Lord Charlemont read the following article:

"The only apology which the nature of the offence will admit of, is that of asking Lord Bellamont's pardon. Lord Bellamont does not mean to hurry your Lordship in any thing, but expects your Lordship's answer in a reasonable time, at all events one day at least before your Lordship leaves town."

Lord Townshend made answer: "I cannot ask pardon, as it would be an acknowledgement of an offence I never intended."

Lord Charlemont replied—"I am not at liberty to take back any other answer to Lord Bellamont, than that your Lordship asks his pardon, or desires to take time to consider of asking it. I therefore entreat your Lordship will reflect before you lay me under the necessity of delivering another message to your Lordship, which Lord Bellamont sends with the utmost regret, and which I shall deliver with equal reluctancy."

Lord Townshend having persisted

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in his refusal, Lord Charlemont read to Lord Townshend the following message:

"I am enjoined by Lord Bellamont to tell your Lordship, from him, that he considers you divested of every principle that constitutes the character of a man of honour."

Upon Lord Charlemont's delivery of this last message, Lord Townshend begged his permission to call in a friend to be witness of it. Colonel Frazer having come in, Lord Townshend requested that Lord Charlemont would again read this last message. Lord Charlemont read the entire paper a second time, and being requested by Lord Townshend to carry back an answer to Lord Bellamont, Lord Charlemont, conformable to his private instructions from Lord Bellamont, replied, that any message Lord Townshend might have to send, might be sent by a messenger of his own.

On Saturday, the 26th, at half an hour after eleven o'clock, Lord Bellamont received the following letter from Lord Ligonier:—

"*Dec.* 26, 1772.

"My Lord—I have a message to deliver to your Lordship from Lord Townshend, and beg to know when I may be allowed to wait on you.

"I have the honour to be, My Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient,

"Most humble servant,

"Ligonier."

"*To the Earl of Bellamont.*"

To which Lord Bellamont sent the following answer:—

"My Lord—I this moment received the honour of your Lordship's letter, communicating to me that you have a message to deliver to me from Lord Townshend, and desiring to know when I shall be at home to receive your Lordship. I shall not go abroad to-morrow, but will wait at home to have the honour of receiving your Lordship, and any commands you may have for me.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"Bellamont."

"*To Lord Viscount Ligonier.*"

Note.—On Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock, Lord Ligonier waited on Lord Bellamont, who anticipating Lord Ligonier, said, "Before I receive the message your Lordship has to deliver to me, I must beg leave to call in Lord Charlemont, in order that, as Colonel Frazer was present at the delivery of my message to Lord Townshend, Lord Charlemont may be present at the delivery of Lord Townshend's message to me;" to which Lord Ligonier immediately consented.

Lord Charlemont being called in, Lord Bellamont said, the transaction had, he supposed, been related to Lord Ligonier on the part of Lord Townshend. He wished it should be related by Lord Charlemont, on the part of himself, for he should be concerned to be misconceived by Lord Ligonier, for whom he had a high respect; and the moment Lord Ligonier should have delivered my Lord Townshend's message, he did not think it proper for himself or friend to speak another word; of which Lord Ligonier having expressed his approbation, Lord Charlemont read the paper to Lord Ligonier, which he had, by Lord Bellamont's desire, read to Lord Townshend. Lord Ligonier then addressing Lord Bellamont, said, "What will your Lordship say, when, notwithstanding the force of this message, I tell you I am authorised by Lord Townshend to assure your Lordship he never meant to offend you?" Lord Bellamont, after a little pause, replied, "I confess, my Lord, this is more than I expected; but since then Lord Townshend's first care is to justify his intentions towards me, even under his present situation, let him do it in such a manner as to justify me in releasing him from that situation. The apology your Lordship has now delivered to me, is not yet entirely sufficient."

Lord Ligonier desired leave to go back to my Lord Townshend, and shortly returned with the following message: "Lord Townshend has already assured your Lordship he never meant to offend you. He further assures you he is sorry for the affair." Lord Bellamont then said, "Before I proceed any further, I must desire that Lord Ancram be sent for, as he has this morning accepted the office of being my friend in the field, if I should be called upon." Lord Ancram being arrived, and informed by Lords Charlemont and Ligonier of

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what had passed, the Lords Charlemont and Ancram declared that nothing more could be demanded; and these, with Lord Ligonier, said, that Lord Bellamont could not surely require that Lord Townshend should ask his pardon for an offence which he had now, in the most satisfactory manner, declared he had never committed. Lord Bellamont made answer, my Lords, I feel as you do, that every thing is implied in this apology, but it is necessary that it be fully expressed; and having desired leave to retire into another room, to consider the matter more clearly, he returned with the following written paper, which he gave to Lord Ligonier, telling him at the same time, that he did not tie him down to the letter, but that was the purport of the only reparation he could receive, viz. "Lord Townshend does admit, that the message delivered to Lord Bellamont by his Aid-de-Camp, was highly offensive; he therefore disavows it as such, and declares it was not his intention to give Lord Bellamont any offence, and that he is very much concerned for the mistake."

Lord Ligonier accordingly waited on my Lord Townshend with the said paper, and brought back to Lord Bellamont an apology, consonant to the full and entire purport of it, conceived in the most satisfactory terms. Lord Bellamont immediately requested Lord Ligonier would assure Lord Townshend, that as Lord Townshend had by that last apology done away the foundation of the message delivered from him to Lord Townshend by Lord Charlemont, he had very great pleasure in declaring it cancelled and annulled.

(L.S.) CHARLEMONT.
(L.S.) ANCRAM.

"I cannot refuse signing the paper delivered to me this morning without assigning my reasons for it, and I flatter myself the motive of my declining it will justify me to the world.

"I assent to the facts and progressions as stated, but I was misunderstood if what I said relative to Lord Townshend was considered as a message from him. It certainly was not Lord Townshend's intention it should be so, though I was authorized to say it from Lord Townshend to Lord Bellamont, which distinction I did not make to Lord Bellamont.

"As I wished, from motives of humanity, to bring the affair to an honourable conclusion, without coming to extremities, I proposed returning to Lord Townshend; my view in so doing was that of promoting an accommodation honourable to both.

"If I conveyed any other idea to the Lords on my return from Lord Townshend, than a confirmation that his Lordship had intended no affront or injury to Lord Bellamont, and that he disapproved the manner of the Aid-de-Camp, I have to regret that I had not the good fortune to explain myself according to my own ideas and those of Lord Townshend.

"In justice to my Lord Townshend, I must beg leave to observe, that whatever expressions of concern he might make use of on this misunderstanding, arose from the regret every man of honour must feel under a supposition of having given offence. This is what I understand from Lord Townshend, and what I meant to convey.

"I cannot but persevere in declining to sign the paper, as I find, upon consideration, that what I thought an explanation equally honourable to both, may be construed into a submissive apology which must appear humiliating to my Lord Townshend. What impressions may have been received from any expressions of mine in the many private conversations I have had on this painful event, I will not presume to determine; but I declare, upon my honour, I have had no other view than to terminate this affair to the honour of all parties; and shall lament, if my endeavours should be frustrated.

(L.S.) "LIGONIER.

"Jan. 29, 1773.

"This is a true copy of the original, in the hands of Lord Bellamont.

"CHARLEMONT.
"ANCRAM."

On Sunday morning, Lord Ligonier waited on Lord Bellamont, and the explanation alluded to above took place; but owing to some unfortunate misconception the affair was not made up. According to agreement, therefore, the parties met on the afternoon of February 2d, 1773, between

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nur and five, in Mary-la-bonne-fields, nd after the usual ceremonies had aken place, Lord Townshend fired irst, and wounded Lord Bellamont, vith a ball in the right side of his belly, near the groin, while the latter lischarged his pistol without effect. Their Lordships behaved to each other n the field with a politeness denoting the most refined gallantry. Each was armed with a case of pistols and a small sword, but it was determined to use the former first. When they had taken their ground, Lord Bellamont pulled off his hat; the salute was immediately returned by Lord Townshend, who asked his antagonist which of them he would wish to fire first? On this he desired Lord Townshend, who instantly complied. Mr. Bromfield extracted the ball, and his Lordship not only recovered, but lived to a good old age.

The seconds were, for Lord Bellamont, the Hon. Mr. Dillon; and for Lord Townshend, Lord Ligonier.

Lady Townshend having died Sept. 14, 1770, his Lordship about three years after that event (on May 19, 1773,) married Miss Anne Montgomery, daughter of Sir William Montgomery, Bart. a young lady of great beauty and very amiable manners, whom he became acquainted with in Ireland, and by whom he has had five children: he had seven by his former marriage.

In 1772 Lord Townshend was appointed Master General of the Ordnance, which he held for many years; and in the course of the next summer acquired a considerable addition to his income, by the command of the second regiment of Dragoon Guards, which he held at the period of his death. In 1787 he was created Marquis Townshend of Rainham.

Lord de Ferrars, Lord Townshend's eldest son, having adhered to Mr. Pitt, obtained an Earl's coronet, while his father possessed only a Viscount's. It was humourously stated in the conversation of that day, that Lord de F. having written a letter, requesting Lord T.'s permission to accept his new honours, received a very polite and jocular one in return, which concluded, after the usual congratulations, in the following manner:

——— "In short, my dear son, I have no manner of objection to your obtaining any title whatever except that of ——— Townshend."

In 1792, on the death of Lord Orford, the Marquis was nominated Lord Lieutenant of the county of Norfolk. In the same year his Lordship was also appointed to the command of the eastern district, and had his headquarters in the neighbourhood of Warley camp.

In 1796, he was promoted to the rank of Field Marshal, and had only three above him on the list, two of whom were blood royal.

His Lordship, in person, was above the middle size, and portly; when dressed in regimentals he displayed a martial air; and his hair, blanched with age, conveyed the appearance of a veteran inured to camps and warfare from his youth.

His Lordship died in the 84th year of his age, at Rainham, on the 14th of September, 1807.—(See Universal Magazine for Oct. p. 337.)

By his first wife, Charlotte, Baroness De Ferrers, of Chartley, only daughter of the Earl of Northampton, he has left the Earl of Leicester, now Marquis of Townshend, Lord John Townshend, and Lady Elizabeth Loftus.—The Marchioness died most universally regretted during the Marquis's viceroyalty in Ireland. His second marriage was with Miss Anna Montgomery, the youngest daughter of the late Sir William Montgomery, Baronet; and by this lady the Marquis has left six children, namely, Lady Anne Hudson, the Duchess of Leeds, two unmarried daughters, and two sons.

His Lordship was the last survivor of the groupe that sat for the celebrated print of the Death of General Wolfe.

He has left his family in great opulence. The Marchioness will have altogether above 3000l. per annum, with 30,000l. in ready cash, and an immense property in plate, furniture, &c. The children of the Marquis's first marriage have 8000l. each, and the females of the second marriage 5000l. each.

His remains were laid in the family vault at Rainham. The mournful

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procession was awfully grand: one hundred of the principal tenantry led the way; the coffin, covered with crimson velvet, highly embroidered, and superbly decorated, followed; after which came Lord John Townshend, leading the widowed Marchioness; then followed Lady Elizabeth Loftus, the Duchess of Leeds, Lady Anne Hudson, supported by their husbands; Lady Harriet Townshend next; and then all the grand children and great-grand-children of the Marquis; then a number of his friends, followed by the poorer tenantry and servants innumerable.

The portrait, which we have this opportunity of presenting our readers with, is esteemed an admirable likeness, being taken from an original painting procured expressly for our Magazine.

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ON A PASSAGE in "GRAY'S ELEGY."

*Sir,*

THE stanza in Mr. Gray's Elegy in a Country Church-yard, alluded to by your correspondent H. G. of Bath—

"Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield,
Their *furrow* oft the stubborn glebe has broke; [afield!
How jocund did they drive their team
How bow'd the woods beneath their sturdy stroke."

I have always taken the liberty to alter, by substituting *ploughshare** for *furrow*; and then it is neither obscure or nonsensical.

As to the word *furrow* having any provincial application, I never heard that it had; and where the Elegy was written, which was near *Cambridge*, it certainly means what it does all over England—the trench made by the ploughshare for the seed.

This little piece of criticism brings to my mind a line of Milton's, which appears to me to be palpably absurd; and I cannot find any other reading in all the editions of his works. It is in his L'Allegro:

"Silence loathed melancholy!
Of *Cerberus* and blackest midnight born."

Should not this be *Erebus*, and not *Cerberus?* CLIO RICKMAN.

* This is a more exceptionable emendation than Mr. Parke's, which our correspondent "H. G." has justly censured. *Ed.*

*For the Universal Magazine.*

SIR,

HAVING just returned from London, I have opened a large parcel of monthly publications, which had accumulated since I left here in October. Among the rest, I looked into your Magazine for a letter on the Education of the Poor, which I expected to find in the Number for November. Judge therefore my surprise at not being able to find it, and at finding what I never wrote a line of, though signed with my initials and three letters of the name of my house, thus: H—f—d. (See p. 299 for October, on the "Blasphemy of Milton.")

I am not at all desirous to detect the imposition; though it attributes to me a veneration for the scriptures which I certainly do not possess, considered as the work of divine inspiration, because I do not believe them so inspired, though I respect their antiquity and the good things they contain. I will thank you to notice this forgery in your answers to correspondents, and tell me whether you received the letter above mentioned.

I remain, &c.

W. BURDON.

*Hartford, near Morpeth,*
*Dec. 5, 1807.*

*** *The Editor of the Universal Magazine has thought it better to insert Mr. Burdon's letter, than to answer it in the monthly notices to correspondents, which would probably render his disavowal less public than his supposed letter already is. The Editor certainly owes Mr. Burdon an apology for inserting as his (at least presumptively so) what in fact is not; but whoever has thought it worth his while to forge opinions for Mr. Burdon, thought it equally so to imitate his hand-writing most accurately: we regret that the letter is destroyed, or we should have felt pleasure in forwarding it to Mr. B. Such circumstances are necessarily unpleasant; and, to prevent a repetition, it would perhaps be advisable for Mr. Burdon to affix some private mark to his future communications, which may secure us from a similar imposition.*

*The letter on the "Education of the Poor" Mr. Burdon will find at p. 205, in the Number for* September.

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LETTER XIV *on the Management of the Affairs of the Poor.*

THERE is no fact in political economy more notorious, nor more generally acknowledged, than that our parochial burdens have increased, are rapidly increasing, and ought to be diminished; but where we are to begin, and what we are to do, are questions which are left undecided; and the difficulties which have baffled the efforts of our ancestors, still continue to perplex the boasted wisdom of the present day.

It must be expected that where there are great obstacles to surmount, there will be many clashing opinions offered to the public, according to the prejudices, or motives, which influence the person who offers them; or it will be confined to that point of sight in which he views his object.—This is the reason why one is for repealing the whole code of the poor laws, as a system of error and injustice; while another only wishes to have a part of them expunged from our statute books; and a third is for abolishing workhouses, and relieving the poor in their cottages. These seem to be the prevailing opinions; and many of the writers, who have offered their thoughts to the public on parochial relief, abound with invectives against workhouses.

Before the poor laws are totally repealed, it should be considered whether it be not the duty of a social, a reasoning, and a reflecting being to support those with whom they have long associated, when disease, and the infirmities of old age, have rendered them incapable of labour, and who have the will, but not the power, of procuring the necessaries of life; and whether we should not expect it from others: And does not our religion require that we should do to them, whatever we think we have a right to expect, if we were placed in their situation, and they in our's?

It is in vain to endeavour to evade, by any subtilty of argument, so plain, and necessary a duty, as the providing for the worn-out traveller of life; but we ought not, as we hitherto have done, to suffer what is provided to be squandered by a fraudulent, or a negligent, and a mistaken policy.

It is certainly unjust to make the frugal and the industrious maintain the idle and the drunken; yet this is the daily practice of officers and magistrates. It is oppressive, when sums are raised for the use of the poor, and applied to other purposes; and it is a great defect in the legislation of that country, which does not provide laws to punish, in a summary way, all those who are guilty of malepractices in misapplying public money.

There are but few parishes in the kingdom where abuses in the collecting and distributing of money raised for the poor are not public and notorious; and it cannot fail of having a bad effect on the minds of the people, by making them dissatisfied with those who have the management of parochial business.

There are some who consider what is misapplied, or negligently distributed, as "cheese parings and candle ends;" but if they could be collected into one sum, they would amount to nearly two millions annually; but if we are arrived to that pitch of indifference, as to think such sums beneath our notice, it will not require the spirit of prophecy to say what must be the consequence. But this is not the only evil. The first motive to industry is the fear of want; place this fear at a distance, by holding out the prospect of a provision for life, and you open the door for idleness, and its inseparable companions, to enter in: and ought they, who are truly worthless, to be pensioned out of the labour of those industrious persons who must abridge themselves of the common necessaries of life to contribute towards such pensions?—Where those evils are known to exist, and they cannot be disputed, every state that suffers it must be charged with inattention, or gross neglect, of the internal police of the kingdom.

They who are for repealing only a part of the poor laws, are sure to include the statute of the 9th of George the First. This is the stumbling-stone and the rock of offence to our



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politicians, magistrates, legislators, and writers on political economy; they consider it as the great obstacle which prevents them from establishing such a system of frugality, as would relieve those who are obliged to contribute, and be a blessing and a comfort to those who partake of the parochial bounty.

An author, in making general reflections on that part of Mr. Whitbread's bill, which fixes limits to out pensioners, says, "The most important part is, that the overseers shall not be compelled to give to the support of a poor person's family any greater sum than what they may earn who are to be relieved, or might earn, with reasonable diligence, according to the following proportions. One-fourth of the usual price of labour of a man for a day; one-fifth for a woman, and for every child under 12 years of age; and one-sixth for every other child under 12 years."

Here it is said, "for the first time limits are fixed, and the poor are told the painful but necessary truth, that they must principally rely for support on their own exertions."

Is the offering them a premium to be idle, the best method we can devise to promote industry? Let us see what experience says to it. As stubborn facts will not bend, nor is it right they should bend, to prejudices formed in the closet by speculative men, I shall beg leave to lay before the public, what hath been done in five years by eleven parishes in the county of Kent, which had for some time maintained their poor in their cottages, till the burden became insupportable.

In December 1801, Cundall, Lower Hardes, Petham, and Waltham, united for the better supporting of their poor, under Gilbert's Act. They built a house capable of containing one hundred persons without crowding, to which they laid twenty acres of land, and out of which they had two acres of garden. In eighteen months the four parishes saved 414l. 15s. 4½d. This encouraged Posling to join them; and in two years more the five parishes saved 796l. 6s. 1½d.

As the advantages arising from the union could no longer be doubted, Upper Hardes, Horton, Lyminge, Lympne, Standford, and Smeeth, all joined in the plan, and in eighteen months the eleven parishes found a surplus of £1515 8s. 4d.

As a general account of the savings may not be much attended to, I shall annex a more particular statement of the parishes in the following tables.

TABLE I.

| NAMES OF THE PARISHES. | Number of Persons in each Parish. | Number of Out-poor in Ditto. | Number of In-poor in Ditto. | Total Number of Paupers. | The Proportion of Persons relieved to the Population. | Number of Families | Weekly Pensions in each Parish. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cundall | 179 | 18 | 2 | 20 | 8,9 | 37 | 1 | 0 |
| Lower Hardes | 215 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 11,3 | 41 | 1 | 0 |
| Upper Hardes | 241 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 34,3 | 47 | 1 | 0 |
| Horton | 256 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 35,6 | 79 | 1 | 6 |
| Lyminge | 491 | 25 | 2 | 27 | 17,9 | 88 | 1 | 0 |
| Lympne | 354 | 32 | 5 | 37 | 9,5 | 67 | 2 | 6 |
| Petham | 414 | 22 | 19 | 41 | 10,1 | 91 | 1 | 6 |
| Posling | 126 | 20 | 5 | 25 | 5 | 25 | 1 | 0 |
| Smeeth | 296 | 18 | 3 | 21 | 14 | 62 | 1 | 0 |
| Waltham | 383 | 20 | 4 | 24 | 16 | 83 | 2 | 6 |

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TABLE II.

| NAMES of the PARISHES, with the Dates of Incorporation. | | The Mediums of the Rates for 3 Years, at the Time of Incorporation. | | | Total of their Mediums. | | | Savings from their Mediums; with the Dates at making up their Accounts. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | l. | s. | d. | l. | s. | d. | l. | s. | d. |
| Cundall..... | Incorporated 11th Dec. 1801. | 170 | 6 | 0 | | | | 414 | 15 | 4¾ |
| Lower Hardes | | 160 | 9 | 3 | | | | To the 19th | | |
| Petham..... | | 287 | 8 | 9 | | | | April, 1803. | | |
| Waltham .... | | 408 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Posling..... | 19th April, 1803. | 190 | 0 | 0 | | | | 796 | 6 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | 19th April, 1804. | | |
| Upper Hardes | April, 1805. | 126 | 14 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Horton..... | | 97 | 13 | 9 | | | | | | |
| Lyminge .... | | 300 | 9 | 9 | | | | 1515 | 7 | 6 |
| Lympne .... | | 414 | 0 | 9 | | | | | | |
| Smeeth..... | | 364 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | |
| Standford .... | | 135 | 0 | 0 | 2804 | 0 | 4 | 2726 | 9 | 0¼ |
| Medium paid by the last Six Parishes ..... | | | | | | | | 1303 | 6 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | 4029 | 15 | 6¼ |

The first table shews us the present tate of the reformed parishes. We nay see, with one glance of the eye, iow many families and individuals here are in each, as they were returned to parliament; how many pauers; what is allowed each person weekly on an average; and the proportion they bear to the whole popuation. This statement is certainly a gloomy one, and what must it have been before any reformation was attempted? It could not speak much n favour of that innocent simplicity and purity of morals of cottagers, which have been, for some time passed, so highly extolled by writers on political economy, by reviewers, by magistrates, and by legislators.

[*To be continued.*]

*To the Editor of the Universal Mag.*

SIR,

YOUR readers are probably satisfied with the Extracts from Ælian, so as to wish for a change of subject. It will gratify me if, before their appetite palls with Greek literature, I can keep up their relish for it, and extend their acquaintance with it by a new entertainment, and by varying the sources from whence it is derived. To the Extracts from Ælian may follow, with this view, a number of Passages from Polyænus.

This writer was a native of Macedonia; but practised as an advocate at Rome, under the reigns of Antoninus and Verus. Having gained great celebrity by his pleadings in the Forum, he added to his fame by composing, at his leisure moments, a work entitled "Stratagems of War," in eight books; written with inimitable brevity, and in a very elegant style. There are several editions of this treatise in Greek and Latin: the best is that by Mavicius, in 1691. Of this author Dr. Harwood says, "I cannot forbear expressing a sincere wish that this entertaining writer, whose language is very easy and elegant, were introduced into our schools; or that those who begin to learn the Greek language would read Polyænus. They would meet with few difficulties, and would be highly entertained and improved."

The learned Upton had, previously to Dr. Harwood's expressing these sentiments, shewn that he considered the subject in the same view, by



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adopting various passages from Polyænus into his Greek selections for schools.

I am, Sir, Your's,

JOSHUA TOULMIN.

*24th Nov.* 1807.

## EXTRACTS FROM POLYÆNUS' STRATAGEMS.

### No. 1.— *Pan.*

Pan was a general of Bacchus. He was the first inventor of the arrangement of an army in the form called the Phalanx, and instituted a right and left wing. On this account Bacchus is represented with wings. He, moreover, excited terror in the enemy by wisdom and art; for, when spies informed him that innumerable forces of the enemy had pitched their tents in the bosom of a wood, Bacchus was alarmed; but not so Pan: for he commanded the army of Bacchus to raise a great shout in the night. They shouted: the rocks rebounded with the noise: and the echo repeated from the bosom of the wood, gave the enemy an idea of a greatly superior force. Struck with fear, they fled. In honour of this stratagem of Pan, Echo is celebrated in song as the mistress of Pan; and to him are ascribed the groundless and nocturnal terrors of armies.

Notes.—1. From this story is derived the word *Panick*, by which sudden alarm and fear are expressed.

2. In this narrative may be traced the tradition of that piece of the Jewish history, (Judges vi. vii.) in which we are told three hundred men only, by blowing their trumpets, and the noise created by breaking the pitchers which had held their lamps, put to flight the great forces of the Midianites collected against Israel.

### No. 2.— *Solon.*

The Athenians and Megarensians waged war a long time for the possession of Salamis. The Athenians were worsted, and passed a law, that it should be death to any one who advised sailing to the attack of Salamis. Solon, superior to the fear of death, repealed the law in this manner;—He affected madness, and going into the Forum, he sang elegiac songs of a martial strain. By these he roused the Athenians for the fight. Seized with the spirit of the Muses and of Mars, they were immediately led out singing and shouting, and conquered the Megarenses. Salamis was again in the hands of the Athenians; and Solon became greatly admired both for having, in a fit of insanity, repealed the law, and for conquering the enemy by music.

### No. 3.— *Bias.*

Crœsus, the Lydian, prepared to sail against the Islanders. Bias, of Priene, disheartened the Lydian, telling him, "that the Islanders had brought a great number of horses to oppose him." He, smiling, replied, "Jupiter grant that I may take the Islanders on land!" Bias answered, "what if they should pray to Jupiter that they may take Crœsus, who dwells on land, by sea." The speech of Bias dissuaded Crœsus from renewing his attacks on the Islanders.

### No. 4.—*Themistocles' Explanation of the Oracle.*

The Oracle told the Athenians, that "the car-sounding Jupiter granted a wooden wall to the city of Minerva." On this the rest of the Athenians gave it as their opinion, that "the citidal should be built." Themistocles said, that they must embark on their three-oar ships, for these constituted the wooden walls of Athens. They were persuaded; they embarked, they fought, they conquered.

N.B. The same story is related by Cornelius Nepos, in his life of Themistocles.

### No. 5.—*Themistocles' Advice.*

The Greeks, having been victorious at Salamis, intended to have sailed to the Hellespont, and to destroy the bridge, that the king might not escape. Themistocles advised to the contrary; saying, "the king, being shut up, will speedily renew the fight; for desperation frequently achieves what fortitude cannot perform." He therefore sent, as a second ambassador, the eunuch Arsaees, to apprise him, "that if he did not immediately make his escape, the bridge of the Hellespont should be destroyed." The king, being alarmed, anticipated the Grecian army, passed over the bridge and fled. Thus Themistocles secured the victory of the Athenians from any risk.

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**No. 6.—*Themistocles deceives the Lacedæmonians.***

The Athenians rebuilt the walls of the city. The Lacedæmonians were jealous at it: Themistocles had deceived them. This was the nature of the deceit. He went as an ambassador to Lacedæmon, and denied that the walls were rebuilt. "If ye do not believe me," he said, "send some of your principal men to examine, and detain me." They were sent. Themistocles privately dispatched a messenger to the Athenians, with orders, "to keep the spies in custody till the walls were rebuilt; and, when they were erected, not to dismiss them before they had received him back again." These things were done. The walls were built: Themistocles returned home: the spies were given up: and the Athenians, against the will of the Lacedæmonians, were surrounded with walls.

N.B. The walls had been destroyed in the Persian war, and the Lacedæmonians, to prevent there being any place to be possessed by the enemy, out of the Peloponneses, had prohibited the raising them again.

[*To be continued.*]

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**Description *of a* Singular Species *of* Ape, *called the* "Entellus." *By* Dufresne, *Zoologist to the Museum of Natural History.****

THE animals most worthy of our admiration are doubtless those which appear to participate the most of our nature; and it has already been remarked with great propriety, that for this reason the savages, insensible to the grand views of nature, indifferent to all her wonders, were however seized with astonishment at the sight of apes and perroquets; the apes on account of their exterior affinity to man, and the perroquets because of their imitation of speech appeared to them singular beings, and superior to the rest of animals; merely because they enjoyed attributes somewhat approaching to human.

Placed in the lowest state of human nature from the defect of civilisation, and from an inconceivable indifference about his intelligence, a savage might easily recognise his image in the conformation of apes; he might think that animals which like him had the use of their hands, which walked on two feet, which resembled him in the face, which were without a tail, &c. &c.; he might think that these beings, all whose actions are derived from a great conformity of organisation, were of his species: hence, in all countries, the inhabitants of which are not far removed from a state of nature, they give to many species of ape the name of *man*. If they perceived any thing less noble, and even a little approaching to the brute in these creatures, they contented themselves with distinguishing them by the name of the *wild man*, or *man of the woods*. This conformity of organisation is so remarkable, that our travellers have not been able to avoid following the opinions of the savages, and adopting their nomenclature with regard to some apes: an opinion so extraordinary gave the alarm to philosophers and naturalists.

Listening at first only to the voice of prejudice, or of a deranged imagination; the one have endeavoured to prove that, between the orang outangs and man, there are, even in their conformation, many differences; but they have proved it badly; the others, on the contrary, behold so few, and so unimportant differences, that they do not hesitate to consider the orang outang as a man degenerated, or issuing from the union of women and a species of ape more distant in its forms.

In the midst of these exaggerated opinions, it appears evident to an observer free from prejudices, that the species of apes forms a link, which, in considering man only in respect to organisation, approximates and places him among the mammiferi; and that the genus of orang outangs, such as they have been fixed by Cuvier and Geoffroi, is another link which almost connects man intimately with the other apes, but at the same time

* This excellent memoir was read to the Society of Natural History in 1797, but was not printed. The author presented it to Latreille, who incorporated it in the late magnificent edition of Buffon, in 114 volumes, edited by Sonnini, and from which we have extracted it.

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(which is consolatory to our self-love) it may be perceived that the total form of man does not exist at once in any of these animals in particular, though it appears certain that the human attributes have been in part appropriated to some apes, and even in some manner distributed among many.

Thus the orang outang (*simia satyrus*) has the head nearly similar to that of the negro; his forehead is also convex, a character of great importance, since it modifies the skull, and appears for this reason to give more energy to the intelligence of their species; its muzzle is not much elongated in front, since in this respect there is less difference between the orang outang and the negro, than between this last and a European.

Camper, who has strictly defined the degree of elongation in the mouth of this species, was convinced that the facial angle, or that angle which comprehends the face and the palate, was in the orang outang 65 degrees; that this same angle was 70 in the negro and 80 in the European.

But nature has not permitted that this orang outang should be exactly similar to us: his hind legs are excessively long; his *os calcis** does not touch the ground in all its parts; he walks or rather runs upon the inward edge of his feet. However, let us look upon other species of apes, we shall find that what is wanting in this one to render it perfectly similar to man is to be found in others. The orang outang of Buffon, or the jocko (*simia troglodites*) has the air of man, the arms of the same proportion; he walks the same on the sole of his feet: but his forehead is much more depressed and falling more behind.

The orang outang, or pongo of Wurmb, which professor Geoffroy considers as a new species, has the *os calcis*, &c. as a man. For some time anatomists have thought that the human species alone had a vermicular appendage to the cæcum; the examination of orang outangs has proved them to be in this respect the same as man.

In elevating to a similitude with us, so great a number of animals nature has doubtless intended to inform us, that our form was not the most eminent, nor the most essential attribute that we enjoyed; and that we can only feel a just pride from the exercise of that intelligence which establishes between us and the brutes an immense interval.

The details into which I have entered prove, in my opinion, that we ought not to neglect any facts in the history of apes, and that we cannot too much nor too attentively examine every species, and bring forward those which have escaped the notice of naturalists, since it is the only method of attaining to appreciate justly the differences between the human form and that of animals.

I shall now present a description of a very uncommon ape, which forms a part of my collection, and which I do not remember to have seen any where described.

I shall denominate and particularize it as follows:

Simia entellus.*

Candâ elongatâ, corpore obscurè stramineo, palmis plantisque nigris, natibus calvis;

Habitat in Bengala.

*"A very long tail, the body a dull white or dirty straw-colour; the hands and the feet black; callosities on the rump. It comes from Bengal."*

The Entellus belongs to that generic division which professors Geoffroy and Cuvier acknowledge under the name of monkeys, and to which ascribe as characteristic; a short muzzle; facial angle 50 degrees and more; the head a little flat, a little prominent, five *dentes molares*, &c.

It is with the Douc (*simia nemæus*) that the entellus appears to have the greatest affinity, and it is after this that it should be placed in systematic works.

* This is the heelbone, or bone of the *Tarsus*, lying under the *Astralagi*, and is united to them by the jointing called *Gynglymus*.

* This ape is very much like an old athlete, on account of his white hair and his black hands, as it were covered with his leaden girdle. Entellus was a hero in single combat, whom Virgil has much praised in the 5th book of his Eneid.

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He is about three feet and a half high, and two feet six inches long from the end of the muzzle to the insertion of the tail. His head is rounded, and made like that of the douc; his muzzle is neither more nor less prominent; the nose is very flat; the nostrils are often beneath, but at the same time so disposed that the external angle is more elevated than the internal one: the eyes separated by an interval of an inch are tolerably prominent; the ears resemble very much those of man, but somewhat larger in their upper part.

The extremities offer nothing remarkable; the length of the fore ones is eighteen inches, those behind are only one inch more; the difference in the length of the hands is rather greater; the anterior are six inches long, the posterior eight.

Each hand is composed of four fingers and a thumb, capable of abduction and adduction.

The fingers of the anterior feet form only the fourth part of the hand; the third and fourth are twenty-one lines long; the first and the second twelve lines only; and the thumb has only six lines: it is very much drawn back towards the wrist, and does not even exceed the meta carpus.

The nails are long, strait, and blackish; those of the thumbs are flatter.

The tail exceeds a great deal the length of the body; it is three feet one inch long; it becomes thinner towards the extremities; it is covered with hair about an inch long, and a little tufted; its extremity is terminated by a bunch of hair much longer.

The basis on the occiput seems to part from a common centre; they are long, thick, and red round the face, and more long and tufted about the eyes; a little yellowish beard, about an inch long and pointed terminates the visage; pretty long hairs of the same colour accompany the cheeks; the longest are on the back, the shortest on the belly and arms, where they become shorter and shorter as they approach towards the fingers.

In general, the hair of the entellus appears dry and thick, somewhat softer upon the belly but very coarse upon the extremities, and especially upon the hands.

The parts without hair are the face, the throat, the ears, the inside of the hands, the rump, &c.

The colours are uniform; the face is blackish as well as the hands; the colour of the haunches appears to be less deep; and in all other parts the entellus is in general the colour of dirty straw, a little darker on the back, more lively on the belly, almost white at the extremities; and passing to a clear brown on the tail: the hair upon the hands and feet is entirely black.

The entellus was brought from Bengal. I know nothing of its mode of living.

The individual which I have described I believe to be the only one in Europe. It is now placed with the numerous species of apes which form a part of the collection of the *Museum Francais*. My zeal to enlarge and embellish it, the respectful esteem which I feel towards its administrators rendered it a duty with me to enrich this collection with the rare individual that I possessed.

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*A Brief Account of that part of the French Commerce, called The Northern Commerce.*

UNDER this head is classed the commerce carried on between France and the Hanse towns of Hamburgh, Bremen, Lubec, and Dantzic, as also with Denmark, Sweden, and Russia. The French, who have been outstripped with regard to process and discoveries in navigation by most of the maritime nations of Europe, have never trafficked largely with the Northern countries. Several of the ports of France classed themselves in the course of the 15th century with the Teutonic Hanse formed during the 12th century. But this association on the part of France was rather a sort of solicited protection from powerful allies, for an infantile commerce than a proof the extensiveness of French navigation. The attempts to found a substantial intercourse between France and the North have been many. Cardinal Richelieu in 1626, entered into a negotiation with the Czar Michael, in order to bring about a commerce with Russia. Col-

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bert, in 1669, created a Northern Company, which was for the space of 20 years to engross the commerce of Zealand, Holland, the coasts of Germany, of Denmark, the Baltic, Sweden, Norway, and Muscovy, but which, notwithstanding the countenance of government, had no success. The commercial ties, which were formed and strengthened between France and the Hanse Towns during the suspension of the Dutch navigation to the ports of France, tended to encourage the intercourse which was moreover aided by the treaty of commerce and navigation entered into between his most christian majesty and the towns of Bremen, Lubec, and Hamburgh. In 1769, this treaty was renewed for twenty years. The advances made by France, and the obstacles with which she met in attempting to found a direct intercourse with Russia, produced innumerable negociations for a considerable time utterly fruitless. The English, who had discovered the port of Archangel toward the middle of the 16th century, were already masters of the whole commerce of the Russian empire, when the Czar Michael and Cardinal Richelieu attempted to establish maritime connections between two people who had no *exterior* navigation. The English at first ridiculed these vain attempts; but not so when they saw Peter the first make overtures to the regent of France to establish a direct communication between the two countries. This caused the English to feel a vast deal of uneasiness, which, together with the sanguine expectations of the French, vanished upon the death of the said prince. Still the French minister did not entirely abandon the project till 1733, when the war forced him so to do. On Elizabeth's ascending the throne in 1741, a fair occasion seemed to offer for the revival of the old subject, but Count Bestuchef, who was at the head of the administration and secretly leagued with the courts of Vienna and London, succeeded in stifling the natural predilection of this princess in regard to the French nation. The disgrace of the minister effected a revolution in the state of politics, profiting by which the court of France immediately sent a consul to Petersburgh.

The purchase of Ukranian tobacco was the first step taken for establishing the anxiously looked-for commercial intercourse, which the English redoubled their efforts to counteract. With this intent they offered to purchase a species of merchandize which they could not possibly consume. So many obstacles added to the demise of Elizabeth, compelled the French to abandon a commerce which they saw it would never be in their power even to share with the active and jealous English. Nevertheless France and Russia formed a sort of commercial alliance to endure for twelve years, in 1787. The fluctuations experienced by the merchants of both France and Russia since are too well known to need recapitulation; and the recent breach between this country and the latter exhibits the consequences likely to ensue in a very glaring manner.

France has not been very fortunate in regard to her commercial intercourse with Denmark. In spite of the treaty of August 1742, this power by its regulation of customs in 1768, and additional regulations in 1783, has prohibited the greater part of French productions from entering its ports.

As to Sweden, notwithstanding the good understanding which formerly subsisted between the two empires, the direct commercial intercourse between it and France is almost as unimportant as that with Denmark. There exists between the two powers a treaty of commerce, dated April 1741, and a confirmatory contract, July 1784, granting Gothenburgh to France as the centre of its northern commerce: in return for which, France grants Sweden a similar favour, in respect to its West India commerce, by means of the island of St. Bartholomew.

The regulation of council, of Sept. 1784, exempts from all duties eatables and naval equipments destined for the northern commerce, and admits for the space of six months, as staple commodities, all the merchandises of the north which shall be brought to France in French vessels, with leave for their being re-exported free of duty: finally, it regulates the premiums payable for four years upon

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be tonnage of vessels bound for the Baltic, the German Ocean, or the North Sea.

What success, then, resulted from so many attempts to found a northern commerce? At the end of Louis XIVth's reign, the imports from all the northern powers only amounted to the sum of 2,300,000 francs, principally for wood, hemp, and metals. At the time of the revolution, they amounted to 31,600,000 francs; viz. 1st, Manufactured articles, such as hempen cloths, and those called *platilles*, brought *via* the Hanse Towns; and East-India goods, the produce of Sweden's commerce with Asia, to the value of 5,700,000 francs. 2dly, Copper and lead from the Hanse Towns; wood from Denmark and Russia; iron, pitch, and tar from Sweden; hemp and tobacco from Russia, 24,000,000 francs. 3dly, Fish (chiefly Danish and Swedish) and other provisions, 1,800,000 francs.—The exports of France to all the northern powers, at the end of Louis XIVth's reign, amounted to about 6,060,000 francs; at the epoch of the revolution they amounted to 80,000,000 francs, consisting chiefly of indigo, drugs, cotton, wine, brandy, vinegar, minerals, sugar, and coffee. The immense and continually progressive consumption in these countries of the sugar and coffee of the French West Indies, generally renders them debtors to France. This is principally owing to the circumstance of the Hanse Towns being in the habit of supplying a great part of Germany with those commodities.—The balance of commerce is annually about 48,000,000 francs.

The actual state of northern commerce certainly presents France with great advantages; since the latter, in exchange for her native productions, receives such *raw* materials as every maritime power must stand in absolute need of; it would, however, be still more lucrative to the French if they could but find means to carry their own merchandises to the northern ports, whose vessels, as it is, come to fetch them, and thus save the freight which they should otherwise be obliged to pay to France.

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*On the Evil of the late* Inclosures.

Sir,

In the course of frequent rambles over the district of green-sward waste between Windsor and Reading, I have felt convinced that I was travelling amidst the nursery of patriotism and national valour. Here I saw the hardy Englishman learning to appreciate duly the value of the Constitution which protected his little privileges. Not driven to the confines of his scanty hut, he trod boldly over the common that lay spread before his home, and felt that he was a Briton, and one whose blood would be cheaply spilt in the defence of his parent Island. In fact, he had a stake in the general cause; he was possessed of property dependent on the public welfare; and all those generous feelings which have rendered Englishman and Patriot synonimous terms, were the produce of this participation in the advantages of his more affluent fellow-countrymen.

Take away the little tracts of common land which border on his dwelling; snatch from his children their humble inheritance of a free range over the turf before their door; and, where is the link that unites the heart of the poor man to the Constitution of his Country?

I trust, you will not deem me speaking the language of romance when I affirm that the general Inclosure of Common Lands wipes away the last trait of the genuine old English character. Those men who ranged under the banners of an Edward, or a Henry, had a pledge, however humble, in the independence of their country. Tired, I presume, of the ancient character of our Islanders, we are bent on trying whether a novel species of patriotism may not be elicited from the feelings of the man, who is told that even the "bare worn common" is too luxurious a field for his cattle to pasture on!

"Ye friends to truth, ye statesmen! who survey
"The rich man's joys increase, the poor's decay;
"'Tis your's to judge how wide the limits stand
"Between a splendid and a happy land!"

—All may wear a gay face, and the resources of the country be the boast



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of each arithmetical Minister of the day; but I never can imagine the real strength, or prosperity, of a nation advanced by those acts which threaten to reduce society to two classes; and which crush, with a rude and pitiless hand, each lingering relic of the British Yeomanry.

However small the claim, each person possessed of common right receives, it will be said, an indemnity in the equable division, which takes place on an inclosure.—But the class of men, whose cause I would wish to advocate, stand claimants of so small a portion in the ratio of their tenure, that their allotments would never repay them the trouble and expense of cultivation. The span of land appropriated to the small Copyholder is, accordingly purchased, nine times out of ten, by some more affluent neighbour; and the trifle advanced by the wealthy speculator is truly too small to afford the cottager a compensation for the valuable privileges, which enabled him to maintain his family, only one step above poverty —but a world above discontent.

If what aggrieved a separate class of society benefited the remainder, each individual murmur must, of course, be treated with disregard, or, at best, listened to with inefficient pity. But it would appear highly doubtful whether the great purposes of the common weal will be assisted by enclosures *so generally* adopted as is the case in this part of the country. According to the ideas of Mr. Malthus (which have been received as guides by the leading characters in our House of Commons), I should conjecture that the cultivating of waste land would by no means tend to promote a reduction in the price of grain? If population perpetually incline, as that writer asserts, to a morbid redundancy, we are merely, by ploughing fresh land (if the accustomed order of political economy remain in practice,) extending the evils of epidemy and want.—As some sort of corroboration of this conjecture, it must be remembered that an Inclosure seldom, or never, fails to affect prejudicially the poor rates of the district in which it occurs.

The Common Land, in the part of Berkshire to which I am alluding, is, at present, far from unprofitable to the public at large. To instance one neighbourhood, I should conceive the commons in the immediate vicinity of Hurst, breed and support not less than 2000 sheep, of which perhaps 500 are annually slaughtered. Should an Inclosure of this land take place, I think it may be safely asserted, that not more than 400 sheep could be maintained on the same ground; of which it is highly improbable that more than one fourth would come annually to market. The Wool of the green-sward sheep is, likewise, well known to be of a highly estimable quality; so that not only would less wool be produced in that district, but the diminutive quantity which did come to hand, would be grievously lowered in value—An argument surely of some weight, while the Chancellor wishes his cushion to contain a prime sample of English Wool!

But, above all, (to recur, in conclusion to the complaint with which I commenced) I must believe the Country will ultimately suffer from that alienation of character, which must be expected to follow a resumption of the long accustomed privileges of the English Peasant. Our Poet has wisely asserted, that

" A free-born Peasantry, its Country's
" Pride,
" When once destroy'd, can never be
" supplied."

Let us ponder over this assertion (which will well bear reducing to prose) before we incur the risk of rendering home, and his Native Land, less dear to that order of Britons which fights our battles, maintains our glory, and on whom we may eventually rest for the defence of the very land he cultivates!

I can easily, Sir, conceive that the expensive landholder may be a gainer by an act of inclosure, but except in partial instances, I cannot easily ascertain that any other class (much less the public at large, admitting the correctness of Mr. Malthus' System), is in any essential degree benefited; while I am certain that the man of small property is, in every respect, a great sufferer.

I remain, &c.

A CONTRIBUTOR.

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*On the* LEARNED LANGUAGES.

SIR,

THE subject upon which I propose to trouble you with some remarks, is one that has often been discussed; and it very lately became to a certain degree popular, from its being thrown as a gauntlet of defiance by a political writer of some note. As an object of general consideration, it can never be uninteresting, as the question is how shall we employ the most precious part of life, in the acquirement of knowledge, or in that of words?

*Things* and not *words* ought to be the primary concern of a rational being: and the former are to be obtained as well in an English as in a Latin or a Greek dress. I will take history as an example; for this species of composition is principally conversant about those subjects essential to general and useful knowledge.—The man who reads Livy, Tacitus, Sallust, Cæsar, Xenophon, Thucydides, &c. in their original language, comes forward with a haughty mien, with a scornful look, with a bloated self-importance, and boasts his *learning:* I grant, his learning is two-fold; he knows the facts, he knows also the languages in which those facts are narrated:—the man likewise who has read these authors in approved translations, or who has digested their essence in comprehensive compilations, may also step boldly forward with the conscious independence of merit, and with an unblenched countenance enter the lists with the more pompous linguist. I ask, in what does the boasted superiority of this latter consist? If in any thing it consists in this: where I read *citizen* he reads *civis:* where I read *and,* he reads *et;* where I read *a man of refined taste,* he reads *homo emunctæ naris;* where I perhaps read *solid friendship consists in the same desires, the same aversions,* he probably reads *idem velle, idem nolle, firma amicitia est:* &c. &c. But, heavens! is this a knowledge upon which a man is to pride himself: is this school boy exercise of memory, this mechanical operation of the human faculties, to draw the line between genius and stupidity, between erudition and ignorance? Is not the real, the essential, the *useful* knowledge which we both possess equal? Is not my acquaintance with the general current of events, with the causes that produced them, with the consequences that resulted from them, as full, as complete, as beneficial as his? Am I not enabled to draw the same inferences? To make the same applications? To apply the same reasonings? Can I not estimate with the same accuracy the motives of the actors? Cannot I acquire the same general and accumulated stock of information? In fact, that useful knowledge which consists in the concentration of events for the purpose of applying them by way of comparison, illustration, or argument when needful, is possessed equally by both of us: and willingly may be resigned to the pedant, the empty, air-blown, frivolous fame of possessing two or three words for the same idea, where I have only one. Perhaps it may be said, my knowledge will not be so accurate, because translators may mistake the meaning of an author, or may wilfully pervert it: to the first objection I answer, I probably might be as mistaken as he, supposing I knew the original; owing to the obscurity and confusion in which many parts of the classics are involved: and, as to the second, allowing that a man may occasionally be so warped by prejudice or party as to purposely pervert the meaning of an author, yet this is not always the case, and others may be found who have more impartiality, for of almost all the classics there is more than one translation extant. What has been here said of history will apply equally to ethics, criticism, philosophy, dialectics, &c.—But with regard to poetry and eloquence, the case differs. Here the imagination, and not the judgment, is brought into play. We are to be amused, delighted, charmed, but not instructed. We are to rise from perusal, our ears tickled with harmonious versification, our fancies bewildered with beautiful imagery and apt similies, our minds loaded with metaphor, anaphora, metonymy, synecdoche, dactyls, spondees, iambics, pyrrhics, amphibrachs, and a chaos of abstract personifications, which are indeed infinitely



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amusing and often enrapture the soul "lapping it in Elysium," but which have no more real and necessary connection with substantial, useful knowledge, than an ear for music, an eye for painting, or a palate for *haut gout*. And even here the *utile* may be extracted from translations, though certainly the *dulce* will evaporate. But these things are at best agreeable recreations for idle fancies: and the man who never read Horace, but in the imitations of Pope (by far the liveliest transcript of his manner) or Virgil, but in the translation of Dryden, or Homer, but in the version of the former, will have little reason to complain of his loss, while in addition, he has free access to the beauties of Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Akenside, and a host of native poets. And the same may be said of all works purely imaginative. Those who argue on the opposite side of the question, and maintain the *utility* of the Learned Languages, have not one of them, formed a right conception of the case. They confound perpetually the *languages* with the *things* contained in those languages. They talk of the beautiful morality of Xenophon, of the profundity of Tacitus, the elegant precision of Sallust, *usque ad nauseam*; they never consider that this morality, that this profundity exist as effectually in our versions of them, as in the originals. Will any man venture to tell me that after reading the Cyropœdia of Xenophon in Lord Lansdown's translation, I have not as clear an idea of the virtues that constitute an amiable prince and a wise legislator, as he who learnedly mouths it in the Greek? Or, will it be asserted, that I shall not feel the same detestation of the vices of Cambyses, as related in Herodotus, because I read the account of them in English? What a mummery is this! They talk idly about the revival of learning, and think they have established a wonderful fact when they discover that to that revival we owe our present advancement in science. This is something like a man who should tell you it is dark at night, and light in the day time. The discovery of ancient manuscripts certainly engendered an ardour for learning, and an emulation which at a remote period produced the most important events: but the bastard learning of the middle ages is more easily praised than read. But even so late as the close of the fifteenth century, the Medicean family in their laudable efforts for the preservation of classical remains, only built as it were a cradle in which future literary heroes were to be nursed. Three of the greatest names of modern Italy were a century anterior to this, Dante. Boccacio, and Petrarca; and at that time there were few manuscripts yet discovered, and those few difficult of attainment. (See Vie de Petrarque par de Sade.) Sallust, Livy, some of the works of Cicero, and a few of the poets: what assistance then, did those men derive from the Latin classics? and Greek was altogether out of the question, for it was not till the subversion of the Eastern empire in 1452 that the fugitive Greeks brought their language and literature to Italy. It appears, therefore, that to the exertions of native genius the knowledge of ancient languages is by no means an indispensible appanage. Shakespeare knew them not, and who regrets that he did not? Burns knew them not, and where is he that thinks for a moment, his genius would have exerted itself more vigorously if he had? But this is somewhat irrelevant to that part of the question which I am more immediately anxious to controvert.—Knowledge may be considered under two different points of view; its acquisition and its application; these two are quite distinct, for there are some who store up mines of intellectual wealth, and have not the talent to bring it into circulation. Knowledge is nothing but an aggregation of *ideas* derived from experience, from books, or from reflection: we are acquiring the first from the day of our birth to the day of our death: the second only a favoured few acquire; and the third a still more favoured few. I shall confine myself to the second. The consciousness which we have of any thing is an idea, and the question is not, *how* this consciousness is acquired, but whether it be actually acquired. If I know that Cyrus defeated Cœsus at the battle of Thymbria; if I know that Egyptian

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Thebes had a hundred gates and could send fourth 10,000 armed men at each; if I know that Semiramis crossed the Indus, or that Sardanapalus was a weak and effeminate king, and the last of the Assyrian monarchy; that the grandeur of Nineveh perished with his falling fortunes; if I know all this, what does it matter whether I have learnt it in Greek or English? The Grecian or the Latinist may tell me, you have lost the beauties of the original, you have lost all that indefinable grace which cannot be transfused into a foreign language, the harmony of periods, the charms of antithesis have totally escaped you; though he should tell me this, and probably what he tells me would be true, yet I would reply that *my knowledge*, my useful, my substantial knowledge, was not one whit inferior to his: I am prepared to draw all the results which my reason can draw, and that is the knowledge of reflection. I will illustrate this from example. A linguist reads in Tacitus *obtrectatio et livor pronis auribus accipiuntur:* an unlettered man reads *envy and detraction are willingly received:* the former, reads in Seneca, *curæ leves loquuntur, ingentes stupent*; the latter, *light sorrows are clamorous, severe ones are dumb; &c. &c.* and I would ask whether the moral truth of the one or the other be not as perfectly possessed, relished, and understood by both? What is there so all-commanding in these languages, that our native idiom is to be degraded as fit only for transacting our daily duties? The miserable affectation of scholars has produced this blind resignation of our sober faculties; scholars, who themselves destitute of native powers, seek to enhance the reputation of what they have acquired, and magnify their own pursuits; like the tanner, the stonemason, and the carpenter in the fable, who were for having respectively the walls of their town made of leather, stone, and wood.—But there is another advantage which the advocates in support of the Learned Languages maintain; viz. that the knowledge of our own is wonderfully improved by them. This, in futility, far transcends the other. They entrench themselves behind the wretched affectation of learning, and shew, with the absurd parade of a scholar, the use they have made of their own utensils. Greek! Greek! Latin! Latin! that's their acropolis, that's their bulwark; that's their defence; and that they imagine is to be a gag of silence upon unlettered reasoners, to strike them with awe, to strike them with humility and submission. They complain, that they find a difficulty in understanding words derived from the Greek and Latin; that they confound their significations; that they never have clear ideas of them. All this may be so; and if it *be* so, I am not bound to shew the reason *why* it is so, though there needs "no ghost come from the grave to tell us." But I will maintain, that a man of common sense may have as accurate an idea of a vocable derived from the Learned Languages, *as it is used in our own*, as he who knows its radix. I say, as it is USED IN OUR OWN; for the stability of a language is or ought to be such, as to preclude innovation; and although I may know that a certain word bears a multiplicity of significations in its original, yet *I* am bound to use it, not according to those primitive significations, but according to its received and legitimate ones in my native tongue; and a man who knows *no* language but his own, may yet *acquire* his own, in the fullest and completest sense of the word, by the study of the best writers and the use of the best dictionaries. I have also heard it urged, that students in anatomy have had a clearer idea of the several parts of the human body, after they had learned Greek than before. But *I know*, that the first surgeon now in England, and who resides not far from St. James's, has no more Greek than an Ethiopian; and another medical gentleman, a friend of mine, who has risen to the top of his profession, knows no language but his own: and yet I'll answer for it, he would amputate a limb, or perform an operation, with as much skill and success as a Greek surgeon; nay, he has often *succeeded* in delicate cases, which the first professional men have declined as hopeless. But in good truth, such jargon can only be tolerable in the mouth of a mere scholar, who possesses not one

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tittle of native genius, and who erects his self-sufficiency simply and solely upon the plodding diligence with which he has turned over dictionaries and grammars. The knowledge of languages is certainly an ornament to the edifice of *genius*; but when they exist solitary in a barren mind, which produces not one indigenous plant, which merely bears, and that not in a very flourishing manner, whatever is transplanted into it, I then look upon them as a very humble sort of merit indeed. They can aspire no higher than to the poor applause of successful diligence; a diligence in which *every* man can become their competitor, and *many* bear away the laurel. It requires just the same temper of feeling by which the woodman fells a tree, or the hedger excavates a ditch; they know that their strokes constantly repeated will at length produce the desired effect. The linguist also knows that a heavy and inflexible perseverance must ultimately bring him to an end, and imprint upon his mind the vocables of the language he is studying. But when we compare this humble merit with the higher occupations of the mind, when we compare it with the flights of fancy, the daring combinations of genius, the sublime pictures of imagination, when we compare it with the successful investigation of moral truth, the discoveries of science by which life is rendered happier and our ideas of the Creator expanded; when we compare it with almost any of the native energies of intellect, how poor, how despicably mean it sinks; give them their due praise; assign them their just rank; and in their own minds let them estimate them as highly as they please; but let them not sink into the common and disgusting error of making the learned languages every thing, and every thing else nothing; let them not place Greek and Latin as the boundary between all that is great and wonderful and lovely, and what is poor, unworthy and disgraceful: let them estimate truly what they have, and they will then find that *words* do not always give *knowledge*; let them not come forth with a magisterial air and a vain parade of learning, to frighten plain, well-meaning men out of their mother tongue, which, God help them! they may have been learning thirty or forty years by telling them "you don't know Greek; you don't know Latin; *ergo*, you know nothing, not even English. Sir, it is impossible that you can understand the meaning of *synecdoche, sycopa, metaphrase, misogamist, misogomy*, for you don't know Greek!" I smile when I think of such language, and pity those who use it.

I remain. Sir, &c.

ATTALUS.

*Liverpool, November* 23, 1807.

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THE BEE.—No. VI.

Floriferis ut apes in saltibus omnia libant,
omnia nos. LUCRETIUS.

CÆSAR.

*TERRITA quesitis ostendat terga Britannis*, says Lucan, (lib ii. line 572), who, though a *Pompeian*, always does justice to Cæsar's bravery on every other occasion; and indeed the above seems strongly confirmed by the elegant historian himself in his relation of his expedition here. It will not need the partiality of a Briton to incline him to believe there was more of truth than party in the poet's reflection; since, if it were otherwise, it is hard to assign a good reason why the supposed *conqueror*, so soon after his arrival here, should weigh anchor and steal off in the middle of the night, (Cæsar de Bell. Gall. l. 4. c. 26.) after a battle, or why he should bring with him in his second expedition above 700 ships more than in his first.

PICTURESQUE.

This word is derived from the Italian *Pittoresco*, which, literally rendered, would be *painterish*; and it may be observed, that our *ish*, the Teutonic *isc*, the Italian *esco*, and the Greek *ικος*, are all of one family.

BUFFON.

Early to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.

The truth of this old proverbial couplet appears to have been sensibly felt by this celebrated naturalist. It was not without the greatest difficulty that he acquired the habit of rising with the sun. He thus relates the circumstance.

"In my youth, I was very fond of sleep, which robbed me of much time. My poor Joseph (a domestic

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who served him sixty-five years) was of great utility to me in overcoming it. I promised him a crown every morning he could make me rise by six o'clock. He failed not next day to torment me—I abused him. He came the morning following—I threatened him. Friend Joseph, said I to him in the evening, you have gained nothing, and I have lost my time. You don't know how to manage the matter—think on my promise, and never mind my threatenings. The day following he accomplished his point—I begged, entreated, then abused, and would have turned him off. He raised me by absolute force, and had his reward every day for my ill-humour in the moment of waking by thanks and a crown an hour after; indeed I owe to poor Joseph at least ten or twelve volumes of my works."

DUKE OF GUISE.

Greatness of mind and cool genuine courage was strikingly exemplified in the following conduct of the Duke of Guise:—Some little while before he was murdered by the order of Henry the 3d, a note was brought to him intimating the king's intention. Taking out his pencil, he wrote under with great coolness, "He dares not;" and then went on with his dinner, as if nothing had happened, and attended the monarch's levee the next morning with the same confidence as usual. Too late he found the melancholy truth of the intelligence.

THE ROSY CANON.

On entering the wood of Boulogne, the Hyde Park of the Parisians, by Passy, on the right is the castle or house of la Muette, formerly royal. It was a seat of the secret pleasures of Louis XV, whose palled appetite required a frequent change of mistresses. In the village of Passy, a street where Dr. Franklin lived retains his name. The medicinal waters of Passy are impregnated with iron, so as to load their course with ochry incrustations of a reddish brown colour. They were chiefly frequented by barren ladies, and were found efficacious when administered by young practitioners. Anne of Austria, having passed sixteen years without producing an heir to the French monarchy, went on a solemn pilgrimage to all the saints. Barefooted and tired, she one day sat down on a bench by the side of a countrywoman, who did not know the queen, and requested her to tell the cause of her pilgrimage. On being informed, she replied, "O my dear madam, it is all in vain! Our rosy canon has been dead for these two months."

PRINCE OF CONDE.

A little time before the memorable battle of Rocroi a council of war was called, at which the necessity of possessing the town was powerfully represented: "But what shall we do," said one of the generals, "if we lose it?" I do not consider that," exclaimed the Prince of Condé; "my death will happen long before that."

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## A Review *of the* Political Connection *between* England *and* Ireland.

(*Concluded from p.* 398.)

THE momentous business of the regency first gave the Irish parliament an opportunity of exercising its novel authority. In this instance, to the great surprise of ministry, the sentiments of Ireland, as expressed by her representatives, were directly opposite to those of England, promulgated through the same channel. In spite of every effort of the lord-lieutenant toward procuring an adjournment, the court was left in a minority of fifty-four!

As we studiously avoid all review whatever of those scenes of fanaticism on one hand, and of massacre on the other, which have polluted the fertile shores of Hibernia, in the years immediately preceding the great and final act of political connection between that country and her potent neighbour, little remains for the fidelity of the examiner to report. But, of that little, the major part is far from unsatisfactory.

In 1793, the appointment of the vice-treasurers of Ireland was transferred from the English to the Irish government, as a counterbalance to the influence added to the crown by some fresh appointments in the East India departments.

In 1795, the Irish catholics solicited, at the feet of the throne, a relief from all those disqualifications by which they had been so long oppressed. According to Grattan, the tithes,

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with the expense of collection, amount annually to one sixth of the whole produce of the island; consequently, nine hundred men out of three millions, have, every sixth year, the whole rental of the kingdom! To remedy this substantial evil, Grattan endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to establish a Modus, and a uniformity of titheable articles throughout the whole kingdom. Over this attempt, the protestant ascendancy, in the Irish parliament, prevailed; for the Irish protestants were found most decidedly averse to the participation of their catholic countrymen in those religious freedoms which themselves enjoyed. The appeal to the crown, which succeeded this disappointment, was scarcely less unfortunate. The art of Mr. Pitt however contrived to throw all the odium of the rejection on the Irish legislative party, by advising the king to countenance the application, and commit it to the consideration of the Irish parliament. By that assembly, the spirit of the bill was refined to evanescent subtlety:—the only favours possibly conferred on the catholics were, the right of intermarrying with protestants, of taking apprentices, of pleading as barristers, and of keeping schools.

While the scowling clouds of religious bigotry, joined to the selfish views and unfounded apprehensions of the ambitious and overbearing, have thus successfully preserved a cruel badge of distinction between man and man, and prevented the whole population of Ireland from assimilating into one uniform and harmonious mass, it is highly grateful to note the stupendous effects of the enlightened spirit which has latterly animated the commercial intercourse between the two countries. Our reader has long seen the revenue of Ireland quite insufficient to the maintenance of its military and legislative establishments;* and has been told that Charles I. used new and surprising exertions, when he caused the Irish exchequer to contain the sum of twenty thousand pounds. As a proud instance of the change of circumstances effected by commercial enterprise duly encouraged, it is mentioned that the permanent revenue of Ireland, in 1793, yielded 1,295,285; in 1794, it yielded 1,381,792; and, in 1795, nearly a million and a half. Her military establishment at this period might be estimated at about 50,000 men.

Such was the flourishing state of the commercial interests in this island, in the years directly preceding the period at which a union was effected between the two sister countries.

We feel persuaded that the reader will concur in noting on the whole a more rational spirit of fellowship to have manifested itself, in our demeanor towards Ireland, in the course of the last half century. Unwilling to ascribe this improved temper to the mere discovery of the mercantile resources contained by our hibernian neighbour, we are solicitous to place it to the account of an increase of national urbanity and good sense. Our urbanity must unavoidably excite us more forcibly, in each fresh day, to acts of friendly interchange with a people who would restrain us only from an ascendancy in the walks of wit, worth, and science: while to

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* From a curious note of instructions, conveyed by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Henry Sidney, her deputy, we learn the following particulars, relative to the establishment and legislative expenses of Ireland in the year 1575:—

The gross expenses of the Irish government were 26,000l.; of which 20,000l. were received from England; Ireland furnished the remaining six.

The lord-deputy and other principal officers were allowed, per annum, 3,666l.

The lord chancellor, "*and other inferior officers,*" 1000l.

Eight hundred horsemen, "with their captaines, petie captaines," &c. 6,022l. 10s. sterling.

Seven hundred footmen, with captaines, &c. 7,345l. 12s. 6d.

By which it appears that the military establishment of that year was only 1500 men; and, it is curious to observe, that the infantry were much more expensive than the Cavalry: a circumstance most likely owing to the expense of their musquets and ammunition.

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good sense our government can never lay the slightest claim, when it uses any other than gentle means with men who are found, in every period of their history, inflexible as the rocks of their own coast to the grasp of oppression, but ductile as the soil of their native island to the open hand of tenderness and generosity.

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## *On Dr.* JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY, *&c.*

SIR,

IN the course of a frequent recurrence to Johnson's Dictionary, many casual observations and corrections have suggested themselves to me, a few of which I now send for your judgment, and should they be inserted I shall be tempted to occupy a column in your Magazine on future occasions.

In his preface, Dr. Johnson says, speaking of the authorities upon which he grounded his interpretations of words, that his purpose was to admit no testimony of living authors; yet, strange as it may seem, he has quoted *himself* as an authority in his examples to the word *idler*, viz.

*Idler*—A lazy person; a sluggard.

Thou sluggish *idler!* dilatory slave! IRENE.

He has quoted More's foundling for the word *rattlesnake*, though living; nor could he I believe be ranked among those names, whose admission "the tenderness of friendship" solicited.

"*Kath* ripe are some, and some of later kind,
Of golden some, and some of purple rind." MAY.

These lines are not May's, as Johnson here asserts, but Dryden's, in his translation of Virgil, Georgic II. line 134.

The verb "to pine," in the first significations that he gives, is a neuter, not an active verb, viz.

"I burn, I *pine;* I perish;
If I achieve not this young, modest girl." SHAKSPEARE.

"The hardy Swiss,
*Breaste* the keen air, and carols as he goes." GOLDSMITH.

He surely ought to have quoted better the poem which he revised, and to which he made additions. It should be "*breathes* the keen air, &c.;" consequently it is no authority for the word *breast*.

While upon this subject of language, I will trouble you with one or two desultory remarks upon etymology.

*Zigzag*. This word is not in Johnson at all; and in those lexicons which have it, I find no etymon. It is derived from the German *zickzack*.

*Quash*. This word I consider to be derived from the German *Quetsche*, rather than the Latin *Quasso*, or the Italian *Squacciare*.

*Dream*. Casaubon derives this from the Greek, founding it merely upon fanciful similitude: may it not proceed from the German *Traum?* The change of orthography would necessarily follow the difference of pronunciation. Upon referring back to the learned and ingenious paper in your Magazine for September, p. 224, by the Rev. Mr. Townsend, on the "Mutual Affinities of the German Language, &c." I find that he is of the same opinion; for *traum* is in the third class of commutable consonants of D for T, &c.

*Frore*. Johnson gives the Dutch verb *bevroxen* as the etymon of this adjective. I am clearly of opinion, however, that it is derived from the German verb *Frieren* to freeze, the preterite of which is *fror*.

*Splash*. The only meaning which Johnson gives to this word, is "to daub with dirt in great quantities:" but it surely has another sufficiently common, viz. to scatter water about, &c.: a boy in the water is said to *splash* when he throws it about with his arms and legs, without however "bedaubing" any one. And, in this sense, as well as the above, I think it may with more propriety be derived from the German *Platschern*, rather than the Swedish *Plaska*.

*Plump*. This word, Johnson, Skinner, and Junius, have left in darkness as to its etymon; and it is with some hesitation that I would venture to propose the German word *Plump*, which signifies *heavy, coarse*, &c. Yet it appears to me, that the mutation to its present meaning is not violent; and there is, I believe, even now, something of *coarseness* attached to the idea of a *plump* man or a *plump*



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beast: a sort of heavy, ungraceful rotundity.

I shall be happy to see these scraps inserted, and remain, Sir,

Yours, &c.

*London, Dec. 5, 1807.* W. M.

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## *On the* ABUSE *of* PREDICTIONS; *the* JEWS, *&c.*

"Daniel's distinction (Chap. xii. v. 9) relates to a *Time* when the world was to be divided into *two* great contending parties, *one* of which would adhere to the *Scriptures*; and the *other* to that cause which is supported by *Human Policy*."—*Vide an Essay on Scripture Prophecy, Daniel's Three Periods, &c. printed in the year* 1724.

THERE can be no doubt that the measures taken by the French emperor with the Jewish nation has revived and extended a degree of discussion, before in a great measure confined to the learned theologian, the profound thinker, and the curious investigator of abstruse points. At present, the state of the Jews is familiar in some measure with all who read the public prints, or the monthly publications of a superior character. It is a subject which "has encreased and is encreasing." But there is an opposition, and two parties are at issue; for, notwithstanding the naturalization, the conversion, or the restoration of the Israelites, used to be heard by christians in general with pleasure; yet, since the emperor of the French has stood forward as the first potentate in the world who has elevated them to an equal footing and dignity with the rest of his subjects, the action is scouted, degraded, and condemned, not only as a pitiful artifice to obtain possession of their wealth and influence, but even prophane and blasphemous in its object, and unscriptural of course. On the other hand, there is a small party who insist upon this conduct towards the Jews, not only as a noble and disinterested act of liberal policy, but likewise under providence as an action of retributive justice for the injuries these people have formerly sustained from other christian powers; and as being so much the more enhanced in its dignity and importance, from the circumstance of its having been uniformly predicted by all the prophets, both in the Old and New Testaments, and consequently as the fulfilment of the oracles of truth.

To prove the first part of this statement, it is only necessary to mention, that, since the late convocation of the Jewish Sanhedrin at Paris, two different publications have given translations of the proceedings of that body. The first, entitled *Transactions of the Parisian Sanhedrin*, translated from the original, published by M. Tama, &c. &c. with a preface and notes, insists that the French Jews had no favour to require of Bonaparte, which they had not previously received from the constituent or legislative assembly. The Critical Review for November 1807, therefore borrowing the language and the ideas of the work just mentioned, "does not know of one favour which Bonaparte has conferred upon the Jews, except that of calling their deputies to Paris to answers ome trivial questions." This critic, making no kind of allowance whatever for the poetical licence, or pomp of oriental figures, can see nothing in the Hebrew hymns on the birth day of the French emperor, "but an abject and execrable propensity to falsehood, resembling the apothesis of a Nero or a Tiberius;" and if, says this writer, "we were to appreciate the present fitness for liberty in France, whether among the Jews or the Christians, by the extravagance of their adulation, we should say "*there is not one reptile which crawls upon the face of the earth, which is not more fit for political liberty than they.*" With respect to "queries proposed to this wretched assembly of Jewish delegates, he thinks a Sanhedrin, composed of old clothesmen from the purlieus of Monmouth-street, could hardly have exhibited a more patient acquiescence, if Bonaparte, as the price of their submission, had promised them a cheap pennyworth of his own cast off suits, with some of his wife's old petticoats as a make-weight in the scale." It is then added, "To suppose that Bonaparte ordered these circumcised rabbies, money-lenders, and chapmen to the capital, merely for the sake of answering a string of idle queries, is to suppose his head to be more barren of intellect than it appears." It is allowed, "he may be encouraging

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them to direct their attention more to agriculture and to arms, that, when they are settled in the land of Canaan, they may assist him in his projects of vengeance against us in the East."

Thus far it must appear, that these writers have taken this matter up merely as a political or an ordinary circumstance. Their opponents, on the contrary, assume a higher ground. They insist that this, and every remarkable event which may concern the Hebrew nation, is of a *religious* nature; of course, that the visible hand of a superintending providence ought to be acknowledged, even in the recent interference of the French emperor in behalf of the Jews; to which interference, it appears from the letter of M. Jacobsohn, *he was strongly solicited from Germany*, not by "old clothesmen," but since such there really are, by several learned men among the Hebrews.

But it seems both parties look upon the French emperor's conduct towards the Jews as connected with the circumstances of the present war. Those who condemn these proceedings, do it because, upon their principles, they would condemn any act whatever of the French emperor; those who approve of it, do so, because justice and generosity compel them to acknowledge what is just and right, even in an enemy. Upon this principle, speaking of Bonaparte, in p. 154 of your Magazine for Aug. last, the writer observes, "That as long as military glory is the theme of general applause, the battles of Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, and Friedland, with the concluding conference at Tilsit, &c. must elevate the hero of France high above his predecessors in the same career." The writer proceeding to ask whether there is not something more in these exploits than the superficial observer acknowledges? Without endeavouring, he says, *to find the* hero Bonaparte in ancient prophecies as some have done; and we will not say they have done it injudiciously, without committing ourselves to declare, that he is the angel, viz. (the agent or messenger) of God, commissioned for high and important purposes, though it is to be noticed that the moral qualities of the agent do not prohibit that epithet being applied to him." I undertake to reply, supposing he alluded to the other work that has appeared relative to the point in hand, viz. *The New Sanhedrin, or Causes and Consequences of the French Emperor's Conduct towards the Jews*, that it has not been solely on the ground of his great military talents, that some assert they have found the hero in ancient prophecies; but, on account of the cause in which he has been so successfully engaged, being that of religious liberty and universal toleration, the end of false policy and persecution, and consequently the introduction of the christian millenium, the renewal of peace on earth, glory to God in the highest, and good will towards men.

If the astonishing events during the last sixteen years, the period of the French Revolution, are seriously considered, these assertions may be exculpated from any charge of empty, sound, or rhetorical flourish. These events are illustrated in the Essay on the "*Prophetic Indications of the Present Times*," in your Magazine for February last; and in another for May last, entitled "*France an Important Object of the Prophecies.*" Thus, it should be remarked, that while one party quote the Scripture liberally for their opinions in favour of the French revolution and its final tendency, their opponents quote it very sparingly, or not at all. Hence it is undeniable, that the morality of the Scriptures being too pure to sanction any system of blind and sanguinary politics, the latter refuse to appeal to that source; hence they substitute power for principle, policy for piety, and state necessity for public virtue! Thus they act as if justice or virtue was one thing in a *private* individual, and another essentially different in a *public body!* And thus they justify a natural prediction of such times as the present in the fifteenth chapter of the second book of Esdras, when, as if all the laws of justice and equity were to be laid aside; for *princes*, says the writer, shall then *measure their doings by their power*. Now, the only difference between the two parties, who espouse the cause of equity and *justice* on one side, and that of state *necessity* on the other is this:—that the



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latter, notwithstanding their irreligion amounting to *practical atheism*, and the gross immorality of their conduct, still flatter themselves, that they shall certainly prevail in the end, and even escape the consequences of their iniquity, without punishment! The former, taking the Scriptures and natural reason for their guide, are justly apprehensive that the authors of the continuance of the war, will neither prevail in the end, nor yet be able to extricate either themselves or the nation with impunity. And one strong reason why there are so many thinking people of this opinion, is, because that the great teacher of the christian religion who appeared among the Jews, and one of his disciples in particular, predicted just such times, and such a war as the present; and because in their ides, the things foretold, and those that have lately occurred, resemble each other *as face answers face in a glass*.

And hence, as the present war, or rather the new course it has taken, positively bears no resemblance to any period in the annals of christian or heathen antiquity, the judicious writer of your state of public affairs (see page 438 of your last) has been compelled to derive a comparison from the *fabulous ages*, and to compare the present war to that of *the giants* against heaven! And thus, as this is a war that none but practical atheists can wage, neither jew, christian, nor heathen, who admits of God's moral government, can possibly imagine that such a war can either succeed or continue. Thus, Sir, what was once in your pages modestly stiled the *merchants' war*, from the infallible resemblance it bears to the prophetical description of Tyre in the Old Testament, and Babylon in the New, (See page 125 of vol. VII. and Rev. xviii.) is now by analogy, become that of *monsters*. In the language of experience, no state of extremes can possibly last long: in the language of your last state of public affairs, "Human nature is nearly wearied out by the atrocities of both parties;" and in that of Scriptural prediction, Matthew xxiv. v. 22. "Except these days should be shortened there should no flesh be saved, but for the elects' sake these days shall be shortened." To conclude, so far as Scripture is taken into the question, the abuses of the prophecies by ignorant and prejudiced writers, concerning the jews, have contributed in a very striking degree to render men averse either from a religious toleration of these people, or to improvement of their situation as men and citizens. It might be easily proved that in reading the prophetic writings, people expect too much or too little. A writer had need to be well versed in the figurative language, to be convinced, that even the terrible judgments denounced in the New Testament and prophetic writings, do not by any means extend to the world at large, but to the christian world only and its connections.

That the conversion of the sun and moon into blood, &c. the extinction or falling of the stars from heaven; earthquakes and the like, have no relation at all to the end of the world, being merely strong figures of the extinction of kingdoms and empires; the fall or deposition of princes, and the revolutions concomitant therewith.

That the errors, abuses, and persecutions of popery, have not formed the *whole*, but only a *part* of the antichristian city of Babylon, consisting of several kingdoms, both protestant and papal; their wars, persecution, avarice, and oppression, having rendered them perfectly degenerate and antichristian.

That though a long series of superstition, wars, persecutions, &c. are figured out by the seals, trumpets, and vials, in the Revelations, they all point to one great period of war and calamity, towards the conclusion of the whole; which, as it winds up the grand catastrophe, exceeds all the preceding in the magnitude of its object, the multitude of its victims, and the fall of *ten* kingdoms, or rather all the kingdoms of Europe in consequence of the grand apostacy.

That the Babylon of the New Testament, at first ecclesiastical, becomes partly political in its progress, and at length wholly so; and that its fall or ruin is finally accelerated by the defection of its former allies, called the ten horns or kings of Europe: who, from being friends, become its bitter

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and implacable enemies. See Rev. xvii. 6.

That by the battle of the great day of God Almighty, and the gathering together at Armageddon, the same final war is to be understood; and by the great earthquake, "such as was not since men were upon the earth," the French revolution. "The great city divided into three parts, and the falling of the cities of the nations," intimate, that instead of *ten* or more, as formerly, only *three* great powers shall then remain in Europe, or Christendom.

That the 21st and 22d chapter of the Revelations do not describe heaven, of which the ear hath not heard, nor hath the eye seen, but the comparative heavenly state of the Messiah's kingdom on earth, as a dominion free from persecution, oppression, and wars. In a word, if truth or falsehood derive any weight from the celebrity of those who have entered their lists; and as posterity will probably do justice to the list; among the advocates for religious toleration and civil equality, the names of a Locke, a Priestly, a Gregoire, or a Mendlesohn, &c. may appear with that of a late illustrious British statesman,* in opposition to those of Pitt, Horseley, and Burke, and a few pretended orthodox anonymous French emigrants and papists of the *old unreformed* Gallican church, the advocates through the medium of a British press, for exploded bigotry and superstition, at the commencement of the nineteenth century.

I am, &c.

*An Advocate for the House of Israel.*

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## The Contemplatist.
### No. VI.

### ABDALLAH, PRINCE OF PERSIA.

*"Corporis voluptatem non satis esse dignam hominis præstantia, eamque contemni et rejici oportere."* (Cic. Off.)

THE setting sun had just shed his last beam on the lake of Urmia, when Abdallah, prince of Persia, returned from hunting near the mountains of Ararat. The length of the chase and the ardour of the pursuit, had separated him from his attendants, and he found himself bewildered in an extensive valley surrounded by lofty hills, whose sides were clothed with verdure, and whose summits were lost in clouds. The fertilizing waters of the Retz here took their course, and meandered in a gentle murmur over banks of flowers, till they were seen and heard no more.

The faintness of hunger and the weariness of fatigue, made the prince desirous of rest, and impatient for food; and he looked round in eager anxiety to find some human habitation, where he might procure the one, and enjoy the other. He at length entered a long foot path, at the end of which he perceived a hermit's cottage, and its solitary inhabitant sitting at the door. "Disappointment is not always the lot of man," thought Abdallah, upon seeing the cottage: "did we moderate our desires as they become unreasonable, we should not so often have to complain that our expectations of pleasure are fruitless. My hopes are accomplished, and my wishes will be satisfied. To this humble abode my rank will procure me a ready admission; the plainest food can be sweetened by hunger, and the hardest bed softened by fatigue." Approaching the hermit, "Friend," said he, "you see before you the prince of Persia. I have wandered from my attendants in the heat of the chace, and I know not which way to return to Ispahan. If you can afford me a supper and a night's lodging, you shall be amply rewarded." "Great Prince," replied the old man, prostrating himself, "to the children of Oromanes the rights of hospitality are always due; their necessity, not their rank, is the measure of their claim. To procure the little I have to give it is sufficient that you stand in need of it, and the homage of an isolated old man can add little to the glory of the prince of Persia." The courtesy of his behaviour, and the refinement of his manner, convinced Abdallah that the speaker was no common peasant. He took his hand and raised him from the ground, and thanking him alike for his reproof and hospitality, he turned his horse

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* Mr. Fox.

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loose into the valley, and followed him into the cottage.

Upon entering his habitation, the hermit immediately prepared a plentiful repast of dates, figs, and a cheese made of goat's milk, of which his royal guest very eagerly partook.

"I cannot repress my curiosity," said Abdallah when he had finished, "to know what reason can induce you to live in such entire solitude. I am convinced that you are no common peasant; why then do you neglect so many opportunities of benefiting mankind (which in mixing with the world so often occur,) to live where you can neither receive nor confer a favour?" "It was necessity," replied the old man, "that forced me into solitude: I have long been tired of a state of life in which I have been often miserable, and never happy. But you forget that nature requires rest, and the fatigue that you have undergone calls you to repose. At the rising of to-morrow's sun your curiosity shall be satisfied, and when the beams of omnipotence begin to enlighten the world, you shall hear the history of my life, which is neither long nor eventful." The prince was unwilling to take possession of the only bed the cottage afforded, but his scruples were overruled by the importunity of his host; and he slept uninterrupted till the light of morning awakened him from slumber, and the bird of paradise called him to his devotions. He then seated himself with the hermit at the door of his cottage, and the old man began his history.

"Thirty five times," said he, "has the sun performed his annual course since I first beheld the light in the city of Bassora." "Have you not made a mistake?" said the prince. "I should have supposed that you had seen more than eighty summers, and you say only thirty-five." "Those who judge only from appearances," replied the hermit, "will often be deceived." "In such a case as this we can judge no other way," returned Abdallah, "but I will ask questions afterwards; proceed with thy story." "My name is Merlin. I am the only son of a wealthy merchant, whose whole study was how to amass money. The greatness of his fortune did but increase his rapacity, and I believe had he been possessed of all the gold that yet discovered mines can yield, the impossibility of obtaining, would not have prevented him from wishing for more. I had the misfortune to lose my mother at so early an age, that I was never sensible of her maternal cares, and my remaining parent was too much engaged in business to attend to his son's education. He contented himself with sending me to a public school, and permitting me to pay him an annual visit that he might, as he said, 'see when I should be fit for trade.'

"As I naturally loved learning, I was constant in my endeavours to improve myself: and as knowledge dawned on my mind, I could not help secretly despising the sordid principles of my father, and resolved when I should be my own master to gratify the inclination I had to travel. At the age of eighteen I left school, and was immersed in the cares of commerce till I was twenty-three, at which time my father died, and left me in possession of an immense fortune. My desire of travelling was yet undiminished, but I resolved to dedicate five years to pleasure and amusement in my native city, and to become acquainted with my own country before I began my studies abroad. Six months passed away, spent in riot and dissipation, in the indulgence of every passion, and the gratification of every appetite. But the enjoyment of pleasure ceased with its novelty, and experience soon taught me that affluence alone cannot confer happiness. I had been dazzled with wealth which I did not know how to value: I had been intoxicated with riches of whose value I was yet ignorant. From this dream of folly I was roused by an event that awakened me to reason, and finished a course of life of which I was already tired.

"Being one evening at supper with a large party, at the house of a satrap, I entered into discourse with an English traveller: the conversation turned upon the beauty of women, in the course of which the Englishman took

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frequent occasion to assert the superiority of English females over those of Persia and other nations. I imagined myself bound in honour to stand up in defence of my country women; and although I had never seen an English lady, I intemperately contradicted his assertion. He felt offended, and being both heated with wine, the quarrel soon rose to such a height, that, upon the Englishman's proposal, we agreed to decide it in the field. We met in a private place the following morning, and after a short conflict, I ran my scymitar through his heart. As there were no witnesses of the transaction, I had time to collect some of my most valuable effects, and with these, disguised as an old dervise, I fled to this cottage, where I have lived ever since, endeavouring to atone for my crime by penitence and prayer."

"You that can speak from experience," said Abdallah, continuing the conversation, "tell me your opinion of a life of solitude; the arguments that have been used by philosophers, who have either written in its support or spoken in its defence, have inclined me to think that happiness is to be found in retirement alone." "In a state of life," replied Merlin, "which necessity forces him to accept, a man very seldom expects or can hope for happiness. When I first came to this cottage, the novelty of my situation secured my attention. I employed my time in rambling in the vallies or traversing the mountains; in collecting plants, or viewing a barren romantic prospect. Sometimes I went out in the pursuit of game; at others I listened to the murmurs of the brook, or reclined on a bank of verdure. But when variety ceased, amusement was at an end. I wanted society to cheer my vacant hours; I had no friend to whom I could communicate the observations I had made. I longed to re-enter a world from which I was secluded; to mingle in the busy scenes of life from which I had fled; to partake of pleasure that was to me no more. In the rainy season my discontent was still greater. I then endeavoured, by the constant exercise of religious duties, to regain the lost favour of all-powerful Alla; and to recover by devotion that tranquillity of mind to which, in the tumult of pleasure and the hurry of dissipation, I had been so long a stranger. My first efforts were weak and unsuccessful. While my hands were lifted up in prayer to Heaven, my wandering thoughts flew back to the world, and pictured to my imagination scenes of earthly felicity of which the reality probably never existed. But by perseverance in duty I obtained its reward. The stings of remorse ceased to be violent; the upbraidings of conscience were softened, though not silenced, by the voice of religion; and calm resignation succeeded to murmurs and discontent."

"Why," said the Prince, "did you not quit a state of life in which you lived only to be miserable, and by travelling into foreign countries, at once gratify your inclination, and shelter yourself from the fury of persecution, and the sword of justice?"

"When I first entered this cottage," replied Merlin, "the recollection of murder recurred so incessantly, and with so much terror to my mind, that I looked upon myself as unworthy to associate with the children of Alla; and I rashly bound myself by a solemn vow, to remain here till the end of the 12th winter, as a penance for my crime. At the end of that time, I was so enervated by indolence, so habituated to solitude, that, though I still resolved to re-enter the world, I remained here without an effort to remove. The occurrences of the early part of my life appear like a dream, indistinctly remembered, and likely soon to be entirely forgotten. And had not the sight of a fellow-mortal roused me to exertion, I might have sunk into the grave without a sigh. In a few days I will set out on my travels; and having attentively considered the situations of life, and the manners of mankind in foreign countries, I will return into my own, where a still ample fortune will secure to me the comforts of life, and enable me to reward worth and to relieve distress. By occasionally returning into solitude, I shall correct and moderate those passions and defects which a

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long continuance in the world will insensibly impart, and by a strict performance of the duties of my station to compensate for the vices and follies of inexperienced youth."

A. M.

☞ *The conclusion of* JULIA'S *pathetic narrative arrived too late for insertion this month: it will appear in our next.*

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## STRICTURES ON GRAY.

*Sir,*

IN one of the early numbers of your New Series, (See Univ. Mag. for Oct. and Dec. 1804, pp. 302, 505.) were offered some remarks on the poetry of Gray, and I was sorry that the controversy between your correspondents was not pursued, as it might have led to some general result interesting to literature. Without professing to continue in any manner what they had begun, I offer you the following desultory observations upon this poet. Mistake me not Sir for a relentless persecutor; I am not insensible to the real merits of this author, but I do think that those merits have been exaggerated; an opinion perhaps, which some other of your readers may entertain when they have read the following minute strictures upon his works. In a voluminous writer, it might be unfair to enter into verbal criticism; but in a writer like Gray, whose *language* is his only praise; whose works are so few, and the result of such great labour, it is strictly correct. To begin with the Ode "On the distant prospect of Eton College."

In the third stanza we have a grammatical error in the following lines:

"Say Father Thames, for thou hast seen
Full many a sprigh ly race
Disporting on thy margent green
The paths of pleasure trace;
Who foremost now delight to cleave
With pliant arm thy glassy wave?
The captive linnet *which* enthral?"

This should be *who*, as its antecedent is a person; and here let me remark that Johnson's observation upon this apostrophe to Father Thames, was at once puerile and illiberal. The addressing inanimate objects is not only allowable in poetry, but it is a beauty: as well might he have attempted to throw ridicule upon Shakspeare when he makes Macbeth exclaim

"Thou sure and firm set earth
Hear not my steps which way they go,
For fear thy very stones prate of whereabout,
And take the present horror from the time
Which now suits with it."

Or upon that beautiful passage in Paradise Lost, B. xi. l. 270, where Eve so pathetically apostrophises the flowers which had been her "early visitation, and her last at even." In fact, apostrophe is one of the most natural figures of speech. But to proceed with Gray.

In the fifth stanza we have two instances of pleonasm that would not disgrace Blackmore himself.

"Their's *buxom* health of *rosy* hue,
Wild wit, *invention* ever *new*."

That "buxom health" should have a "rosy hue" need not surely be told; and that "invention" is "new" is but a homely truth, almost as obvious as that "two and two make four."

An instance somewhat similar to the above is the following, from stanza 7:—

"Or jealousy with rankling tooth,
That *inly* gnaws the *secret* heart."

I do not stop to point out beauties, because that has been done *usque ad nauseam*; my object is to shew that the poetry of Gray has its faults, and those by no means few.

In the "Progress of Poesy," the first stanza has already been animadverted on by a correspondent above quoted: but it has other errors. In the third stanza of the second ternary may be found a line approaching very nearly to the ridiculous, viz.

"How do your tuneful echoes languish
Mute, but to the voice of anguish!
Where each *old poetic mountain*
Inspiration breath'd around.

There is something so grotesque in the idea of an "old poetic mountain," that nothing but the blindness of adoration can save it from ridicule.

In this ode also, I cannot but consider his account of Milton's blindness as absolutely puerile: it was such a petty idea, that, because Milton "spied the secrets of the abyss" and

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"passed the flaming bounds of place and time," he therefore was

"blasted with excess of light,
And clos'd his eyes in endless night"

Had such a silly attempt been made by a modern poet, or even a maker of verses, it would have been justly decried and contemned.

I have already extended my letter to some length, and am uncertain whether my trouble will be rewarded by seeing it in the columns of your Magazine. As aimless labour cheers us but little in its progress, I shall here conclude for the present: if what I have written meet with your approbation, I will pursue my remarks through the rest of Gray's works, and probably extend my enquiries to some other admired poets, whose merits have been scanned with too general an estimation to benefit either truth or literature. Small wits may perhaps exclaim against this severity of criticism, but let them remember that one drachm of pure gold is worth a pound mixed and obscured with dross.

I remain, &c.

*Dec.* 2, 1807. ARISTARCHUS.

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ON THE PRESUMED BLASPHEMY OF MILTON.

*Sir,*

I WAS a good deal surprised at the title of an article in your number for July, p. 28, and which has since occupied the pens of various correspondents, viz. The *Blasphemy* of Milton. It appears to me, to savour too much of the unreflecting zeal and superstition of former and less enlightened times.

From the expression of Milton, I should rather infer the extent of his research into the philosophy of mind, and the profundity of his judgment. To accede, for argument's sake, to the common views on these subjects, how is it possible to conceive the all-comprehensive mind of God utterly inaccessible to the entrance of evil? or what advantage can possibly be gained by blindfolded adulation, offered to infinite knowledge and perfection, but the groundless and suppositious advantage of self deception? That Bishop Newton, whose character does not rank in the higher classes of intellect, said nothing on this passage, is neither to be wondered at nor regretted. As it regards the mind of man, the passage is highly consolatory; and far from having any heavy charge to remove from Milton, we ought to rejoice, that so important a point had not escaped his philosophical research. Every reflecting mind, although of the purest, must be sensible of the occasional, indeed too frequent intrusion of evil; and it must afford the balm of comfort to the delicate and scrupulous to possess the authority of the great Milton, that *evil may come and go unapproved, and leave no spot or blame behind.*

J. L.

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*For the Universal Magazine.*

SIR,

ALL your readers are familiar with that popular and pathetic ballad, called "The Beggar's Petition," beginning with the well-known lines,

"Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling limbs, &c."

But they do not perhaps all know the author and history of it. As a matter of curiosity and information therefore to some, permit me to communicate the following particulars:—

It is the production of Dr. Joshua Webster, M.D. and was written at St. Albans, in the year 1764. It refers to an aged mendicant, named *Kinderley* or *Kinder*, who had once lived on his paternal estate, near Potter's Cross, between St. Albans and Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire, and was for many years a farmer in decent circumstances. His ruin was occasioned by the artifices of what Pope calls "a vile attorney;" yet, at the period of the above "Petition," he had dragged on a sorrowful existence to the great age of eighty-three, and he continued to live some years after. Dr. Webster was living a few years ago, and resided at Chelsea.

I remain, &c.

HISTORIÆ INVESTIGATOR.

*Dec.* 8, 1807.



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# CRITICISM.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

SPECIMENS *of* ENGLISH PROSE WRITERS, *from the earliest Times to the Close of the Seventeenth Century; with Sketches, biographical and literary, including an Account of Books, as well as of their Authors; with occasional Criticisms, &c.— By* GEORGE BURNETT, *late of Baliol College, Oxford.* 3 *vols.* 8*vo.* 1807.

"SPECIMENS" seem to have become a sort of fashion since the successful publication of Mr. Ellis; and as all imitation seems to contain an inherent principle of imperfection, so the compilers of Specimens are confessedly inferior in taste, judgement, and execution to their original. First came Mr. Southey (See Universal Mag. for July) limping on a poetical pegasus, and contriving to fill three large octavo volumes with as much nonsense and as little excellence as possible. We grieved to see a man trifle with his reputation so much; for Mr. Southey has a reputation, such as every schoolmaster has with certain of his disciples. We by no means, however, mean to insinuate that the present volumes have so few claims to approbation as Mr. Southey's; they are, in fact, executed with a very considerable degree of judgment; and, being without a competitor, may probably have all the utility which the author wishes.

We were sorry to see that Mr. Burnett left his design incomplete, as it were wishing to follow in the very steps of Mr. Ellis with a servility of imitation, and hoping, perhaps, such a continuator as Mr. Ellis has found. Had he extended his plan, and brought it down to the close of the eighteenth century, his work would have been perfect, and would have presented a complete series of illustrations and a comprehensive and entire scope for comparison. The prose writers of the last century fixed the language: elegance and Addison appeared together. The prose of Dryden has great merit; it is flowing and expressive; but it is debased by colloquial phrases, and weakened by expletives. Nor is the style of Addison free from [illegible], puerilities that would hardly be found now in the columns of a newspaper. The prose of Swift is, in our opinion, still worse; and it has always been to us an inexplicable phenomenon how his language, which is often vulgar, often ungrammatical, and always deficient in energy, could ever be vaunted as a pure model. Johnson was the first who united vigour with grace: his "Ramblers," with all their affectations and errors, gave a new impulse to writers, and taught even petty wits to express themselves with force. Goldsmith, in elegance, far surpasses Addison, and in humour is not beneath him. Hume seems to have formed himself upon the style of Swift, though in a letter to Robertson he expresses himself upon that author in a manner that should render this idea unlikely: yet we find in him the same weaknesses, the same solecisms, and the same perpetual offences against good grammar. Robertson is far above Hume or Blair; and Gibbon above either. Yet there remains an ample field for discussion on this subject; and we were therefore sorry to see it neglected by Mr. Burnett.

Having collected specimens from barbarism to approaching refinement, and then to leave off just when improvement and excellence began to dawn, is preposterous. Every thing concurs to throw interest upon the literature of the last century: its manifest propriety in a work like the present: the splendid superiority of the works produced; the elegance of language in which they are written; the interesting topics to which they relate: all seem to call for that notice and distinction which Mr. Burnett has most unaccountably refused to them. We hope he may yet be induced to complete his labours; or should the task revolve to another, we trust it will be executed in such a manner as to answer the purpose of its being written.

Of the volumes now before us, we have little to add in particular. They

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are of that nature which requires either minute or general criticism: either to follow Mr. Burnett step by step in his selections, and ascertaining the propriety of each, or to convey a general idea of their character. The former would be the only profitable criticism; but it is too extensive for the limits of our critical department. Of the occasional strictures of Mr. Burnett we cannot speak very highly; they are distinguished by that imbecility of thought, that prudent mediocrity, which averts censure and forbids praise.

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ATTEMPTS *at* POETRY, *or Trifles in Verse. By* EBN OSN, *of Pentonville. Printed for the Author.* 1807.

THIS ingenious gentleman informs us that the words *Ebn Osn* are the first and last syllables of his name transposed—(*Ben*)jamin Stephen (*son*). What a clever trick!

We quote his "PREFACE:"—

"What occasion for any? If the following trifles have merit, they will find their way; if not, let them perish."—By all means.

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TRAVELS *through the* CANADAS, *containing a description of the picturesque scenery on some of the rivers and lakes, with an account of the productions, commerce, and inhabitants of those provinces. To which is subjoined, a comparative view of the manners and customs of several of the Indian nations of North and South America. By* GEORGE HERIOT, *Esq. Deputy Post Master-General of British North America. Illustrated with a map and numerous engravings, from drawings made at the several places by the author.* 1 vol. 4to. 1807.

*(Continued from p. 420.)*

CHAPTER IX. is one of those portions of the work which can be read with advantage, and without meeting any thing to disgust by its puerility or to offend by its absurdity. It contains an account of the commerce of Canada, and as all details of this nature must be interesting to a commercial country, we shall dwell a few moments upon its contents.

The commerce of Canada was long confined to the fisheries and to the fur trade. The cod fishery was carried on at the Great Bank and on the coast of Newfoundland some time before the river St. Lawrence was explored. While in the hands of the French, New France, as it was then called, prospered but little. Various measures were adopted by the government of that country, so palpably prejudicial to the interests of this colony, that it was impossible its concerns could attain to a flourishing state.

Canada has for many years carried on with the islands in the Gulph of Mexico a commerce in flour, plants, and other wood adapted for buildings. As there is not perhaps another country in the world which produces a greater variety of woods, some of which are excellent in their kind, considerable advantages may be derived from thence.

When the French began their settlements in Canada, the country exhibited one vast and unbounded forest, and property was granted in extensive lots called *Seigneuries*, stretching along either coast of the St. Lawrence for a distance of ninety miles below Quebec, and thirty miles above Montreal, comprehending a space of three hundred miles in length.

"The seigneuries each contain from one hundred to five hundred square miles, and are parcelled out into small tracts, on a freehold lease to the inhabitants, as the persons to whom they were granted had not the means of cultivating them. These consisted of officers of the army, of gentlemen, and of communities, who were not in a state to employ labourers and workmen. The portion to each inhabitant was of three acres in breadth, and from seventy to eighty in depth, commencing on the banks of the river, and running back into the woods, thus forming an entire and regular lot of land.

"To the proprietors of *seigneuries* some powers, as well as considerable profits, are attached. They are by their grants authorized to hold courts, and sit as judges in what is termed *haute* and *basse justice*, which includes all crimes committed within their jurisdiction, treasons and murder excepted. Few, however, exercised this privilege except the ecclesiastical



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seignieurs of Montreal, whose right of jurisdiction the king of France purchased from them, giving them in return his *droit de change*. Some of these seigneurs have a right of villain service from their tenants.

"At every transfer, or mutation of proprietor, the new purchaser is bound to pay a sum equal to a fifth part of the purchase-money to the seigneur, or to the king; but if this fine be paid immediately, only one third of the fifth is demanded. This constituted a principal part of the king's revenues in the province. When an estate falls by inheritance to a new possessor, he is by law exempted from the fine.

"The income of a seigneur is derived from the yearly rent of his lands, from *lots et vents*, or a fine on the disposal of property held under him, and from grist-mills, to whose profits he has an exclusive right. The rent paid by each tenant is inconsiderable; but they who have many inhabitants on their estates enjoy a tolerably handsome revenue, each person paying in money, grain, or other produce, from five to twelve livres *per annum*. In the event of a sale of any of the lots of his *seigneuric*, a proprietor may claim a preference of re-purchasing it, which is seldom exercised, but with a view to prevent frauds in the disposal of the property. He may also, whenever he finds it necessary, cut down timber for the purpose of building mills, and making roads; tythes of all the fisheries on his domain likewise belong to him.

"Possessed of these advantages, *seigneurs* might in time attain to a state of comparative affluence, were their estates allowed to remain entire. But, by the practice of divisions among the different children of a family, they become, in a few generations, reduced. The most ample share, which retains the name of *seigneurie*, is the portion of the eldest son; the other partitions are denominated *fiefs*. These are, in the next generation, again subdivided, and thus, in the course of a few descents, a seigneur is possessed of little more than his title. This is the condition of most of those estates that have passed to the third or fourth generation.

"The inhabitants in like manner make divisions of their small tracts of land, and a house will sometimes belong to several proprietors. It is from these causes that they are in a great measure retained in a state of poverty, that a barrier to industry and emulation is interposed, and that a spirit of litigation is excited.

"There are in Canada upwards of an hundred seigneuries, of which that at Montreal, belonging to the seminary of Saint Sulpicius, is the richest and most productive. The next in value and profit is the territory of the Jesuits. The members of that society who re-ided at Quebec were, like the priests of Montreal, only agents for the head of their community. But since the expulsion of their order from France, and the seizure, by the catholic sovereigns of Europe, of all the lands of that society within their dominions, the Jesuits in Canada held their *seigneurie* in their own right.

"Some of the domiciliated savages hold, also, in the province, lands in in the right of seigneurs."

When the English took possession of Canada, they found its inhabitants had made but little progress in commerce or in agriculture. One article of the former the Canadians had by their own imprudence rendered altogether unprofitable. Ginseng was first discovered in the woods of Canada in 1718. It was from that country exported to Canton, where its quality was pronounced equal to that of the ginseng procured in Corea or in Tartary, and a pound of this plant, which before sold in Quebec for twenty pence, became, when its value was once ascertained, worth one pound and ten pence sterling. The export of this article alone is said to have amounted, in 1752, to twenty thousand pounds sterling. But the Canadians, eager suddenly to enrich themselves, reaped this plant in May, when it should not have been gathered until September, and dried it in ovens, when its moisture should have been gradually evaporated in the shade. This fatal mistake, arising from cupidity, and in some measure from ignorance, ruined the sale of their ginseng, among the only people on earth who are partial to its use, and at an early period cut off from the colony a new branch of trade,

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which, under proper regulations, might have been essentially productive.

The imports of Canada during seven years of its most flourishing trade, previously to the conquest of the country, amounted annually to about 160,000l. and sometimes to 240,000l. sterling. The exports seldom exceeded 80,000, and frequently less than that sum. The quantity of produce exported in 1709, amounted in value to 163,105l. sterling, and was shipped in seventy vessels belonging to Great Britain and to her subjects in the different colonies in North America. Such was the difference in the hands of the French and English.

The fur trade had, for a long period after the settlement of the English in Canada, been conducted by a variety of individuals; and the interruption which it experienced, during the war between Great Britain and her colonies, cut off for a time the profits which formerly flowed into the province from that source.

"At length, about the year 1784, a gentleman* of Montreal, whose mind was active and enterprising, formed an association of several merchants of that place, for the purpose of pushing this branch of commerce to a greater extension than it had ever before acquired. The associates stiled themselves the Company of the North-west, as it is from that quarter that the objects of their pursuit are principally derived, and for which the vast and immeasurable tracts of territory, yet unexplored by Europeans, seemed to present a productive and inexhaustible field. Several individuals, actuated by a spirit of adventure and discovery, as well as by the hope of profit, traversed an immense tract of wilds, to the westward and towards the north. One gentleman,† upwards of twelve years ago, particularly distinguished himself as the first who ever travelled across the continent of America, in these high latitudes, to the shores of the Pacific Ocean; an undertaking whose accomplishment demanded the greatest stretch of resolution, prudence, firmness, and exertion. More than one attempt has since been made to perform the same journey, but without success.

"Although, previous to the year 1790, immense quantities of furs were every year exported from Canada, yet the profits were not at that time by any means equal to those afterwards arising from this branch of commerce. A great proportion of peltry, particularly that of beaver, enters into the composition of some manufactures: but the price of furs is in a great measure influenced by fashion. By this standard, which constitutes the increase or decrease of demand, the market is principally regulated. The consumption of peltry for dress has, fortunately for the fur merchants, prevailed for many years past, and several have from this cause acquired independent fortunes.

"The company trading to the north-west sends every year, to the posts on Lake Superior, about fifty canoes loaded with merchandise. These are dispatched about the beginning of May, from La Chine, a distance of nine miles above Montreal. The canoes are formed of the bark of the birch-tree, and closely lined with thin ribs made of a tough wood. The seams are sewed with radical fibres, called watape, and they are afterwards carefully covered over with gum, to exclude the water. The bottom of the vessel is nearly flat, the sides are rounded, and either end terminates in a sharp edge. The price of one of these is about twelve pounds sterling, and it is calculated to contain, on the perilous voyage for which it is destined, a weight equal to that which follows:—sixty-five pieces of merchandise of ninety pounds each; eight men, each weighing at least one hundred and sixty pounds; baggage allowed to these men, at forty pounds each, together with the weight of their provisions. The whole cargo of a canoe is therefore not less than eight thousand three hundred and ninety pounds, exclusive of two oil cloths to cover the goods, a sail and an axe, a towing-line to drag the canoe up the rapids, a kettle, a spunge to bail out the water imbibed by leakage; with gum, bark, watape, and utensils for repairing any injury which may be

* Mr. Mactavish.
† Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

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sustained on the voyage. The men are engaged at Montreal four or five months before they set out on their journey, and receive in advance their equipment, and one-third of their wages. Each man holds in his hand a large paddle; and the canoe, although loaded within six inches of the gunwale, is made to move along with wonderful expedition. The *voyageurs*, or navigators, are of constitutions the strongest and most robust; and they are at an early period inured to the encounter of hardships. The fare on which they subsist is penurious and coarse.* Fortified by habit against apprehension from the species of difficulties and perils with which they are about to struggle, they enter on their toils with confidence and hope. Whilst moving along the surface of the stream, they sing in alternate strains the songs and music of their country, and cause the desolate wilds on the banks of the Outaouais, to resound with the voice of cheerfulness. They adapt in rowing their strokes to the cadence of their strains, and redouble their efforts by making them in time. In dragging the canoes up the rapids, great care is necessary to prevent them from striking against rocks, the materials of which they are composed being slight and easily damaged. When a canoe receives an injury, the aperture is stopped with gum melted by the heat of a piece of burning charcoal. Fibres of bark bruised, and moistened with gum in a liquid state, are applied to larger apertures; a linen rag is put over the whole, and its edges are cemented with gum.

"The total number of men contained in the canoes, amounts usually to about three hundred and seventy-three, of which three hundred and fifty are navigators, eighteen are guides, and five are clerks. When arrived at the grand depôt, on Lake Superior, part of these ascend as far as the Rainy Lake, and they are usually absent from Montreal about five months. The guides are paid for this service thirty-seven pounds sterling, and are allowed besides, a suitable equipment. The wages of the person who sits in the front of the canoe, and of him whose office it is to steer, are about twenty-one pounds sterling each; those of the other men, about twelve pounds ten shillings of the same money.

"To each man, a blanket, shirt, and pair of trowsers are supplied; and all are maintained by their employers during the period of their engagement. The advantage of trafficking with the savages is likewise permitted, and some individuals procure by this means a profit amounting to more than double their pay."

The number of people usually employed in the north-west trade, and in pay of the company, amounts, exclusively of savages, to about twelve hundred and eighty men, fifty of whom are clerks, seventy-one interpreters and under clerks, eleven hundred and twenty are canoemen, and thirty-five are guides.

The beaver skin is, among the savages, the medium of barter; and ten beaver skins are given for a gun, one for a pound of powder, and one for two pounds of glass beads. Two marten skins are equal in value to one beaver skin, and two beaver to one otter skin.

*(To be continued.)*

* Chiefly the grease of the bear, and a meal, or coarse flour, made from Indian corn.

# THEATRICAL RECORDER.

## DRURY-LANE.

THE still unfinished state of our arrangements, with regard to this house, will prevent us from being so particular, as it is our professed intention to be: we shall, however, offer a few strictures upon the performance of two or three evenings.

Thursday, Nov. 24.—*The Cabinet*—*Ella Rosenberg*. Mr. Braham's *singing* (for his delivery of prose cannot be called *acting*) in the character of Prince Orlando is so well known, and is always given with such regular uniformity, even to a shake, that it can afford no room for remark. Mr Dowton, in Peter, acted with considerable vivacity; but the part is not only unsuited to, but unworthy of his talents. Count Curvoso was as disgusting and

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vulgar a piece of mummery in the hands of Mr. Purser as the stage can boast of. What is the reason that the town is insulted with the wretched buffoonery of this man? Mathews, in the Marquis, and Russel, in Whimsiculo, did as much as they could for the flippant inanity of Dibdin:—but what shall we say of Miss Lyon? Mercy on us! was there ever a boarding school Miss of sixteen, with a bob curtesy and a blush, rolling up her sash and sideling to her chair, half so ungraceful? She has a voice; but could that voice be made to proceed from a leaden statue it would be as agreeable, as it now is, deprived of action, look, or expression: we beg pardon; *one* action Miss Lyon certainly has:—when in the high notes the fingers of her left hand are in motion, as though she were playing them at the same time on a violin. We know it is a common evil to have our ears charmed and our judgments offended by excellent singers, but most execrable actors; Miss Lyon, however, renders even Kelly respectable. We seriously recommend it to this lady to sacrifice most prodigiously to the graces.

The melo-drama of *Ella Rosenberg* was repeated for the fifth time this evening, with its usual attractions. Mrs. H. Siddons and Bannister displayed their powers to the utmost, and never with more success.

Thursday, the 26th.—*The Wonder*—*Ella Rosenberg*. If the plays of Congreve, said Lord Kaimes, did not give him a pang in his last moments, he must have been insensible to virtue. If the *Wonder*, we say, did not crimson the cheeks of Mrs. Centlivre, as she wrote it, she must have been lost to an uncommon degree to every feeling of her sex. Obscenity in a woman is monstrous; in a man it is merely disgusting: but such rank licentiousness as disgraces the scenes of this play as acted, (to say nothing of what is omitted, though it would do honour to the public taste if it were all omitted) almost staggers belief when it is recollected that it was written by a woman, and acted beneath her very eyes. Surely we are more than virtuous compared to our great grandfathers and grandmothers! for though we tolerate, and to our shame be it spoken, the vilest impurity, as it has been handed down to us; yet, were a modern author to attempt to introduce one single allusion half so gross as the multitude that are to be found in this play, his piece would be hooted from the stage. Well: there is comfort in the reflection that vice is stationary.

The acting of this evening was but indifferent. Mrs. Jordan, in Violante, did not please us; we remember Miss Farren: in truth, Mrs. Jordan has neither the air, the look, nor the manner of a polished lady. There is a path where she stands unrivalled and alone; let her keep to that, and may she long continue to shine in it. Violante, in our opinion, would suit Miss Duncan. Bannister was at once chaste and humorous in Lissardo; the same may be said of Miss Pope in Flora. In Don Felix, Mr. Elliston acted with as much broad farce as Fawcett could have done: we should absolutely prefer to see Munden perform it. Vulgar, boisterous, coarse, and ludicrous: such were the distinguishing features of Felix in this gentleman's hands. He reminded us, not of the haughty, fiery Portuguese, "jealous in honour," and trembling with suspicion; dignified in demeanour, austere, yet sarcastic in reproach, delicate and irresolute in conduct: but of a rude and overbearing bully, who abuses his mistress with as little feeling as delicacy: a sort of busy, meddling, impertinent fellow, who will be interfering where he has no business. In the drunken scene, we do not think it was necessary to untie his knee-strings: it is was a violation of dramatic illusion, that would do very well for a pantomime, where nobody is supposed to see any thing but just what is intended. We are at a loss too to conceive upon what new principle of orthoepy he pronounces the *o* in *sovereign* like in *soft*, instead of the proper way as in *done*?

Thursday, Dec. 3.—*False Alarms, or My Cousin*—*Ella Rosenberg*. Mr. Kenny must have felt a gratification this evening that both the play and afterpiece were the production of his pen. Of the former we have nothing to say here: of the latter we have. Why is that wretched buffoon Purser, thrust into the character of Flutterman, and Mathews the original repre-

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sentative, in the house? This is not only an insult to the public, but an injury to the author; and if Mr Purser must perform the part, we recommend him to say no more than is set down for him, and not compromise the good sense of his author by introducing his own vulgar absurdities. The house testified their disapprobation of this impudence by loud hisses; and we hope it will prove a lesson to that gentleman. And why, Mr. Elliston, may we be permitted to ask, do you fasten your mustaches on, in Rosenberg, so ridiculously, by two stripes of black thread, which passing in diverging lines from your nose, tie round your ears, and give the most irresistibly ludicrous appearance to your face that ever merry-andrew yet devised? Their enormous size, indeed, may seem to demand a more than ordinary support; yet, we are of opinion, that the usual theatrical method would be sufficient, and certainly more proper.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Friday, Nov. 27.—*Jane Shore—Mother Goose.* The indisposition of Mr. Kemble deprived this play of a prime attraction in the character of Lord Hastings. Mr. C. Kemble was respectable, but he failed to make that general effect which is produced by his brother's performance, especially in the last scene with Alicia, and in the one with Jane Shore when he strives to win her to his purpose.

The character of Jane Shore is not uniformly adequate to the abilities of Mrs. Siddons. In the fifth act alone her powers are called forth; and then, who shall forget her? The mind is rivetted down to her genius, and forgets those personal discrepancies which at other moments force themselves upon its attention; and more particularly in this part, where endless compliments are paid to the youth and beauty of Jane Shore. Murray, in Gloucester, bellowed forth with most persevering assiduity; and Pope was rather tame and spiritless in the character of Dumont.

There was a fatality this evening, which seemed to destine the last scene to unseasonable mirth. Mr. Pope was seized with a sudden hoarseness towards the conclusion of the play, and whenever he attempted to raise his tones,

> "his big manly voice,
> Turn'd toward childish treble, pip'd
> And whistled in the sound."

And indeed so unfortunate was his "piping and whistling," that the tearful eyes which were paying homage to the pathos of Mrs. Siddons were instantly all brightened with smiles. Nor was this all. Mrs. Siddons, in the dying scene, deranged her drapery so much, that when she fell, a great part of her leg was exposed; and Mr. Claremont, with as little gallantry as good sense, instead of arranging it, which he might easily have done, and without being noticed, for he was kneeling at her side, jumped up and projected his left leg before Mrs. Siddons, in an attitude not unlike the gentlemen at St. Dunstan's church. This was encreasing the evil; and under these accumulated motives to mirth the curtain dropped.

We must not omit to notice the performance of Miss Smith in Alicia. It was throughout spirited and forceful; and in the last scene rose to excellence.

Saturday, Nov. 28.—*The School for Reform—Tom Thumb.* Lewis, Emery, Munden, and Mrs. C. Kemble supported their respective parts this evening with their wonted excellence.

In the afterpiece, (can there be any thing wonderful in human nature when an enlightened audience sits patiently to behold such inconceivable silliness and vulgarity as characterise this piece?) much uproar and displeasure were excited, by what we considered, and still consider, as unwarrantable on the part of Mr. Liston. The song which he sings in Lord Grizzle was loudly encored, and this comedian repeated it with so much effect, that it was called for a third time. We know that this is an unusual proceeding; and indeed it was the first of the kind that ever came under our notice. Mr. Liston would not come forward, and the audience would not suffer the piece to go on. All was riot and confusion for nearly a quarter of an hour, when at length Mr. Liston appeared, and was received, as he ought to be, with loud and reiterated hisses. He came, however, not to repeat the song, but to offer some apology, which we

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could not distinctly hear, but which we presume related to the infrequency of such a proceeding, and he *begged to be excused.* We are bound to say, that this was an insult to the public, and a gross one. The performers are paid to please the public, and they are the legitimate judges of what gives them pleasure. We allow, that in a case so unusual as the present, had there been only a partial desire expressed for the repetition of Mr. Liston's song by a few of the audience, there would have been reason why a general rule should not be infringed to please a few: but here the case was different: the whole house unanimously called for it, without *one dissentient hiss:* and we do affirm, that in such a case, the audience present thus unanimous *have a right* to expect from a performer a prompt and willing compliance with their desire: and Mr. Liston, in obstinately refusing to repeat his song, whether proceeding from his own immediate act, or from the influence of any rule or regulation, behaved in the highest degree disrespectfully towards the public; and their sense of which they testified, by constant hisses through the rest of the evening whenever he appeared; and he was at last forced to go off the stage. We were sorry indeed to see the audience relinquish their *rights*, by suffering the performance to proceed until they had obtained the object of their desire.

Tuesday, Dec. 1. *The Provoked Husband—The Blind Boy.* The play of this evening is one which we have never been accustomed to admire either in the closet or on the stage. It is disjointed in plot, and neither its wit nor its dialogue is very conspicuous. The arrival of Sir Francis Wronghead in town with his family seems to have been introduced merely to shew the ignorance of a country knight, and the vulgarity of his wife, son, and daughter; their concerns and business in the drama are isolated from every thing relating to Lord and Lady Townly; and after the detection of Count Basset, the spectator expects the curtain to drop.

Munden's performance of Sir Francis Wronghead was unequal. His attempts to give the Yorkshire dialect were quite abortive. Emery played John Moody with undiminished excellence; and Simmons and Mrs. Gibbs were certainly as vulgar as need be. We thought Mr. Murray much too old in appearance and too stiff in demeanour to be the suitor and husband of Lady Grace: he looked rather like her father than her lover. Miss Brunton is quite unfit for Lady Townly; she wants that airiness, that elegance, that levity, that winning sprightliness, that graceful *nonchalance*, which enter into the composition of a perfect fine lady, a rake, and a gambler. When she descanted upon the charms of a fashionable life, her whole soul did not seem to dwell in her expressions; and in bantering the austere gravity of Lord Townly, she herself seemed to chide, rather than to laugh him out of his sobriety with gay good humour.

Mr. Kemble, in Lord Townly, was graceful, elegant, and refined. In appearance, he was quite the polished nobleman. We do not think, however, the part is worthy of him, except perhaps in the last scene. There he shone forth with dignity and pathos.

The afterpiece was a new, *grand, historical*, melo-drama, called "*The Blind Boy*," produced for the first time this evening. The characters were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Stanislaus, King of Poland | *Mr. Murray* |
| Edmund (the blind boy) | *Mrs. C. Kemble* |
| Rodolph | *Mr. Brunton* |
| Oberto | *Mr. Fawcett* |
| Castaro | *Mr. Chapman* |
| Caleb | *Mr. Farley* |
| Molino | *Mr. Liston* |
| Princess | *Miss Bristow* |
| Elvina | *Miss Norton* |

The plot is briefly this:

*Edmund* (Mrs. C. Kemble) when an infant, was brought to *Oberto* (Mr. Fawcett) a poor villager, by a strange man, who offered him five hundred pieces of gold if he would take charge of the child, but upon one condition that he removed at least fifty leagues from the place where he then resided. *Oberto* and his wife, being poor, accepted the offer; but after the man was gone, they found that the child was blind. Nothing, however, was to be done, so they removed accordingly. *Edmund* grew up, and *Elvina* (Miss



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Norton) attended upon him, and watched all his little wants. The piece commences with the arrival of *Prince Rodolph* (Mr. Brunton) and his train at the cottage of *Oberto*, having wandered far in the chace. *Rodolph* is the supposed son of *Stanislaus* (Mr. Murray), and is to be married the ensuing day to the *Princess* (Miss Bristow). Among the attendants of *Rodolph* is *Caleb* (Mr. Farley), who hearing *Oberto's* name pronounced, lingers behind after the prince departs, and questions *Oberto* whether he had not been entrusted with a blind infant eighteen years ago? *Oberto* answers yes; *Caleb* delivers to him a sealed packet, which he had been carrying about with him for two years, in the hopes of finding him out. He was to read it alone, and *Caleb* therefore departs, but tells *Oberto* to beware of *Rodolph*; and should he have occasion to go to Warsaw, to find him out, for he would serve him at the hazard of his life. *Oberto* reads the packet, it is from the late queen, and *Edmund* proves to be the son of *Stanislaus*, and heir to the crown of Poland. The queen, when dying, wrote this packet, in hopes that it might one day reach *Oberto*, and the reason why *Edmund* was thus deserted was, because of his being born blind, which so much affected the king, that she had another child substituted in its place (*Rodolph*), and pretended that it had been restored to sight by a miracle: but compunction in her last moments forced her to adopt this probable method of restoring the injured *Edmund* to his birth-right; and she calls upon *Oberto* to accomplish it. *Oberto* informs *Edmund* of his birth, and they set off for Warsaw, where the court is then held.

They arrive just at the time when *Rodolph's* marriage is about to be celebrated, and *Oberto* being advised by *Caleb* to conceal themselves in the crowd, and at the moment when the hands of *Rodolph* and the *Princess* are going to be joined, to rush forth and proclaim the birth of *Edmund*. *Oberto* does so accordingly, and the marriage ceremony is suspended; *Stanislaus* embraces *Edmund* as his son, yet he orders a council to be called to investigate the tale of *Oberto*. Meanwhile, *Rodolph* beholds himself thus cut off from his hopes of empire. *Edmund* is entrusted to his charge, till the matter be finally settled; and *Rodolph* determines to destroy him. For this purpose he suborns *Castaro* (Mr. Chapman) to take young *Edmund* in a boat some way down the Vistula, and there murder him. *Castaro* engages *Caleb* as an accomplice in this villainy, and *Caleb* joins in it, from the hope of being able to save *Edmund*, who is now led forth by *Rodolph* in silence. He implores to know what he is to be done with; and in struggling to retain the hand of *Rodolph*, he gets his ring off his finger. At the moment when *Castaro* is about to effect his diabolical purpose, *Caleb* draws, and in the combat plunges him into the river. The court is alarmed, *Stanislaus* appears, the villainy of *Rodolph* is discovered, *Edmund* is acknowledged as the son of *Stanislaus*, and *Elvina* is rewarded with his hand.

Such are the outlines of this piece, and they have been used in such a manner as to produce upon the whole a very interesting *melo-drame*. The character of *Molino*, a sort of silly suitor of *Elvina's*, seems to have been written expressly for Liston, as it has no influence whatever upon the plot. Though extremely puerile in itself, yet in the hands of Liston it becomes laughable. We know not whether we are to attribute to the author, or to that gentleman's own ignorance, the expression "betwixt you and I," that he always makes use of.

The performers exerted themselves to the utmost. *Edmund* found a sweet and charming representative in Mrs. C. Kemble, whose action and look were most delightfully characteristic. Fawcett, in *Oberto*, was also very impressive; and Miss Norton, in *Elvina*, was as usual, interesting; but why does this lady set off for Warsaw unbonnetted? It is a glaring violation of propriety, which she ought to attend to.

These *Melo-drames* are a sort of bastard progeny, for which we have no great affection. There is something so hostile to all idea of propriety in the musical accompaniments, that no effort of the mind can get over it. What is there more utterly ridiculous, for instance, than to see Mr. Fawcett skipping about the stage to quavers

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and semi-quavers, shaking and opening the packet to demi-semi quavers, and weeping most piteously to the lengthened drawl of a semibreve? Habit may do much; and we may, in time, learn to admire such adjuncts: but, at present, we can never behold them without ridicule and contempt.

Friday, Dec. 4.—*The Winter's Tale —The Blind Boy.* We have nothing to add to our former account of this play, (See Univ. Mag. Nov. p. 425); the superior acting of Mr. Kemble we hold in the same admiration; and the dignity, pathos, and grace of Mrs. Siddons are the same. Nothing, we must repeat it, can equal the beautiful effect of her figure, attitude, and drapery, in the statue scene.

We were sorry, however, to perceive that the same grossness of language, which we alluded to in our last, is still suffered to blemish the piece, and to offend even the least modest ear in the theatre. The galleries laugh: but are the vulgar and the licentious to be amused at the expense of all that is chaste and decorous? We repeat it; the filthiness and the lewdness of the images conveyed in the expressions of the old shepherd, when he beholds the infant, are nauseous in the extreme, and shocking when we consider that the young and the innocent form so large a part of the audience.

We think also, that Mrs. C. Kemble ought to change her dress after the third act. Eighteen years are supposed to elapse, and yet we find her attired in the same way. Such constancy of fashion no woman ever yet could boast of, this side seventy. It is nothing that the violation of time is so obvious, that nought can veil it from the judgment: that was Shakspeare's fault; but it is Mrs. C. Kemble's error to overlook so plain a truth as that she should accommodate her appearance to the supposed lapse of years.

From what partiality to absurdity is it that Mr. Munden calls revenue, *revênue*, and behove in the last syllable like the preterite of To heave (*hove*), instead of sounding the *o* the same as in *prove*? and Mr. Fawcett too, in the Blind Boy, grates perpetually upon our ears with his *door* sounded like *boor*.

Monday, Dec. 14.—*The Revenge— The Blind Boy.* Mr. Kemble this evening shone forth with uncommon splendour. His delineation of the character of *Zanga* was happy in the extreme; and nothing could be more truly grand than the effect of his first appearance, the lightning flashing across him through the gloom of the very extremity of the stage.

In our opinion, Mr. Kemble did not express sufficient indignation when speaking of the "blow," in his discourse with *Isabella*. The whole plot of the play may be said to turn upon this personal injury: it is this that rankles in the heart of *Zanga*, and prompts him to his diabolical revenge: he perpetually recurs to the *blow:* and exalts it into the great object of retaliation: but whenever Mr. Kemble spoke of it, we thought it was in too tame a manner. Yet, his acting in this character was truly excellent, and the climax of tone (if we may so express ourselves) with which he delivered the following, was loudly and rapturously applauded.

"What think you 'twas set up
The Greek and Roman name in such a lustre,
But doing right in stern despite to nature,
Shutting their ears to all her little cries,
When great, august, and godlike justice call'd?
At Aulis one pour'd out a daughter's life,
And gain'd more glory than by all his wars;
Another slew his sister in just rage;
A third, the theme of all succeeding times,
Gave to the cruel axe a darling son.
Nay more, for justice some devote themselves,
As he at Carthage, an immortal name!
Yet there is one step left above them all,
Above their history, above their fable,
A wife, bride, mistress, unenjoy'd—do that,
And tread upon the Greek and Roman glory."

These lines were delivered by Mr. Kemble in a manner that can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. His whole performance indeed was one of his happiest efforts.

It had an aukward effect, the disparity between the hands and arms of Mr. Kemble, and his face. The former were jet black; the latter little more than a light brown. Now we never yet have beheld in nature such a variety.

Miss Norton gave considerable in-



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terest to the character of Leonora, and which she had the better opportunity of doing, as several scenes which are, we believe, usually omitted, were very judiciously retained this evening. Mr. Brunton in Don Carlos, was cold and inanimate. Mr. C. Kemble in Alonzo, gave several proofs of considerable ability; but this gentleman has a very inelegant way of going off the stage in impassioned parts, stamping with his feet and making a mighty clatter till he is out of sight; and in falling, he has not yet acquired the art of preserving his position, but suffers his heels to bound up, after his body is on the ground. He would do well to keep an attentive eye upon his brother in these particulars.

Thursday Dec. 17.—*John Bull—The Blind Boy.* The only novelty of this evening was the appearance of Mr Hamerton from Liverpool, in the character of *Dennis Brulgruddery*; a part so particularized by Johnstone's acting, that the attempt was arduous, and could be justified only by success, and in our opinion that success Mr. Hamerton experienced. It was easy indeed to trace a close imitation of Johnstone's manner, yet it was mingled with so much of Mr. Hamerton's own humour, that it only pleasantly reminded us of the original representative. Mr. Hamerton's was not a servile imitation, and therefore, not a disgusting one. His brogue was very good. The audience expressed unanimous approbation, and we hope the managers will be induced to engage him.

Of the other performers, it would be superfluous to say much, their respective excellencies being so well known. Lewis was admirable in the Hon. Mr. Shuffleton, but we wish this performer would be a less indecorous one: he seems to delight in a certain manner that may be called indecent. Mr. Lewis has daughters; and they are often at the theatre—we shall say no more. Mrs. Gibbs did not please us in Mary; her simplicity was that of *ignorance*, not of *artless innocence*. Mr. Brunton was insufferably tame in Frank Rochdale: and Mr. Davenport in Earl Fitz-Balaam —pshaw—we thought him at first his lordship's postillion.

# ORIGINAL POETRY.

## THE COMPLAINT.

*A Fragment.*

——— Of thy worth unconscious,
And to th' emotions of thy heart a stranger,
'Tis hard to be the slave of such a man,
'Tis hard to be that hapless thing from whom
Is feign'd to flow domestic sorrow and
Each private ill that darkens human life.
What then is left but silent, patient woe,
That scorns complaint, and feeds upon itself?
Ah! tell ye, who have felt the bitterness,
What pain it is to be for aye denied
The meed of praise from him whose kindly voice
Would make it sweetest music to the ear?
How doubly keen! and bitter still thy lot,
Should fortune cross thee in the shape of one
High gifted, and whom not to admire would
Argue thee insensible to Virtue and
Mind's noblest efforts! Virtue and talent
So harmoniously united, that
Their sweet commerce would cheer and brighten
Life's rugged path and smooth its bitter cares.
To have thy looks enchain'd that dare not glance
One beam of rankling sorrow from the heart!
One glance of sympathy that to a breast
Temper'd with its heavenly fire would tell
A world of woe, and half destroy th' anguish
That preys within! ———

MARGARET.

## TO MY PILLOW.

*Inscribed to John Black, Esq. of Edinburgh.*

*Written in* 1805.

TAKE me, kind pillow, to thy balmy rest,
Receive a wretch the sport of endless woe!
Steep in Oblivion's balm my aching breast,
And dry the tears, Affliction taught to flow!

In sleep's dull chain my active senses bind,
Destroy awhile each bitter-biting care;
Be all my thoughts to fancied bliss resign'd,
And lost, the dread impressions of despair!

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Oh kindly sleep! the wretch's only friend!
Shed thy soft dews upon my closing eyes!
Ah! that in thee, my weary life could end;
From thee, my soul to bliss immortal rise!

For I have trod the mazy path of life,
Have shar'd its sunshine and its frowns endur'd;
Have warr'd with envy, malice, and with strife,
By fortune, Fame, or Vanity allur'd.

Some star malignant on my birth arose,
Some demon hover'd o'er my infant head,
*That* still to agonize with untried woes,
*This* the compunctions of remorse to shed.

While others reap the produce of their toil,
And sweeten labour with luxurious ease;
'Tis mine to perish on a barren soil,
The slave of those whom genius scorns to please.

I still am doom'd, wher'er my steps may roam,
To shrink beneath Misfortune's bitter blast:
Torn from my native clime, my native home,
And down life's stream at helpless random cast.

Then teach me, GOD! with patience to endure!
Arm with thy panoply my sinking mind!
Teach me! (how hard!) to be content, tho' poor!
And tho' of hope bereft, to be resign'd!

Teach me with cold indifference to survey
All that could gladden my dejected breast;
Teach me the glance of gaiety to display,
To smile in want; t' appear in misery, blest.

Teach my fond heart the joys of life to spurn;
Each rising hope, each passion to suppress;
From scenes delusive and from man to turn,
And *pleas'd*, submit to each terrene distress.

But Oh! kind Heaven! let me still retain
The ardent spirit of a generous mind!
Affections warm—and still that fix'd disdain
Of lordly pride, with gibing scorn behind.

Still let me boast an independent heart,
Which will not bow where reason does not bid:
Above a mean, beneath a glorious, part,
Content with Virtue, tho' her form be hid!

Still let me keep the valu'd friend I gain,
Who holds me his, tho' stripp'd of fortune's pride;
Within whose breast congenial passions reign,
Within whose heart each virtue does reside.

And such is he, whom late my fancy met,
In whose converse I've pass'd the social day;
Whose kindness meant my soul shall ne'er forget,
To whom I dedicate this votive lay.

And these shall all be mine; but not the rest; [come:
The task too hard each feeling to o'er-
Still must I greet each sorrow as my guest;
And mourn with anguish my unpitied doom.

Then take me kindly pillow to thy rest!
Receive a wretch the sport of endless woe:
Sleep in oblivious balm my aching breast,
And dry those tears, Affliction taught to flow!

W. M.

# THE NEW PATENTS.

*Mr.* JOHN LAMB'S, *for improving a Machine for extracting Fresh-water from the Salt-water of the Ocean.*

THIS machine, which is called a hearth or camboose, is used for cooking at sea, and also for supplying from the evaporation or condensation of sea or salt-water, a sufficiency of good fresh-water for the ship's use. It is made of cast-iron, or any other proper metal, of a square, oblong, or convenient figure. The front range, or fire-place, where the fuel is put, is divided in one or two parts, and one or two dampers or douters are made so as to rise up, or slide down on to the front grate; or a door or doors, oval, bulk, &c. may be made so as to close, shut up the front, and confine the heat arising from the fuel.

By raising both dampers, the fire draws under, and communicates to all the kettles, boilers, or coppers; and also supplies from the evaporation, condensation, or distillation of sea or salt-water, good fresh-water for the ship's use, at the same time of cooking. By raising up one damper only, the fire communicates to two or more boilers, or to one boiler only, as may

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be required, by raising up the other damper. When no fire is wanted in the front, the dampers may be down, and the fuel introduced (into a small door, made by the side of the oven) directly under the two or more cooking boilers. All the boilers are to be placed in the back part of the hearth or camboose; and by drawing out a horizontal damper in the back side of the same, and to draw out from between the cooking boilers, and the distilling boiler, the fire will be made to draw under the distilling boiler, which boils it the most rapidly by the draught of heat, which would otherwise be lost, by going out at the flue, or common smoke-pipe. On part of the top of the distilling boiler, where the salt-water only is introduced, a moveable cover is to be fitted, and contrived to shut steam-tight: by the end or side of which to cover the other part, is to be fitted a permanent cover steam-tight also: in the center of this is to be a hole with a collar, convenient for fitting on a pewter still-head, into which the steam rises and passes along a pipe or worm into a cooling or condensing vessel. In this condensing vessel, another worm turns, along which the steam must pass; and where by the effect of cold sea-water with which the cooling vessel is to be filled, the steam is condensed, and the fresh-water flows out of the lower end into a reservoir, placed underneath. Covers, still-head, pipe, &c. are also to be placed on the top of one or more of the cooking boilers to communicate with a separate worm to be fitted in the same cooling vessel, along which the steam must pass or condense, all to be made and to operate exactly in the same manner, as is mentioned in the making and operation of the still boiler. But in the center of the moveable cover of the cooking boilers, is to be a hole in which a steam kettle is to be fitted, for cooking with steam occasionally; the steam to be let in by a tube, leading from the head-pipe or tube, fitted to the cooking boiler, and which is to pass out of the said kettle into a pipe, &c. fitted thereto, leading directly into the same worm, fitted in the cooling vessel. In the vessel there must be a hand pump for throwing the water out when it becomes hot, so as to admit cold sea-water, for condensing the evaporation as before-mentioned.

In the use of this machine, the consumption of fuel is lessened; but its principal utility consists in confining the whole of the heat arising from the fuel consumed, to the purposes of cooking, and at the same time extracting fresh-water from salt-water for the ship's use.

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*Mr.* JAMES BRADLY'S *of Southwark, for a new kind of Iron Bars to be used in Fire-places, for Boilers, Furnaces, Hot-houses, &c.*

THIS invention consists in making the said bars hollow instead of solid, and in leaving them open from one end to the other, so as to admit the passage of air. This is performed by casting them in the way that hollow things are usually cast, and of any form or shape required. The dimensions generally used for large fire-places are described in a plate. And care being taken in placing these bars, so that the air may have free entrance and exit at both ends, they may be kept cooler than solid bars, not being subject, like these, to be burnt or wasted by intense heat. Holes are also made at the lower edges of these bars to admit the air, in case of the ends being stopped up by mortar, or the carelessness of workmen in placing them. These bars not only last longer than the common ones, but they prevent the coals from burning into clinkers, and are equally as cheap as the common sort.

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*Mr.* JOHN NORTON'S, *for a new-invented Pump.*

THIS pump is so constructed as to produce a continued or uninterrupted stream, by placing the piston, or plunger worked in a new and peculiar manner in the working barrel, (if the same be fixed horizontally) between four apertures, two of which supply the water, &c. from the sucking-barrel into the working-barrel, and the other two convey the same away into the delivering-pipe. The peculiar mode of working this piston, consists in making it raise the water, or other liquid alternately, through each of the apertures connected with the suction-pipe; and forcing it alternately, through each aperture conected with the delivering-pipe, from

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whence it issues in a continued stream.

The further operation of this pump is illustrated by several figures.

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*Mr.* STANLEY's, *of Gainsborough, for a Method of tanning Leather, without Bark or Mineral Astringent, excepting in the tanning of Backs and Bends.*

THIS new method does not differ from the common mode in any other respect than the saving time and expense, the preparation of the ouze, or astringent liquor, and the materials of which the same is composed, excepting that the hides, &c. previously to their being put into the ouze, are put into a preparation of bran and water, and left in it two days. The ouze, or astringent liquor, is made of Aleppo galls, tormentil, or sept foil root, and Bengal catechu; viz. half a pound of Aleppo galls, five pounds of tormentil, and one ounce and a half of Bengal catechu. The above materials are powdered, and put into a copper with seventeen gallons of water, and boiled as long as the tanner may think proper. When boiled, the liquor is pumped out of the copper into the vat, there to remain till cold; the skins are then put in, and handled frequently, twice, thrice, or oftener in a day, if thought necessary; then to remain undisturbed for twenty-five days, according to their thickness; when taken out and dried in the usual manner, they are ready for the currier. The materials for the liquor, both for hides and skins, are the same; but the operation is something different; for, after the hides are put into it, they must be frequently handled for the first six or seven days, and then remain quiet for a fortnight; then taken up and handled frequently for about two or three days more, after which they are to be handled at intervals, as the tanner may think proper, for ten or twelve weeks, according to their thickness, and then dried in the usual manner. But for tanning thick hides for backs and bends, it will be necessary to add to the former materials for composing the ouze, or liquor, the same quantity of good oak bark as of tormentil or sept foil root.

A skin tanned agreeable to this improved mode, may be seen at the Repository of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. in the Adelphi.

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## TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED & ECONOMICAL SOCIETIES.

THOUGHTS *on the* EXPEDIENCY *of* DISCLOSING *the* PROCESSES *of* MANUFACTORIES; *being the substance of two Papers lately read before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. By* JOHN CLENNEL, F.S.A. Edinburgh and Perth.

MR. CLENNEL's first part, divested of its oratorical embellishments, dwells upon the importance of his object in revealing all the principal secrets and discoveries in arts and trades—from the Hieroglyphics of Egypt down to the Hat-makers of Europe. He thus, as it were, laments the lost secret by which the enormous masses of stone, "the Druidical remains," were piled upon each other. The cement used by the ancients in building, he observes, is another instance, which, but for mystery, might not now have been that of unsatisfied enquiry; in vain have hitherto the builders of the present times attempted its discovery. The composition known to the ancients by the name of Glesum, possessed properties partaking in some degree of the brilliancy of our glass, and the ductility of a metal; Petronius Arbiter tells us of a person who formed a cup of this substance, that could bear throwing down in a violent manner on the pavement, without any further injury than a bruise, which was beat out again by a hammer. The mode pursued by the ancients in dying the Tyrian purple, the old art of staining glass, the ancient method of working gems, in short, the preservation of all those arts whose extinction is so frequently deplored, would not only have saved an immensity of labour in prosecuting enquiries for their re-discovery, but that, together with the time and expense consumed in such researches, might have had other and more useful directions. In this view, it is much to be regretted that no earlier intercourse had taken place between the European and Asiatic nations; or rather, that a de-

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sire to penetrate into their sciences had not sooner unfolded itself. What shall we think, if the illustrous discoveries of our European philosophers, have been anticipated, by more than a thousand years, by the Brahmins of Indostan, as Mr Maurice more than insinuates in the 7th vol. of his Indian Antiquities.* And to what is so much destruction of usefulness, labour, expence and time, to be attributed, but the secrets of the compositions being in the possession of prejudiced men, whose fears for the spread of useful knowledge found its equal only in the ancient priesthood?

Formerly, from the jealousy of the coal-proprietors in Scotland, almost every colliery had its own vocabulary, and the workings were concealed with the greatest care. The consequence was, that much valuable fuel was lost, or locked up from the market.

From the lost arts, and the lost information of past times, the transition is easy to those whose secret is at present confined to one nation. "In the East Indies, the natives, by processes very simple, produce dyes, that European manufacturers have in vain endeavoured to imitate. The paints of China cannot be paralleled in Europe, for the sweetness and brilliancy of their colours, all of which there is good reason to believe are extracted from the vegetable kingdom only. The Indians of America, it is also well known, have many beautiful dyes, with which we are unacquainted: and in Africa the negroes, and the natives of the Brasils, have many plants that furnish inestimable dyes, which are totally unknown to us. Here, then, opens up an immense field for improvement that cannot be exhausted. The natives in Scotland, and other northern parts of Europe, know how to extract beautiful dyes from many plants of no promising appearance. Among lichens and mosses, in particular, the variety of colours that may be obtained, is almost infinite; some of them inimitably beautiful*." The mode of making Russian leather, that also of forming shagreen, said to be manufactured by the Tartars, the various varnishes of the ingenious and industrious people of China, the composition of their porcelain, together with their modes of dyeing, painting, and enamelling it; we might also instance the kindred manufactory at Dresden, and many others, which, from the confinement they suffer, do not improve; besides that, in proportion to their concealment, so is the risque of their loss to the community.

Let us now turn to the second part of our subject, and give instances to prove the direct advantages attending disclosure. May we not assign, without fear of contradiction, not merely as one operating cause, but the sole cause of the improvements of Agriculture, that it has courted science to contemplate its concerns, that in almost every county of the united kingdom well informed and liberal minded farmers are now found, who freely disclose their methods for the inspection or information of the public; and the consequence is, that not the public only, but themselves, are benefited by such liberality. One of these improvements it may be allowable to mention, without disparaging the rest, Here he instances the threshing machine, and then appeals to the improvements in medicine and astronomy. And he observes with respect to the improvements already introduced by chemistry into some of the arts: It is known that bleaching, dying, calico-printing, and a small portion of the rest are daily enjoying the benefits of her labours. Engines too, throughout the cotton, woollen, and linen-manufactories, have been suggested, carried into effect, and are yet improving; An Arkwright has planned his models, and produced his machinery: Edmund Cartwright has added further improvements, and from the successful conjunction of science with mechanics, by Bolton and Watt, we would almost be persuaded of the unlimited improvement of steam-engines, and their universal adoption wherever mechanical agency can be employed. Is it secrecy, or manly and unfettered communication, that has produced all this? Is it prejudice or science?

Mr. Clennel censures the effects of an absolute prohibition to examine

* Dissertation on the Literature of the Hindoos, pages 570 to 826.

* Bee, by Dr Anderson, vol. ix. page 285.

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the processes of manufactories, which is exhibited so frequently to the public eye in "No admittance here without leave," and this prohibition bears the name of prudential caution! Surely he observes it is time to give it a title more expressive of its consequences in society; nay, so confined a view do we take of our own interest, that we yet meet, in common language, with "The mysteries of such a business," "The secrets of such a process." In our very printed indentures of apprenticeship, in uncouth and barbarous language, we have sentiments urging secrecy and reserve, congenial with their antiquated phraseology. It ought to be observed however here, that the openness for which I plead, does not, by any means, extend to secrets of profit or loss, strictly so called.

The Lecturer combats in strong terms the objections, that the disclosure of the machinery or method of performing any operation would prejudice the inventor; or that any developement of the operations of manufactories would tend to place objects in the sight of ministers for the *onus* of taxation. Mr. C. also contends, that men of science and liberality will not be wanting even among manufacturers, who will not only be both able and willing to display their respective processes, but to add to their communication, the improvements they have discovered.

The late Mr. Wedgewood, he observes, had a meeting every fortnight at his house, of all the master potters in the neighbourhood, where his discoveries were freely described, and their improvements, if they had made any, were as liberally communicated.

About six years ago, "a friendly association of the iron-masters of the counties of York and Derby, was instituted for the purpose of freely discussing the several subjects connected with their important manufactory; and of mutually communicating their various improvements to any individual member, in order to the general benefit. This idea was proposed by Mr. Dawson, of Royd's Hall, the able director of the Low-Moor Iron-works."

To these can now be added a third instance of equal liberality, but with this difference, that whereas the two former received nothing of immediate personal advantage, but what was part, as it were, of a general stock, the following had a slight recompence presented him, though probably the gift was made more to shew a sense of their gratitude and of his patriotic sentiments and exertions, than offered as a reward. The following is copied from the Chronicle, a weekly paper, published at Newcastle, by Mrs. Hodgson. "On the 19th of February, 1807, died William Simpson, Esq. at Lasswade; he was the first who introduced in England, into the paper-manufactory, the improved method of bleaching, by means of the muriatic acid, and he generously communicated the result of his long and expensive experiments to the trade at large, which they acknowledged by making him a present of a handsome piece of plate."

Upon these communicative gentlemen the Lecturer passes a compliment perfectly poetical, and then takes a view of manufactories, as resembling, to an unpractised eye, "the stars of heaven;" like them, too, he observes the indistinctness of our present field of view confounds us almost at our first approaches: but being separated, like them, into divisions or constellations, we can examine them at leisure, obtain arrangement, and consequently we can examine them with effect. A division of manufactories may be accomplished in something like the following manner, chemical, mechanical, and those which partake of the two. Under the first may be classed, the productions of salt, alum, copperas, prussian blue, &c.; under the second, the cotton, worsted, linen, and silk manufactures may be arranged; and under the third, the smelting of metals, which requires a combination of chemical and mechanical knowledge.

There are two reasons which have been urged, why we have so seldom found manufactories displayed by their owners; the infrequency, and the supposed impropriety, of the union of literature and business: but these have been so ably replied to in the first volume of the transactions of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, by Mr. Henry, and by Dr. Barns in the second volume of the same work, that it might be con-



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sidered presumption in me offering any additional remarks. I shall therefore conclude this part in the words of Dr. Gregory, on the Usefulness of Literature, in the fourth volume of the above work, "I have attempted to arrange my ideas on a subject which I should wish to see taken up by some more able hand, but which appeared to me of too much importance to be utterly neglected."

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

AT their late usual meeting, after receiving presents, and proposing and balloting for members, Sir H. C. Englefield Bart. in the chair, Mr. Carter exhibited some exquisite drawings of Waltham Abbey in the true Saxon style of architecture, this edifice being built before the Conquest, about the year 1062. Several Roman coins and copper basons, the latter probably used for divination, were also exhibited.—Mr. Weston presented to the society a fac-simile and translation of the inscription on the piece of ordnance in St. James's park, brought from Egypt. This inscription states the date of its foundry in 920 of the Hegira, viz. 1542 of the Christian æra, and also a description of its powers; as, "There is nothing can stand before me but I destroy and tear to pieces: in my belly is fire, in my mouth thunder and death.—Dr. Neil exhibited the horn of a rhinoceros, found near Cairo finely carved, with several wellexecuted figures of animals in basrelief, about two feet long, and at the base nearly six inches in diameter. It is cut into the shape of a Turkey slipper, only with a spout like a mouth at the small end. A curious cup was likewise exhibited, on which the inebriety and excesses of Noah, Lot and his daughters were delineated. This cup in its form, resembles a cylinder, made of walnut lined with tin; it is supposed to be very old, and contains about two quarts: it is evidently the workmanship of an age when biblical characters were the chief subjects of art.

FRENCH NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

IN a report made to the Mathematical and Physical Class, it appears that, in January last, M. Descotils read a memoir, in which he proved by experiments, that the iron spar varied in the proportions of its constituent principles; hence he accounted for the differences required in its metallurgic treatment. The principal object of his research, at that time, was the difficulty of fusing some of them. The comparative analysis which he made, led him to conclude that the magnesia frequently found in them, in large quantities, was the cause of their infusibility: and hence, as the process for dissolving them consisted principally in their exposure to the air and rain, either before or after roasting, he conjectured that the processes had no other effect than that of separating the magnesia.

Since the period before mentioned, a second memoir from M. Descotils has furnished substantial proofs of the explanations he had offered before.

All the infusible kinds of iron ore have been found to contain some of this earth; and even when a portion of the same was added to fusible specimens, it had the effect of depriving them of this quality. And as the exposure to the air, or humidity facilitates the fusion, it is ascribed to the sulphuric acid which is formed by the decomposition of pyrites and the dissolution of the magnesia.

This theory of M. Descotils was at first rejected by M. Hassenfratz; he asserted that he had examined several kinds of fusible spathic iron, which contained no magnesia, and he explained the action of air and moisture, from their destroying the cohesion of the mineral. This gentleman, having made some fresh experiments, has since withdrawn his memoir.

From the observations of M. Descotils it evidently follows that there is no external character to distinguish whether a sparry ore be fusible or not; but he has pointed out chemical means of determining their nature, which means are easily put in practice. In fact, he has thrown much light on the working of sparry iron ores. Hence he explains the modes used in the Catalonian forges, where the different species of ore are treated according to the nature, number, and quantity of the principles they contain. The product they afford is according as the operation is conducted. Sometimes it is cast steel, malleable iron, or some

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mixture of the two. On this occasion he is surprized that no one has thought of establishing a manufactory of cast steel in the Pyrenees. And as his memoir may prove a very advantageous guide to the iron-master, it is hoped the Institute will order it to be printed in the volumes of its foreign contributions.

M. Vaugelin has also commenced a series of experiments to discover the differences in the qualities of iron. He has not only analyzed the ores and the melted metal, but also the fluxes which are added to it; the scoriæ, and other refuse. The bad quality of some iron, he ascribes to some remaining mixture of the chrome, phosphorus, and magnesia: hence it should be the first object of refiners to free this metal from such injurious substances. He has also discovered that the composition of iron, and especially the sublimed matter that adheres to the furnaces, strongly resemble that of the atmospheric stones, from whence he offers a new and plausible theory of this surprising phenomenon. The only difference between the sublimed matter and these stones, consists in nickel in the latter. As much of this sublimated matter does not adhere to the furnace, but is carried to a great height in the atmosphere, M. Vaugelin conceives it may contribute to the formation of the aërolites or atmospheric stones; but how these metals get into combination in the atmosphere, so as to form such large masses as several of the stones in question, remains to be accounted for.

*On a kind of Death from Cold which may be presumed to be only apparent. Read by M. Du Pont De Nemours, at the first Class of the Institute.*

M. De Nemours after enumerating all the variety of reptiles, &c. that remain in a state of torpidity during the severity of winter in frozen climates, observes, that the stupor which cold brings on upon human bodies is not painful but pleasurable. That sleep is an asylum in which life fortifies itself, expending less, and husbanding its resources; that it is even a protection from the injuries as well as the pains of cold; and that it renders living bodies more capable of retaining heat, by diminishing their conducting power.

He observes when the cold increases with too much violence, man becomes insensible to it. If one of his limbs freeze, he does not perceive it till he is informed of it by others. On the contrary, he fancies himself at length growing warmer; and if no one of his limbs be more affected than another, his state seems pleasurable; he feels a seducing and delightsome propensity to sleep; he is angry with his friends who urge him to continue his course: he intreats them to let him close his eyes for a few moments; he falls asleep, and appears dead like a dormouse. Still it is not supposed that the man is really dead; doubtless he would sleep deprived of thought and motion for some time, if he received no succour; but then he would really and completely lose his life, after his fat was consumed; or after the habit of the vital functions had been entirely extinguished by a frost too severe, or so long as to stop the alimentary transfusion of the fat, or to stiffen the organs so far as to cause an absolute cessation of their secret movements.

M. De Nemours contends from the known practice of the means made use of to restore a single limb which has been frozen, that according to all analogy, the same circumstance would take place with respect to the whole of the limbs, if the same or still greater precautions were observed, if the delay of succour be not too long, and if its application be not too rapid. Thus then he presumes, that the path is opened, and the first steps taken towards a constant and complete theory of the effects of cold on plants and animals; but though opened it is not sufficiently explored: He thinks that of the important phenomenon of the life and death of men, frozen, or simply laid asleep by cold, we know nothing certain, with respect to the transition from one stage to another. It appears therefore to M. De Nemours to be an object worthy of the Institute to indicate the proper path of inquiry; to ascertain whether man be in fact like the bear and the marmot to be benumbed and laid asleep without killing: whether it be true that he can endure being completely frozen like the serpent; and whether in this extreme case, a gently graduated warmth



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applied in time, and slowly developed would, or would not, restore life. He thinks judicious means used for this purpose would certainly succeed; and with this view he thinks every particular even to the minutest, that the monks of St. Bernard, and the guides to the glaciers could give, should be collected; and that four Academies of Europe should be invited to pursue these investigations. The four Academies best qualified, he supposes to be those of Petersburgh, Wilne, Copenhagen, and Stockholm. To this point he thinks political circumstances can be no obstacle; he observes "neither our Emperor nor the King of England has disapproved your communicating with the Royal Society of London for the interest of the sciences."

In the Electorate of Hanover he observes, the University of Gottingen was protected by the French army. "The republic of letters is always neutral."

M. De Nemours concludes with observing that already many drowned persons, and others, suffocated by carbonic acid, have been restored to life. These, he remarks, are two provinces which humanity has conquered from the Empire of Death, at the two extremities of his domain, and yet these two diseases so long considered as deaths, are totally different in their nature, and require opposite means of cure.

M. Cuvier has communicated the observations of Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland on the electrical eel of Surinam; and these in M. Cuvier's opinion are extremely curious. This fish which is very common in some of the marshes of Guiana, gives such violent shocks as to stun horses, make them fall, and expose them to be drowned. It is in this way that possession is obtained of the Gymnotus or electrical eel; because when it is exhausted by a quick repetition of these shocks it may be seized with impunity. M. de Humboldt placing his feet on one of them, and falling down, experienced so severe a shock after being drawn out of the water, that the impression continued upon him the whole day, and put it out of his power to judge of its true nature. When slight shocks are received they produce a particular tremulous motion; a species of *subsultus tendinum*. A full shock from the electrical eel resembles the pain which is caused by galvanizing a wound. The shocks depend on the will of the creature, and are communicated by it without any apparent motion. When taken and preserved, in proportion as it is better fed, and the water it is put in, more frequently renewed, the shocks it gives are more violent; nor do they ever cease till the creature is deprived of its brain and heart. They may be propagated in the same manner as shocks by the common mode of electricity: but it is not necessary to come into contact with the water it is kept in, nor yet to form a circle, or touch the creature in two places.

## ADDITIONS TO, AND CORRECTIONS IN, FORMER OBITUARIES.

EARL GREY, *whose Death we mentioned in page* 461 *of our last.*

HIS Lordship began his military career on the continent in Kingsley's regiment, when not more than nineteen years of age. In 1755, he obtained leave to raise an independent company, and on the 21st of January 1761, he was promoted to the rank of a field officer. At the taking of Bellisle, he accompanied General Hodson, and commanded the 98th regiment of foot; but the regiment being disbanded on the return of peace, he retired on half pay; but even during peace he was so fortunate as to obtain the rank of Colonel, and was afterwards appointed Aid-de-camp to the King. On the breaking out of the American war, he was again called forward, and arriving at Boston just before its evacuation, General Howe thought so highly of his abilities, as to appoint him to a separate command. He was also invested with the local rank of Major-General.

Towards the autumn of 1778, General Grey was obliged to obey his orders in the destruction of the shipping, stores, and magazines at Bedford and Martha's Vineyard. On his return, he surprised a regiment of Ame-

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rican light dragoons in a barn near Tarbes, nearly all of whom, notwithstanding their inability to resist, would have been killed with the bayonet, but for the humanity of one particular officer, who gave quarter to the whole of the fourth troop. After the peace intervened, General Grey was indebted to the friendship of a noble Earl, afterwards a Marquis, for a seat in the House of Commons. In 1782 and 1783, he received a regiment of dragoons, together with the Order of the Bath. In 1793, he was employed as Commander in Chief of the forces destined to attack the French West Indies. Previously to this, he had led a small body of troops that took possession of Nieuport in maritime Flanders. In conjunction with Sir John Jervis, on February 3d, 1794, they proceeded against Martinico. A few days after three separate landings were made; Pigeon Island was captured; St. Pierre seized; Bellegard's camp occupied by a bold and decisive movement; Fort Louis obliged to surrender on the 20th; and lastly, Fort Bourbon, where General Rochambeau commanded in person, surrendered also on the 23d of March.

St. Lucia was the next object; it was taken with little difficulty, and the Saintes seized without the loss of a man. Guadaloupe being also attacked, on the morning of April 12, the Fort Fleur d'Epée was carried by assault, and the whole colony surrendered on the 21st of the same month.

This West Indian expedition, however, did not terminate so advantageously as was expected; for a French armament arriving from Europe with about fifteen thousand troops, they retook Guadaloupe, partly in consequence of conferring immediate freedom upon all the slaves, and thus arming a powerful body of men in behalf of their own liberties; hence, though General Symes attacked the French in the towns of Point a Petre, while Sir Charles Grey in case of his success, was prepared to storm Fort Fleur d'Epée; as the former proved unsuccessful, the whole was abandoned. Still, St. Lucia and Martinique, for a time, proved valuable and serviceable colonies to England.

Soon after Sir Charles Grey's return, he was appointed to the government of the Island of Guernsey, and on the death of General Lascelles he was made Colonel of the third or King's own regiment. The southern district was also confided to his superintendence during the latter end of the late war with France. And on June 21, 1801, his Majesty was pleased to exhibit a further mark of his approbation, by a patent creating him Baron Grey de Howic, in the county of Northumberland.

His Lordship's remains were conconveyed from Fallowden House, Northumberland, for interment at Howick, where they were deposited in the family fault. The funeral was attended by the present Earl and Countess, Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Whitbread, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Grey, and the Hon. Commissioner Grey. The late Earl was Aid-de-Camp to Prince Ferdinand, at the battle of Minden, where he was wounded in the foot.

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Mr. Abraham Newland, *(whose death we mentioned in page 452 of our last,)* was born in 1729 or 30, at the house of his father, a baker, in King-street, Southwark. His manners were affable, his deportment genteel, and his activity and attention even to the latest period of his doing public business, exhibited a laudable pattern to the junior clerks. His mode of transacting business was eminently methodical; and he even gave offence to a few of the subscribers to the voluntary contributions in aid of government, by a rigid and minute attention to the provisos of the act of parliament, and the instructions of the directors. On this occasion, the zeal of some of the newspapers got the better of their discretion, and they became severe on the character of a gentleman who generously contributed 200l. towards the very measure to which they supposed him an enemy.

Another instance of Mr. Newland's liberality was this; a sum being wanted to rebuild the church of St. Peter le Poor, in Broad-street, he instantly advanced it at the usual interest, though he could have readily turned it to a better account.—During a period of nearly forty years he was scarcely ever known to have been absent a day from the Bank, excepting

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when detained by some trifling illness; notwithstanding which, Mr. N. was eminently susceptible of conviviality; and as for a jest or a good story, it is said no man relished them better.

When the will of the deceased was proved at Doctors Commons, the duties payable upon the same under the legacy act, amounted to 1400l.

The remains of this memorable servant of the public were removed on Saturday, Nov. 30, from his dwelling at Islington, to the Bishop's vault, in the parish church of St. Saviour, Southwark. The coffin was covered with black velvet, and finished in a very elegant manner. The procession passed the bridge at two o'clock, in the following order:

Street Keepers.
Undertaker on horseback, two Pages attending ditto.
Two Staves Men on horseback.
Six Cloak Men on ditto.
A Lid, with Black Plumes and Feathers.
Hearse and Six Horses with the Body.
Six mourning Coaches and Four, with his Friends.
His own Coach, and the Carriages of his Friends.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

*With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.*

A NEW and improved edition, being the 16th, of Dr. Prideaux's Old and New Testaments, connected in the history of the Jews and neighbouring nations to the time of Christ: to which is now added a full and interesting Life of the author, which contains his own defence, and illustration of certain passages in the connection, embellished with eight new maps and plans, and a portrait of the author, will speedily be published in four volumes octavo.

Shuckford's Sacred and Profane History of the World, connected with the creation and fall of man, printed uniformly with Prideaux, and to complete his work, with notes, and revised and corrected by Adam Clarke, A. M with new maps, in four volumes octavo, will shortly be published.

The Historical and Romantic Ballads edited by Mr. Finlay are now nearly ready for publication, in two volumes octavo. The greater number of these ancient poems have never before been published. Prefixed are some remarks on the early state of romantic composition in Scotland.

A Novel in three volumes by the Citizen of the World is in the press, and will be published in a few weeks.

An English gentleman left in a diplomatic capacity by the commander of the forces at Buenos Ayres, intends giving to the public, an Historical Work of the Spanish viceroyalties in South America. To assist him in this undertaking he has had access to libraries in Buenos Ayres, containing documents which have never yet been consulted by those who have hitherto written on the subject.

Wyhenbach's Notes to his edition of Plutarch are printing at the Clarendon press; and the first volume will soon be ready for publication.

M. J. L. Bond, architect, has translated the Latin work of Vitruvius. This work will be illustrated with plates very different in their subject and manner of treatment from any that have appeared either here or upon the continent; it will form one handsome volume in quarto, and will be illustrated with notes, historical, critical, and descriptive.

Mr. Pitman, late of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, and now of Hackney-School, has in the press, a volume of Selections from the rarer Latin Classics, for the use of the upper forms in Schools. The object of the work is to supersede the use of Martial, whose best epigrams it will include, and to acquaint boys with the beauties of Lucretius, Catullus, and other authors, who, on account of their general want of interest, or occasional indecencies, have been wholly banished from scholastic reading. A selection of the best notes, and biographical and critical remarks on each author, will conclude the volume.

The author of the theatrical criticisms in the weekly paper called "The News," has nearly ready for pub-

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lication, a volume of Critical Essays on the performers of the London Theatres, including general remarks on the practice and genius of the Stage.

A Farce in two acts, called Antiquity, is in the press, written upon the dramatic principles of the same author.

Mr. F. E. Ritchie intends to publish, in one volume octavo, an account of the Life and Writings of Edward Gibbon, Esq.

Mr. Cromek, the engraver, having lately been in Scotland, is said to have been so fortunate in consequence of making enquiries where Burns, the poet, resided, to recover as many papers and letters from his acquaintance and connections, as may form a volume in octavo.

Mr. Sowerby, author of British Mineralogy, English Botany, &c. intends to publish a new arrangement of colours; to shew the most proper mode of mixing them, by a new, natural, and simple method, for mineralogical, vegetable, and animal descriptions or representations, by shewing the means of producing the primitive and prismatic tints from light, through all possible variations and mixtures, to brown, black, and darkness, with a chromatometer, for the primitive tints, and a chromatic scale, or list of colours, and also a list of coloured substances necessary for painting in water or oil.

The works of the late Dr. Kirwan, dean of Killala, are preparing for publication, and are expected to make their appearance in the course of the winter.

Oxonia Depicta, or a History of the Halls and Colleges of the University of Oxford, will soon make its appearance, illustrated by a series of picturesque and architectural views, by Storer and Greig.

The Rev. C. Wordsworth is preparing an Ecclesiastical History for publication, containing the lives of eminent persons, connected with the history of religion, from the revolution.

Mr. John Sadler of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has announced the publication of an Encyclopedia of Manufactures, in which every raw material will be traced from its growth, till it comes into the hands of the workman. The various modes of fabrication, the improvements of each art, their history and progress, will be amply detailed and enlarged upon.

Mr. William Nicholson's New Chemical Dictionary, which also includes Mineralogy and the application of Chemistry to the useful arts, will contain more matter than any other in the English language.

The statement among the literary articles, that the late Mr. Gilbert Wakefield's Hedericus was destroyed by fire, is erroneous. So far from this being the case, his interleaved copy of Hederic's Lexicon with all his collections, is now as it always has been, in the hands of Mrs. Wakefield. It seems the author of this report confounded the Lexicon with Mr. Wakefield's Lucretius, the remaining impression of which, consisting of a large number of copies, was burnt with Mr. Hamilton's printing-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. Griebel, a clock-maker at Paris, has invented a clock without weights, of a globular form, the dial-plate of which is transparent, and by means of one of Argand's reflecting lamps, the figures are shewn to a great distance. What is the most ingenious is, that neither the wheels, the hands, nor the pendulum, cast any shadow. The light may be made stronger or weaker, and adapted to the sick chamber, or even to clocks in the most public places, where it will answer the purpose of a time-piece and a lamp at the same time.

A medical gentleman, it is said, has invented a new mode of secret writing, which can never be obliterated by any other means than destroying the paper; and which produces ten or twelve perfect copies as soon as one, with no more trouble to the writer. The same gentleman, it is understood, wrote the article Cipher for the new Cyclopædia.

The art of enamel painting, which had begun to decline here, having been revived by Mr. Bone, some of whose works make a distinguished figure in the exhibition of the Royal Academy, seems considerably improved by Mr. Murphy, a young artist of considerable merit; besides the series of portraits of the Royal House of Stuart, copied from origi-

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nal pictures, he has since copied a series of originals from the House of Tudor, now in possession of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The head of the late Duke of Leinster, by the same artist, is highly spoken of.

*America.*

The Missionary Society of the United States have sent their agents amongst the Indians, but, with the exception of the Quakers, few have succeeded in producing a disposition to moral or intellectual improvement. In one village belonging to the Indians of the Delaware nation, several of the Indians read, and some of them write a little. They attend church regularly, where sermons in their own and the English language, are delivered on Sundays. The women sing the psalms and hymns with a considerable share of skill, and drinking is almost universally abandoned, which is the principal vice among them.

*Denmark.*

An official statement respecting the condition of Greenland has lately been published at Copenhagen, by which it appears, that in 1804 forty-seven whales were caught; five thousand one hundred seals, six bears, and two hundred and ninety unicorns or sea-cows. The total population of all the northern colonies up to June 1805, was 6046 persons.

*France.*

As a new object of amusement, a new detonating powder is sold at Paris, inclosed in slips of cards cut lengthways. The powder is placed at one end of this carcase, and the other end is made smaller, in order that it may be more easily distinguished. The proper end being held over the flame of a candle, an explosion follows immediately, with a sharp noise and a violet coloured flame; the card is torn to pieces and scorched, and the part which the composition touched, is covered with a slight metallic coating of a greyish white.

M. Descotils having been consulted upon the nature of the substance, which is sent ready prepared to Paris, has found it to be a combination of oxide of silver, ammonia, and a vegetable substance; a combination analogous to that which constitutes the fulminating mercury of Mr. Howard. This combination, it is said, may be obtained by dissolving silver in pure nitrous acid, and by pouring into the solution, while it is effecting, a sufficient quantity of rectified alcohol, or by pouring the alcohol into a nitric solution of silver with a considerable excess of acid. Very small doses of this composition tried upon the human body, is a poison sufficient to kill the strongest animals.

Vaccination:—a report of the present state of this science has been presented by M. Champagny to the emperor. In this instrument M. Champagny has displayed great zeal for the interests of humanity in recording the names of such of the French clergy, who have been most active in propagating the vaccine among their parishioners; and the emperor has intimated to these enlightened ministers of the Christian religion, that their names should be remembered in the future distribution of church preferments. However, M. Champagny expresses his regret respecting the opposition the vaccine has met with from the ignorant in France, in consequence of the translation of some pamphlets from the English language, and suggests that his Majesty should lay some restriction upon the circulation of works hostile to vaccination.

The King of Bavaria has gone further still in enforcing the vaccine: he has ordered that, before the first of July 1808, every child in his dominions under three years of age shall be inoculated; and that every infant born in future within his dominions, shall undergo the same inoculation within three months after its birth. The inoculation in the natural manner is strictly prohibited.

The ancient Church of St. Genevieve, at Paris, being ordered to be demolished for widening the street, search was made in the interior for the coffins of Clotilda, Theobald, and Gontran, their son, when fifteen stone coffins were found, four of which were ornamented with crosses; but they had all been opened and their contents removed, probably many years since.

M. Lechenault, one of the naturalists belonging to the expedition of

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Captain Baudin, who was detained at Batavia by illness, has lately arrived at Nantes with a superb collection of natural history, and one of the most valuable selection of East Indian arms and instruments procured from Otaita, Java, and the adjacent islands. They will be deposited at Paris.

*Deaf and Dumb, or Hearing by the Mouth:*—An experiment has been lately made upon one of Mr. Sicard's pupils, by speaking into his mouth, and directing the sound into his ears by the Eustachian tube, which forms a communication between the mouth and the ear. Report says, the subject of this experiment repeated the words *papa* and *mamma* instantly on their being addressed to him. But this is so far from being new, that we read in our Philosophical Transactions of a person so deaf as not to hear the sound of a musket, who could nevertheless hear the ticking of a watch held between his teeth. The experiment may probably be improved.

*Holland.*

At present contains the following literary establishments:—The Society of Arts and Sciences, at Haerlem; the Society of Sciences, in Zealand; the Dutch Society of Belles Lettres, in three sections, the principal sitting at Amsterdam; the Economical Society; that of *Felix Meritis*; that of Agriculture; the Diligentia Society of Dutch Literature at Leyden; besides several others of inferior celebrity.

A New Dutch Journal has appeared at Amsterdam, called The Hive; but it generally lays the literature of Germany, &c. under contribution, and very rarely contains any thing original.

*Italy.*

A young lady of Como, who, in 1806, received a gold medal from the Society of *Encouragement*, in the kingdom of Italy, for the improvements she made in the spinning of Amianthus, has succeeded in making a paper out of that fossil, well calculated for writing and printing, and is not liable to the action of the elements. Signor Moscati, the secretary of state, has therefore caused the compliments of the new year, addressed to the Viceroy and Queen of Italy to be printed on this kind of imperishable paper.

Canova, the celebrated Italian sculptor, has finished two figures of the pugilists, Kreugas and Damoxenos. Each stands on a different base, but they form but one groupe, because no object could be discovered in the disposition they affect if they were separated. The history of these two combatants is related by Pausanias. Kreugas and Damoxenos had fought for a whole day without either of them being beaten: to decide the contest, they agreed that each should be at liberty to give his adversary a blow wherever he pleased. Kreugas discharged his on the head of Damoxenos, but without being able to knock him down. The latter, in his turn, required Kreugas to hold up his left arm, and struck him so violent a blow on the belly, which was stretched by this position, as to bury his fist in the entrails of his unfortunate antagonist, who died on the spot. The artist has taken the moment in which Kreugas has raised his arm to receive the blow which Damoxenos is preparing to give him; but it is obvious that the circumstance is not happily chosen, for Kreugas, who retains on his left hand the band employed by pugilists, seems rather to be the assailant, than the party assailed. In the execution of these statues, the muscles are said to appear too prominent; however, in the heroic, Canova is known to have no equal. To the mere English reader, these statues may not appear sufficiently interesting; for the pugilistical exhibitions of the ancients were frequently attended with consequences very different from our bruising matches. If the cestus, for instance, had been used in the late contest, between Gulley and Gregson, one of the parties at least, if not both, must have died a martyr to the innovation. When this formidable gauntlet was in vogue, the closing up an eye, or the breaking a jaw-bone, were only calamities of course: if the boxers of old were neither killed at a blow, nor left dying on the sand, it was esteemed a singular instance of great skill, or greater good fortune. The pancratium was a mixture of boxing and wrestling, in which every effort was deemed fair.

*Portugal.*

The Royal Printing Office at Lisbon



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is publishing a collection, entitled *Retratos e bustos dos varones e donnas, que illustraron a nacao Portugueza, &c.* —"Portraits and Busts of Men and Women, who have illustrated the Portuguese Nation by their Virtues, their Valour, Knowledge, Talents, &c. whether Natives or Strangers, Ancients or Moderns, in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with Biographical Notices." By a Society of the Friends of the country.

*Spain.*

A picturesque and historical Journey through Spain, by Alexander Laborde, and a society of literary men and artists at Madrid, originally written in French, is translating into the Spanish language. The fourth number of this magnificent work, embellished with several plates, is wholly appropriated to the description of Montserrat:—"Montserrat," say the authors, "is very different from any other mountain: it is one of the most extraordinary places that can possibly be seen, and of course the most difficult to describe. Let us figure to ourselves an immense assemblage of cylindrical cones; a kind of sugar-loaves, resembling a variety of pyramids placed upon a pediment of rocks, standing in an isolated situation, and elevated upwards of 8000 feet above the level country. A monastery has been built upon the summit of this mountain, rich in the objects it presents for reflection, celebrated for its being the retreat of Iguatius Loyala, and the visits of Don John of Austria, son of Charles V.; Philip III. the Great Conde, and others. The present inhabitants of this mountain are divided into four classes: the monks, the hermits, the singing boys, and the converted brethren." The description closes with the following apostrophe, "Philosophers, statesmen, artists, and travellers of all descriptions, come and visit Montserrat, where each of you will feel, that to it you owe the tribute of your homage. Those among you who have studied the passions of men, and have learned to pity them, will here behold an asylum safe against the effects of those passions; those who have thought that morality is independent of religion: herein, religion will acknowledge the most beautiful work of morality—an hospital of indigent and infirm persons, supported by unknown benefactors: a convent, which, besides alms, has no revenue, but expends its income in alms only: politicians, who only value people according to their industry and the cultivation of their country, will here find flourishing gardens, ornamented dwellings, and a happy people, upon a spot to which the Romans could never penetrate, and where the very possibility of arriving is still an object of astonishment. But you artists, you will find every corner of these mountains interesting; each will offer you a new picture, and every moment of the day a more striking effect. But would you estimate the full majesty of this place and all its fragance, wait till the setting sun traces out upon the ocean the vast shadow of the mountain; till the evening breezes drive the clouds with increased rapidity across the rocks: then commence your solitary course; fear not the surrounding precipice. If an abyss has been formed all around by the course of the elements, the hand of religion has every where provided against its danger. Those paths that are called ladders, resembling the mystic ladder of Jacob, will conduct you to the summit which is lost in the clouds. Fear no robbers: crime never enters here unaccompanied with repentance. The birds alone are the inhabitants with men, with whom they live in common, because here men are as pure as in the first ages of the world, and because the place they inhabit is as beautiful as Eden."

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE House of Braganza has ceased to reign in Europe. The event excites no surprise. It has long been expected. The manner in which this family obtained the throne originally, and its conduct upon it, are things well known: and the future historian might, from the rise and fall of this house, draw many sage maxims on government to amuse the studious in their closets, without any chance of creating any influence upon any cabi-

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net whatever. The court of Portugal, with a large body of forces and a considerable number of its European subjects, has emigrated to the Brazils. In South America is to be the seat of government, and Portugal is to be a colony. The prince regent, it is said in some papers, carried away with him the regrets and the most lively marks of affection of the inhabitants of Lisbon: other papers report that his departure was viewed with the utmost indifference. We are the most inclined to subscribe to the latter opinion; for our intelligence from that quarter of the world, which is not inconsiderable, has for some time past convinced us that the Portuguese were perfectly indifferent to their late government, and that they considered every change to be for the better.

As to the idea of Portugal being a colony to the Brazils, it may amuse the fugitives, but is not likely ever to be realised. The sovereign who quits his country from any urgent necessity, must retain a place in the heart of his subjects, or be master of a very great force, if he ever expects to be seated again on his throne. We look in vain in this case for either affection or numerous forces. The French are said to have entered Lisbon at the very time that the prince regent was hastening with our ambassador to the ships prepared to depart; and they just got down the river before the batteries could be properly manned to prevent their escape.

The departure of the prince is advantageous to the French. His stay would have created some trouble. The throne will now be declared vacant, and most probably be filled with one of the Napoleon dynasty. The gain to France can hardly be calculated. The wealth of the churches, the lands of the monks and nuns, the estates of the patriarch, archbishops and bishops, will afford an immense booty; and, if prudence may dictate the participation of it with some natives of the country, still enough will remain to provide for the expenditure of France for two or three years. Such an acquisition of wealth and strength to our enemies cannot but create in us uneasy sensations. We must deplore the fate of Europe, that those changes which had become absolutely necessary, could not be effected but by means of our enemies; and Portugal will be indebted for the restoration of religious liberty, and the abolition of a great deal of popish mummery to that power, which, by the dispensation of Providence, has been raised to create new things on the earth.

Between thirty and forty thousand Portuguese were upon the seas. The court, the higher nobility, and the higher clergy; the regalia, and the archives of the kingdom. In losing the higher nobility and the higher clergy, the loss to Portugal is not so great as may be imagined. There remains in the kingdom the great body of proprietors; and the intercourse with England had insensibly produced an order of men, which may in time become very valuable. These are the cultivators of the vineyards in the wine countries, who had grown to considerable wealth, and resembled in some degree our Kentish yeomanry. They had gradually become the possessors of those lands, which they once farmed; and agricultural pursuits with the frequent visits of the English, had led them to adopt more enlarged notions of government, both in church and state, than suited the views of either the nobility or the clergy. How they will assimilate with the French, time will shew: but this is a fact, that the Portugueze are very easily led, but not easily driven; and the French understand better than any people how to accommodate themselves to existing circumstances.

The royal, noble, and priestly fugitives bend their course first to Madeira, where probably many will land to wait the result of the new order of things. The prince will, most probably, make the best of his way to the Brazils; and it becomes a question, in what manner he will be received by his South American subjects. The Brazils are but little known to the English. Such was the jealousy of the mother country, that all intercourse with foreigners was prevented as much as possible. But this policy has not been entirely successful. Many, both English and French, have established themselves in the colony, and the latter are sup-



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posed to have been very industrious in disseminating their new opinions. The force which the prince has with him, will probably enable him to assume the reins of government: but it is very much to be doubted, whether he will be able to govern in the same manner as he has hitherto done, and implicit obedience is not likely to form the character of the Brasilians.

To this country, the measure is of very great consequence. The trade of the Brazils will be thrown open to us: and, if we are contented with a friendly intercourse, if we leave them entirely to themselves, the Brazilians will form an alliance with us, of the greatest benefit to both parties. It may also be in our power to regain what we have lost by our misconduct at Buenos Ayres. We may encourage and establish an independent Spanish power to the south of La Plata, of which Buenos Ayres will be the capital; and, being shut out from the commerce of Europe, we shall still be a great commercial country by this new system of politics in South America. The dispensations of Providence are all founded in wisdom, however perplexed they may appear to our blindness. America is now rising on the scene of the world; and let us hope, that they will profit by our follies, and not disturb mankind by the same crimes, and murders, and wars, that have desolated the old continent. Man is not destined to be always the prey of the malignant passions: the time will come when mutual happiness shall be as much studied by nations, as at present mutual destruction. But this time we cannot expect to see in our days, and the fate of the lesser Asia may become the fate of Europe.

If we turn our eyes from Portugal to Spain, we turn from a fallen to a tottering throne. Confusion prevails in its cabinet. A tale of horror has been told by the sovereign, and it has ended in a manner so unexpected, that we know not what credit to give to the account, or how far conspiracy had digested or matured the worst of crimes. The king has accused the prince of Asturias of conspiracy: the father accuses the son of an attempt at patricide. The son acknowledges guilt, to what an extent is not ascertained: he throws himself at the feet of his father and his mother, and he is made the generalissimo of the forces of Spain. All this is made known to the world by the manifesto of the king, and by the submissive letters of the prince. Several nobles have been taken up, as engaged in the conspiracy; and, if their trials should be published, we may possibly obtain some insight into their schemes. The march of French troops into Spain, the employment of a great body of Spanish troops in Germany, the known feebleness of the Spanish government, which is very little superior to that of Portugal; all these things portend a change: but what it is to be will scarcely be known, till the stroke is struck, and the French are masters of Madrid. In the mean time, the edicts of Spain are as severe against our trade as those of France; but trade will break through many obstacles, and the smugglers will come to the assistance of human nature against any artificial obstacles.

The demon of war is not yet satisfied with the horrors that have prevailed in Europe. What we anticipated has taken place, and war has been declared by this country against its old ally the Emperor of Russia. When old friends quarrel, it is no difficult matter to find causes to cover the rupture. Russia made a declaration against us, accusing us of being indifferent friends, of sacrificing her interests to our commercial aggrandisements, and of acting basely at Copenhagen: she laid, of course, an embargo upon our shipping, and dissolved all her ancient treaties with us. We were not to be behind hand, especially when war was the question. A word and a blow seems to have been the maxim. A counter-manifesto has been issued by the King of Great Britain. It is a very long, and a very tedious one. On this side of the water it will be praised; in the Russian territories it will be condemned; and exactly in the same manner will the Russian manifesto be treated in the two different countries. What a pity it is, that a Lord Chancellor cannot be appointed for countries, as well as individuals. Human nature would gain some respite by the pleadings; and the decisions of the weakest judge will assuredly be just

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as wise as those made by the mouth of a cannon. Russia is arming with great activity. It cannot be on account of a rupture with us; for notwithstanding the declaration of war, there is but little chance of the parties meeting to decide their differences in a field of battle. We may take a few of their ships, but it is folly to pretend to make any impression on the Russian empire.

Sweden still retains her king, not without some anxiety on his part for the perpetuity of the tenure. His courage is celebrated in very high terms, though we do not know of what use it has been to his country. As this is the only ally left us on the continent of Europe, we should naturally be solicitous to preserve his friendship; but unfortunately, he can do us neither good nor harm: and if he does not return to the ancient French dependance, we must expect to hear soon of another sovereign driven from his throne. It is next to an impossibility that he should remain neuter; and unless the treaty of Tilsit has given a different direction to the Russian forces, we should not be at all surprised to hear early in this year, that they have entered Sweden.

Holland has had a meeting of its states. The republicans have addressed the throne in the usual courtly stile, and the sovereign has answered with just as much dignity as if he had served a regular apprenticeship to the business. The misery of the country is, however, very great, and the sovereign feels in common with his subjects. Whilst we have some foolish people among us, to express a wish for the perishing of commerce, and hardy enough to maintain that we can exist a great people independent of trade; the King of Holland laments the ruin of his country, from the continuance of the war, and sees no method of extricating it from its embarrassments until the return of peace. The order of Bonaparte must, however, be obeyed. The regulations for the prohibition of trade with England must be carried into execution, whatever may be the consequences to Holland. It is supposed, that strenuous remonstrances have been made by the king to the emperor, but without effect: and so dissatisfied is the former with his situation, that reports are circulated of a new king to be appointed, and the present king is to receive another kingdom, more suited to his inclinations.

The king of Holland is seriously employed for the good of his country, and so is the king of Wirtemberg; and it seems that the activity of Bonaparte has put all his subordinate kings upon their mettle; and they no longer think their office a sinecure. How long this will last we cannot tell; but it is not impossible, that the stimulus given by the revolution, will produce, for some time, good effects on various crowned heads. Even the meeting of the estates, the addresses from them to the sovereign, and his answers, will tend to make the wearer of a crown reflect on the tenure on which he holds it. The want of such a tie has probably had great effect in weakening the allegiance of Spain, Portugal, and Naples, to their sovereigns. The king of Saxony continues in Poland to mind his business as Duke of Warsaw: the king of Prussia is leading an exemplary life of economy, by way of atonement for his past errors, and looking narrowly into his resources. The king of Bavaria is not idle; but we hear very little of the king of Westphalia.

The prince of Denmark retains his resentment against this country. Who can wonder at it? He has sent back the vessel which was presented to his father, and seems determined to have no farther connexion with us. We cannot blame him. The injuries he has received require a length of time to alleviate, and he cannot look on his capital without indignation at the treachery of his former friends. But it is not only indignation: he is encouraging every where his people to annoy our trade, and our navy will find employment with their privateers. What he is to gain from Bonaparte does not appear to be at all decided, and at present he must remain quiet, till the fate of Sweden is determined.

But the question continually occurs, when we are thinking of kingdoms, Where is Bonaparte? What new designs is he employed upon? On the latter subject it is in vain to speak: they appear in the moment

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they are to be accomplished. After regulating the affairs of France, after magnificent entertainments, his active mind by no means seeks for repose. He has left the capital of his empire, and visited the capital of his Italian dominions. No good account of his designs have reached us. Illumination and parade naturally attended him at every town, and Venice would, of course, put on her gayest attire, to do honour to the great sovereign. But Bonaparte is not a monarch for shew. He is really and essentially a king. He has a head to contrive, and power to execute, the most important plans. Some new change will result from this journey. The pope may be transformed into a bishop, and Italy receive either a new king, or be divided between the thrones of Milan and Naples. If we should hear that Lucien Bonaparte had quitted his retirement at Rome, to visit his brother, we should certainly fix upon him for a new king; but whether Greece, Italy, or Spain be to receive him, would be a question difficult to solve.

The journey of Bonaparte to Italy naturally leads the attention to the east of the Adriatic. The French already occupy Dalmatia: the march is easy into Greece. Can Bonaparte resist the opportunity of delivering that country from the horrible vassalage under which it groans. If he speak but the word, his troops will find no difficulty in executing his commands at Constantinople. This is so obvious, that it can scarcely be conjectured that the French emperor would exchange Paris for Milan and Venice, unless he had some greater object in view than the mere regulation of his Italian states. Austria, Russia, and France, will all participate in this grand undertaking: and however disagreeable the sentiment may be to us, humanity must rejoice in the prospect of Europe being delivered from the ferocity, the ignorance, and the barbarity, of the Turks.

Great as appears to be the danger impending over the Turkish empire, the cabinet of Constantinople will not listen to any overtures from this country. Our embassy has returned without effecting any of the purposes of its mission. The Grand Signior cannot bring himself to expect any hearty co-operation from a country which has endeavoured to wrest one of his finest provinces from him, and threatened to ruin his capital. He has vigour, and he is employed really in governing, or attempting to govern. But Turkey is in a very tottering state: and if the three powers advance their troops, each will take his allotted share without difficulty. Greece will of course fall to the lot of France; and its emperor take this opportunity to unite the Romish and Greek churches.

Our troops have evacuated Egypt, and the Pacha has written a triumphant letter to the Grand Signior, with the important news of his triumph over the infidels. Never was an expedition, except that against Buenos Ayres, so ill conducted. Still the Turkish power will gain very little by this event. Egypt is nominally a province only: its government is base in the extreme. The Asiatic provinces are also in extreme disorder. We hear little of the Wahabis in Arabia, and how far the religion of the pretended prophet will be affected, cannot be ascertained, till we have a better communication with Arabia. It is not certain that the Mahometan states of Africa will be all against us. Algiers has declared war against the Americans on the usual grounds, and in fact, these grounds are just as rational as those that are set forth on similar occasions, by nations pretending to be more civilized. The Algerines claim a tribute from every power that sails on the Mediterranean: this is paid by many under the name of presents, and the right of Algiers to this tribute, or these presents, is just as clear to an Algerine, as any right which England claims over the sea, can be to an Englishman.

Sicily is evacuated by the British, and the Bourbon king is now left to himself and the fidelity of his subjects. We cannot, therefore, expect a much longer continuance of his dominion. There is a sovereign, however, who seems likely to reign somewhat longer. This is the king of Sardinia. Where he lives, and how he employs himself, we know not; nor should we have thought of him, if it had not been for an article in the papers, informing us,

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that the Hon. William Hill, the brother of Lord Berwick, was appointed an ambassador to this king. It is fortunate, however, that we have still the means of keeping an embassy on foot on the continent. In spite of the French, we are not completely ejected; and unless the king goes to his island in Sardinia, we shall have two ambassadors on Terra Firma, the one to the King of Sweden, the other to the King of Sardinia. The great business of the embassy will be to put two thousands a year into the pockets of Mr. Hill, and as much into that of the King of Sardinia as this country can allow him.

The congress of the United States of America is assembled, and the president has made his usual annual speech. It created of course great interest in this country, as from it was to be collected, whether we were to be at war, or not, with this power. The speech begins with complaints on the injuries to their commerce by our fleets, and states the attempts made to preserve peace, and place their trade upon its proper footing. The attack on their frigate forms a prominent feature. Satisfaction has been demanded of our court, and it depends upon our answer, whether the unratified treaty is to be completed. As soon as the answer arrived, the president assured the house, that all the proceedings relative to the treaty should be laid before it. With Spain, the differences were not completely settled: with the rest of Europe, entire harmony has been preserved. Dangers, however, threaten nearer home, and the motions among the Indian tribes require to be narrowly watched; the nearer ones are advancing in civilization, and hopes are entertained of a long continuance of peace with them. Gunboats and works for the defence of harbours have been provided; but a regular army has not been formed: the militia, however, has had notice to be ready at a moment's warning.

The supposed conspiracy of Mr. Burr is mentioned in a manner that must excite surprise. The president states, that he shall lay before the house the proceedings of the law courts, by which it will be enabled to decide, whether the defect of conviction was in the testimony, in the law, or in the administration of the law. "Wherever it shall be found, the legislature alone can apply or create the remedy. The framers of our constitution," he adds, "certainly supposed they had guarded as well their government against destruction by treason, as their citizens against oppression under pretence of it; and, if these events are not attained, it is of importance to enquire by what means more effectually they may be secured."

The financial accounts are flattering. Within the current year, four millions of the principal of the funded debt have been paid off, and a surplus has been left in the treasury of eight millions and a half; part of which may be applied to the great objects previously decided upon, unless other powers should interfere, and make it necessary to appropriate this sum to the defence of the country. The house was consoled in those difficult times, on its being present to aid and assist with its councils; and assurances were given, that on every subject information would be afforded with the utmost dispatch, by which in a moment, so interesting to the public welfare, its proceedings might be regulated in the wisest manner.

Parties run high in America, as may be expected in a free country. In the countries of slaves, no man dares to entertain an opinion: in a land of freedom, what is warmly conceived will be warmly expressed, but due allowances are never made by cringing courtiers for the energy of human nature. The Americans, on the sea side, feel for the injuries done to their commerce; but happily for them their indignation will be corrected by the agriculturists in the interior of the country. It is hoped therefore, that the peace with this country will be preserved, by which the happiness of a very large district will be consulted. The injury we can do to the American commerce is very considerable: but then we injure ourselves at the same time; and, if we act coolly, temperately, and wisely, there is an increasing market for our manufactures for at least one hundred years more. This trade, with the demands on the southern continent, might reconcile

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us to the loss of European traffic; but, if we are not very careful, the adventurous spirit of the American mariner will fill the ports of Europe, and he will become what the Dutchman formerly was, the great carrier for the commodities of the world.

Our domestic politics have excited a variety of rumours, some of a very unpleasant nature. What respects the supposed changes in the cabinet is of too trifling importance to the public to occupy much of our time, however great it may appear to those who are looking out for benefits, or anticipating losses from the accession of their friends to, or the removal of them from power. The cabinet has had enough to do with the great arrangements relative to commerce, in consequence of the prohibitions thought necessary on the intercourse of neutral powers with hostile ports. These regulations are very numerous. To add to its embarrassments, the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia required an answer, which has been published in the Gazette, and a reply has been made to all the charges brought against us. The accusation of not sufficiently assisting our ally is laboured: and we still hope that the war may be carried on with words more than swords. The expedition under Sir Sidney Smith to the Tagus has been beneficial: and too much praise cannot be bestowed on our ambassador, for prevailing on the Prince of Portugal to put himself under the protection of the British flag. This seems to have been of great service, in preventing a mutinous spirit which might otherwise have arisen in the Portuguese fleet. Another expedition is fitted out under Sir Charles Cotton; the place of its destination is not known, but it is probably connected with the revolution in Portugal. On the whole, there is a degree of activity now apparent, whose effects must be left to time; but whatever may be our activity, it must evidently be confined to the sea, and there is little reason to expect that it will make any changes on the destination of the continent of Europe, of which Bonaparte is evidently at present the master.

But the rumour of the changes in the ministry arose from another cause of very serious importance to the country. The unfortunate catholic question is not at rest, nor will it be at rest, till either Bonaparte is master of Ireland, or emancipation has taken place. Whatever may have been the views of persons who made this question the grand means of tripping up the heels of the late cabinet, it is now supposed, that the country may be brought into a very perilous situation, by resisting the tolerant measure that would, without the artificial steps taken to excite a flame, have been adopted without difficulty, and carried into execution without danger. It is reported, that persons, high in the Irish church, have expressed their fears for the safety of the country, if we persist in resisting the catholic claims; and there cannot be a doubt, that our enemy will not fail to make use of every engine we leave in his power, to work upon the passions, and to delude the ignorance of our catholic fellow subjects. The danger in that quarter is apparent. Perfect religious liberty will be preached up by the French, if they land in Ireland; if they do not carry the matter farther, and profess to make the catholic the predominant church.

To effect the measures of the artful sovereign of France, a bull has, it is said, been obtained from Rome, which is to force on the catholics of Ireland the necessity of standing fast by their faith, and using strenuous exertions to regain their liberty. That the pope should issue such a bull need not surprise us; that any one should circulate it is less likely, for it is evidently treason. However, there is a danger in letting even such a sentiment be talked of amongst the lower orders of Ireland, who cannot but feel most poignantly the degradation in which they are kept. How to resist the artifices of the enemy is the question. Shall we give up? says the bigotted protestant; shall we let a papist be on the same footing with us, who are in possession of the truth and of power? Rather let the island perish. We are sorry to see such bigotry, which evidently blinds the minds of the protestants, or the pretended protestants. For, after all, it is a mere question of prudence: and, for our own part, we had rather see popery made by

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law the established religion of Ireland, than have it severed from this country.

What the cabinet has determined upon in this respect will be known at the meeting of parliament. By removing all religious restraints, you take away one impediment to the union of a people; and to us nothing in the world appears so perfectly contemptible and ridiculous, as for a legislature to deprive itself of the benefit of the co-operation of all orders, merely because some believe one thing, some another. If the legislature gave itself no trouble about such matters, we have no doubt, that Ireland would be just as composed as England: and we are inclined to believe, that if Popery had been suffered to remain the established religion of Ireland at the reformation, the number of protestants would at this day far exceed that of the papists in that country. It is our intolerance which has made them cling like the travellers in the storm to their old coat; the sunshine of candour and moderation would have opened their hearts to the benign principles of the gospel: but what right have protestants to expect to succeed, when they exceed the papists in malignity, in bigotry, in intolerance?

A variety of institutions has been formed within these few months, which are likely to call the attention of the legislature. Proprietary companies are incorporated, for the purchase and sale of all the articles of trade. They began with brewing, and threaten to attack every business. It is evident, that such concerns cannot be carried on with profit to the public, but where it is impossible to make it the business of a few individuals to attend to it; where the security of the public, or of the institution, requires a combination of a number of persons, as in the case of life or fire insurances, of canal and water-work companies; there, evidently the formation of a company is desirable: but when they come in competition with private industry, they may do a very great injury to honest individuals before the mischief can be remedied or even detected.

But among the institutions of the present day, one deserves peculiar notice. It is called the Argyle-street Institution. Its professed purpose is pleasure, or rather the laborious idleness of silly people of fashion. Dissipation is the grand article in which they deal, and every one knows what peculiar mode of life the dissipation of the masquerade and midnight hour have a tendency to encourage. The favourite object of the institution is, to use his own words, to "see an establishment in this town totally dedicated to that class, which ought to be kept separate and distinct from any other." Our readers may not easily guess what this class can be, or how it is to be formed, or where it is to exist. The great beauty of English society has hitherto been, that all ranks are so blended together, that no one is separated from the other by impenetrable bars, but all can associate with each other on terms of propriety. The man of science, and the man of fashion, and the merchant, and the country gentleman, can mix with each other, retaining sufficient of their respective characters to make their union pleasing; and it was the fault of the French nation, and one great cause of the cruelties of their revolution, that one class endeavoured to keep itself so removed from the rest, and in consequence became a martyr to its own folly. We should be sorry to believe, that there was a class in this town either wretched or foolish enough to embrace the sentiment put forth in the letter printed by the order of the society; for we know of no class, "that ought to be kept separate and distinct from any other," but that of loose women and men devoid of honour and principle.

If we cannot give any countenance to an institution which professes to separate a class of the community from the rest, and to engender the worst species of vanity and frivolity, we are happy to see endeavours of a contrary nature, and an attempt to afford to tender minds the opportunities of obtaining those improvements which arise from greater cultivation. The proprietor, whoever he is, of the Argyle-street institution, wishes to separate one class of the community from the rest, not by any arts which improve the species, but by those refinements which have a tendency to enervate and to injure



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the human race. Mr. Lancaster has promulgated a system of an opposite nature, and his wish is to impart to the lowest class the advantages of education. His scheme is easy, simple, and clear; and may, with very little trouble and attention, be introduced into any town or county. He has tried the experiment with between five hundred and a thousand boys and girls in the Borough: it has lately been taken up in Kent; and we have seen with pleasure advertisements from Canterbury and Dover, announcing, that there had been meetings in those towns for the establishment of schools upon his plan; and all the children of the place will, instead of idling their time away in the streets, become profitably employed and amused, as well as instructed.

The scheme is this. The boys and girls are divided into classes; and those in the higher classes are made instructors of the lower, thus perfecting themselves in the parts they had previously learned, and gradually acquiring the power of communicating, as well as receiving, ideas. The boys are taught writing and reading at the same time: for they form the letters upon sand as they learn them, and mark down the words in the same manner as they spell them. Arithmetic is taught with the same facility: one boy dictates to the rest a sum, going over the operation with them; and thus a dozen are taught with the same ease as one. Ingenious rewards and honours are bestowed upon the proficients, and a variety of schemes are adopted to facilitate the learning to read, to write, and to cypher. We remember to have read, in the preface to Mr. Frend's Algebra, an account of what he had done in a similar manner in a school of poor boys, and the success with which it was attended encouraged him to recommend the same plan to our great schools, for the learning of arithmetic, geography, chronology, and history; but we do not hear that any one has listened to the recommendation.

It cannot be doubted that Mr. Lancaster's plan will be extremely beneficial; and one grand point in his scheme was, not to cram into children's heads dogmas above their comprehension. This is indeed a duty we owe to the rising generation. What a melancholy thing it is, that so much of our time in later life is employed in getting rid of the prejudices that we have imbibed in our early years! If we would be content to teach children only what they can understand, we should do a great benefit to society: we should be acting like that judicious geographer Arrowsmith, who, instead of filling the middle space of Africa with monsters, with men whose heads are growing beneath their shoulders, has left a blank space to be filled up by those who can communicate real information. From this rule the men of Canterbury have departed? for they have ordered the church catechism to be taught in their schools. Now, without entering into the enquiry, whether the dogmas contained in that catechism are true or false, we will take upon ourselves to assert, that no two men in Canterbury, nay, not any two men in all England, agree in the explanation of this catechism: and more than that, we do not believe, that there is a single man in England who understands it. Now what a pity it is that children shall be set to learn by heart such a mass of stuff above their comprehension, and drawn up without any view to the state of childhood! We speak of it with more concern, from the remembrance of the torture it gave us in our early days: and we should be happy to contribute, to the utmost of our power, to rescue the rising generation from the evil of learning words without meaning, or which are too difficult for their comprehension.

Not only new institutions are forming for the benefit of the rising generation, but enquiries are making into the state of those in existence; and whether they have deviated from the original foundation. Among them is not one more respectable or useful than the foundation of Christ's Hospital. Rumours have prevailed, that interest had too great weight in procuring admission into this hospital, so much so, that persons of very considerable property availed themselves of that interest to procure support and education for their children, whom they were very capable of maintaining. A case of this kind has

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been detected, in which it is said, that a beneficed clergyman, with upwards of twelve hundred a year, and rich connexions, has obtained an admission for his son, as under the denomination of children of poor distressed men, and widows, or fatherless children. This has led a freeholder of Middlesex to lay before the public the certificates requisite on the admission of a child; and they are of such a nature, one would think, as to prevent such abuses; but if they do not produce this effect, the attention of the governors is very properly called to the subject. The advertisements of gratuities ought strenuously to be discouraged; and such is the respectability of the directors in general, that we doubt not they will be alive to the interests of the charity.

The case of Mr. Stone, the aged clergyman, under prosecution, carried on by Mr. Bishop, for preaching doctrines not conformable to the church of England, is not concluded. Mr. Bishop has concluded, we believe, the examination of his witnesses, who are chiefly booksellers, except one person, who is a doctor of divinity, and a clergyman. To what the evidence of this clergyman goes, we do not know: but since our last, we have seen the letter written by Mr. Stone to the Bishop of London, in which he justifies his preaching by the constitution of the church of England: and, if he is not right in his opinion, the state of the clergy is very different from what we apprehend it ought to be. He quotes the solemn vow he made to his bishop at ordination, in the sight of God and the church. The bishop questioned him in these words,

"Are you persuaded, that the Holy Scriptures contain sufficiently all doctrines required of necessity for eternal salvation, through faith in Jesus Christ? and are you determined, out of the said Scriptures, to instruct the people committed to your charge, and to teach nothing as required of necessity to eternal salvation, but that which you shall be persuaded may be concluded and proved by the Scripture?" To which question Mr. Stone answered: "I am so persuaded, and have so determined by God's grace." The bishop then asked him this question: "Will you be ready, with all faithful diligence, to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines, contrary to God's word." To this Mr. Stone answered, "I will, the Lord being my helper." Now these are the solemn questions and answers to be found in the prayer-book in the ordination service; and thus every person to be ordained replies, before he has power given him to preach. Mr. Stone contends, that he has conscientiously conformed to these answers; that he has taught nothing contrary to Scripture; and, that he has endeavoured to drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines, contrary to God's word. We shall see hereafter the decision of the ecclesiatical court upon these heads. To us plain men here is the authority of a clergyman, who has spent upwards of fifty years in the study of the Scriptures. Against his opinion is to be set that of Sir William Scott. The judgment of the court may, for aught we know, be according to law: but if it is given against Mr. Stone, which of us unlearned men will take upon himself to say, that it is agreeable to God's word?

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Truth" from Brighton, complains that the lines on Mrs. F——'s bed in our last, are founded upon error. *Non tantas componere lites, &c.*

To "J. G." the Editor has written according to his direction.

The extract "from the *popular* and *interesting* work of the Dæmon of Sicily" is inadmissible. We never heard before of that *popular* and *interesting* production.

To "J. L Moore" we are sorry to offer a negative: but the strict line by which we regulate ourselves will not permit us on *any occasion* to forego the indispensible prerogative of *merit*.

"The Realm of Shades," from the German, has been received. Its length almost terrifies us.

"D. L. S." on Cowper and Gray, next month.

"W. P" from Manchester, will be inserted with a few needful corrections.

"W. B." on the words *tramontane* and *furrow* in our next. His letter bears the post-mark of *Morpeth*. We refer him to p. 484 of the present number.

Our friend "Metaphor" shall certainly appear next month.



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# REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the City Dispensary, from the 20th November, to the 20th December, 1807.

| | |
|---|---|
| Catarrhus | 20 |
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| Phthisis Pulmonalis | 6 |
| Febris | 3 |
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"All Winter drives along the darkened air." THOMSON.

IN the last report we offered some general observations on the relation which exists between the living body and heat, or atmospherical temperature. Thus, the internal heat of the body is higher than the common heat of the atmosphere. This superior degree of heat is produced by the process of respiration, and is diffused throughout the whole body. Hence, there is a constant escape of heat from the surface of the body. Were heat a visible substance, we should see it constantly issuing from every pore.

This being the case, then, that there is a constant production of heat by the process of respiration, and that it is constantly passing off from the surface of the body to the atmosphere, it follows that it must pass off in a higher or lower degree, according to the heat of the surrounding medium. For example, in a day of keen frost it passes off in a high degree—hence, the sensation of cold. In a mild day it passes off in a lower degree—hence we feel agreeable. In a warm day it passes off in a still lower degree—hence we are oppressed with heat, And were the temperature of the atmosphere to rise higher than the internal temperature of the body, instead of heat passing from the body to the atmosphere, it would pass from the atmosphere into the body; and this would actually take place were it not that the sweat flows from every pore, and still keeps up the escape of heat from the body to the atmosphere, by means of evaporation.

A knowledge of these laws of heat is of the highest importance in a medical point of view. By this knowledge we undertand how the body is preserved in health, and how it is injured and thrown into disease by heat: for when the heat of the body passes off in moderate or due proportion, health is preserved: but when it passes off either in too high, or in too low a degree, or when these degrees suddenly alternate, as when the external temperature changes suddenly from cold to heat, or from heat to cold, disease is produced.

The generality of the diseases which at present prevail, are produced by the heat of the body passing off in too high a degree, owing to the coldness and dampness of the atmosphere. The most prevalent disease, however, is catarrh, or what in common language is termed a cold. The general symptoms of this affection are, a sense of lassitude over the whole body, with shivering; at least the sensation of cold is increased, and the motions of the pulse are accelerated, especially in the evening.

These sympoms are seldom of long duration, till they are accompanied with a degree of hoarseness—a sense of roughness and soreness in the *trachea* or wind-pipe—some difficulty of breathing—and a cough, which is generally at first without expectoration—exciting pains about the chest, but more particularly in the breast. In some cases, however, there are pains in other parts, but most frequently about the neck and head. The appetite is impaired—some thirst arises—and a feverish lassitude is felt over the whole body.

The cure of catarrh consists in avoiding cold, its exciting cause—in preserving an equable and genial temperature, by lying in bed—in exciting the actions of the system, and promoting perspiration by warm cordial drinks, and in some instances, by stimulant medicines—and in applying heat to the deranged organs or the

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local affection, by Mudge's Inhaler.

Catarrh, generally speaking, when not neglected or improperly treated is seldom a fatal disease. But neglect or mal-treatment alters the case. The patient either loses his life under the primary affection, or fatal diseases follow in its train. From a neglected or improperly treated catarrh thousands at this moment are languishing on the bed of death, and thousands and tens of thousands have gone to

"That undiscovered country, from whose
"bourn
"No traveller returns."———

J. HERDMAN.

*Old Broad-Street,*
*Dec. 24th*, 1807.

# HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*London.*

SMITHFIELD CLUB, *or* CHRISTMAS CATLE SHOW. *By a Gentleman Farmer and Improver.*

THE annual Christmas Exhibition of Prize Cattle was, as usual, held at Sadler's Repository, Aldersgate-street, on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, the 11th, 12th, and 14th of December. The judges were appointed, and the Stock previously examined on Thursday; after which the Club adjourned to a dinner at the Axe Inn, Aldermanbury. The following persons obtained the prizes:

OXEN.—Mr. William Flower, for his Herefordshire Ox, twenty guineas, with the additional premium of ten guineas, according to the regulation of last year, for the best ox, above the weight of 120 stone; as the winner of the sweepstakes.

Mr. Sam. Chandler, for his French and Devon ox, got by a Norman bull of Mr. Cook's, twenty guineas.

Mr. Chandler, for a black Highland Scot, ten guineas.

SHEEP.—Mr. Gilbert Maltby, for his three year long woolled wedder sheep, ten guineas.

The Rev. Thomas Plasket, for three two-year old long-woolled wedders, ten guineas.

Mr. Henry King jun. for three yearling short-woolled wedders, ten guineas.

The Duke of Bedford, for three two-year old short-woolled wedders, bred and fed upon his Grace's Maulden farm, ten guineas.

PIGS.—Mr. John Rhodes, for his black-spotted pig, fifteen months old, fed on skimmed milk, and four bushels of barley-meal, ten guineas.

Mr. William How, for a half-black high Suffolk bred pig, nine months old, ten guineas.

On Friday, at four o'clock, the principal members of the Club retired from the Show to a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, at which his Grace the Duke of Bedford presided. Among the company present, were the following distinguished agriculturists:

Lord William Russell, Lord Somerville, Robert Byng, Charles Gordon Grey, Money Hill, Richard Astley, Esqrs; the Rev. Thomas Plasket; Messrs. Barker, Burton, Cobb, King, Giblet, Hoare, Hodkinson, Honeybourne, Stone, Stubbins, Tubs, Waters, Woodgate, &c.

The following new members were elected—William Coles, R. C. Paul, John Wing, Esqrs. Messrs. Bailey, Trimmer, Gray, Sellon, Flower, Maltby, Mercer.

The business of the meeting being finished, about forty noblemen, gentlemen, and farmers, sat down to dinner, who were afterwards kept together to a late hour by the spirit of conviviality, and by interesting professional conversation. The chief toasts circulated were as follow:

The King—The Queen and Royal Family—Prosperity to the Smithfield Club—The Plough—Success to good Grazing—The memory of Bakewell—The Duke of Norfolk—Small in size and great in value—Sir Joseph Banks—A fine fleece and a fat carcase—Mr. Pacey, of Gloucestershire.

On Monday, at two o'clock, a meeting of the Club was held at the Freemason's Tavern, at which the following noblemen and gentlemen were present: The Duke of Bedford, Lord Somerville, Earl of Thanet, Earl of Winchelsea, Viscount Sackville, Sir Joseph Banks, Robert Byng, John Martin Cripps, Charles Gordon Gray, George Gunning, Bartholomew Higgins, Money Hill, Anthony Lechmere, Niel Malcolm, Thomas Mercer, Robert Clark Paul, Esqrs. Rev. Thomas Plas-

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ket, Sir John Sebright, Charles Collis Westerne, William Francis Woodgate, &c.

The following new members were elected: Lieutenant Colonel William Cunningham, Colonel Cunningham, of Lower Seymour-street, John King, James Ingram, William Walker, John Cator, Joseph Halsey, Esqrs. The premiums and conditions for the next Show, were then taken into consideration, and the meeting adjourned to the following day, at eleven o'clock.

About five o'clock on Monday, one hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down to dinner, his Grace the Duke of Bedford in the chair, who, after the board was cleared, and the usual toasts drank, read the adjudication of the prizes, already given, and afterwards the list of premiums proposed for the next year's Show, generally the same as the present, with the exception of a premium of twenty guineas for the best, and ten guineas for the second best ox of any description, of the weight of 100 stone, or upwards; and ten guineas for the best ox under the weight of 100 stone, fed without either corn or cakes. His Grace farther stated, that a committee had been appointed to draw up proper printed forms of certificates of the ages, work, and feeding of the several animals to be exhibited.

Anthony Lechmere, Esq. then rose, and proposed the health of the Duke of Bedford, which was drank with three times three, and great applause. His Grace, thanking the company, assured them of the full satisfaction he felt in giving every assistance in his power to the laudable objects of the society, and then drank to the memory of Mr. Bakewell, and to the health of the present Judges, with thanks for the trouble they had taken.

The Duke next called the attention of the company, as he observed, to one of the most zealous and able promoters of the objects of the club, both here as a member, and on other occasions: on which, he gave the health of Lord Somerville, which was drank with three times three, and the utmost applause.

Lord Somerville, after thanking the company, and acknowledging the propriety of confining the business of the present meetings as much as possible within the bounds of its original objects, begged to call the attention of the land owners present to the great importance of supplying our navy with hemp of our own and of our colonial growth, the importation of that article from the Baltic being now interdicted. His Lordship observed, that, although an excellent substitute is known in the Bengal sun hemp, should that hereafter fail in supplying the wants of our navy, he trusted, that, as hemp is proved to be an excellent preparation for a wheat crop, and to interfere little with the established system of husbandry upon strong soils, except in the growth of beans, for which it must be substituted, that the land owners would be found ready to forward the views of government, by raising this most essential article upon our own soil, and by relinquishing the restrictions in their covenants with tenants against the growth of a vegetable which experience has proved, does not exhaust the soil more than other crops, when not left to ripen its seed. Lord Somerville's speech was received by the company with general approbation. Printed lists were delivered to the company of the premiums for his lordship's show, which will be held on the 1st and 2d of March.

The Duke of Bedford then gave the health of the Earl of Bridgewater; and, after some pause, his Grace rose and said, that we had heard much of a late pamphlet, entitled 'Britain independent of Commerce,' whilst 'Perish Commerce' had been the language of others: happily, the present company were not called upon to decide between the different branches of our national industry; but, whilst they knew agriculture to be the foundation of plenty and of virtuous industry, they were so fully impressed with the importance of commerce as heartily to concur in

'The union of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures,'

which was drank with enthusiasm. The next toast was a well merited eulogium on the improvers of Ireland, 'Mr. Foster and the Farming Society of Ireland,' which was drank with three times three—Mr. Hobhouse, the president, and the Bath and West of England Society, was the next toast—Mr. Coke—The Stewards of the Show

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nd Meeting—Mr. Byng and Mr. King. 'hose gentlemen thanked the company for the honour done them: and he Duke of Bedford, about nine 'clock, apologized, that, on account f indisposition, he was obliged at so arly an hour, to leave a company who ad done themselves honour, by their eal in promoting an adequate supply f animal food in the markets for our ncreased and increasing population. ıfter his Grace had retired, Robert ʒyng, Esq. was called to the chair; nd the attention of the company was ttracted by various printed papers, elative to rural economy, among hich were Colonel Cunningham's roposals for the purchase of Scotch attle on commission, and Mr. Lester's rospectus of his treatise on agricultual implements, under the title of 'The Economy of the Barn.'

At the adjourned meeting, on Tuesday, 11 o'clock, at the Freemason's Tavern, the Duke of Bedford in the hair, it was resolved, that, in future, hree judges only should be elected, nstead of five; and that the description of persons chosen, whether breedrs, graziers, or butchers, should be eft to the decision of the meetings. The report of the committee for setling the form of certificates to be ent with the cattle proposed to be hewn in future, was approved, and ordered to be printed on the back of the bills for the information of the candidates. Five eminent graziers were nominated, out of which the judges are to be chosen, on March 1st, next; and the following five new members of the club were elected, Benjamin Hobhouse, Esq. M.P. Robert Kirk, John Hutton, Henry Hoytes, and William Lester. After thanks voted to the Duke of Bedford, Robert Byng, Esq. Mr. Henry King, jun. steward for the last and ensuing year, and Mr. Paul Giblet, the treasurer, the club adjourned to the second day of Lord Somerville's Spring Show, March 2d.

The objects of this laudable institution were this year pursued with an increased ardour, by the managing members of the club, and, with the exception of the first day, the show was numerously attended. Mr. Pickford, of Hertfordshire, again exhibited his samples of Rutabaga, and of the Norfolk large globe turnip, some of which last weighed upwards of twenty pounds each. With respect to the cattle exhibited, they were generally good, few of them fattened beyond the point of utility, none of any great or uncommon interest. The Hereford ox, which won the sweepstakes, fully supported the honours of his celebrated race; he was well formed, both in length and substance, to produce all the weight he could be laid at. Indeed, the size, form, and considerable bone of the Hereford cattle ought to put those judges on their guard, who are for restricting all merit to smallness of size. Mr. Chandler's red and white ox, which carried the next prize, was remarkably ripe and well made, and of rather larger size than the Norman cross in general produces. His head and bone were very fine, with horns resembling the half long horns of the north. Lord Thanet's black Highland Scots were very neat, and certainly worth as much, or more per pound, than any beasts in the show. Query, whether this small beef may not be reckoned an article of luxury, (see General Treatise on Cattle) compared with the larger, and probably more productive in acreable weight?—A half bred ox between Hereford (apparently) and Sussex, a good beast. A two year old spotted bull, probably between the Lincoln and Durham breed, of great substance and prominency in the points, but coarse. The Sheep consisted of long woolled new Leicester crosses, with some few pure Leicesters, and of several pens of South Downs, in which there was nothing very remarkable, excepting the close and excellent fleeces of Mr. Pickford's two. The prizes were most fairly and equitably adjudged. With respect to the pigs, they were, as is the fashion, most truly of the rare-shew sort, and seemed designed for no other purpose than to excite the mirth of the spectators. The winner of the prize, called a Berkshire, was doubly and trebly crossed with the *pug*. If these squabs are the most profitable kind of pigs, and produce the greatest weight for the meat they eat, all we pretend to, on the subject of form and shape, in our domestic animals, is mere common place flummery.



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he following is a copy of the mo-
, of which Mr. Waithman gave
ce at a court of common council:
That statements having appeared
he public prints, (and which have
been controverted or denied) of
is abuses in the presentation and
iission of children into Christ's
pital, contrary to the rules, orders,
ilations, and benevolent purposes
hat charity, this court are of opi-
n, that it is highly necessary, as
l for the honour of the lord-mayor,
ermen, commoners, and other go-
nors of the said hospital, as for the
ire good government thereof, that
mmediate enquiry should be made
pecting the same: they do, there-
, request Sir John William An-
son, Bart. alderman, and president
he said hospital, to convene, as
y as possible, a general court or
eting of the governors at large, for
purpose; and also to enquire
ther any or what other abuses
exist, in order effectually to re-
ly the same, and adopt such mea-
s as may prevent the recurrence of
h abuses in future."

At a court of common council, on
ursday, Dec. 17, the court pro-
ded to consider the proper mode
e adopted for carrying into exe-
ion the proposed plan for aug-
nting the regular forces of this
ntry out of the Militia, and for in-
asing the Militia, so far as the
e relates to the city of London;
n, after a debate, it was referred
special committee, consisting of
the aldermen, and a commoner
of each ward, to consider the same.
rom the tenor of the speeches, the
ect of this business is to render
-freemen in the city liable to be
wn for the Militia, and to put an
to their practice of taking refuge
he city.

ARCHITECTURAL FINERY.—The
rations in Carleton House are
rly completed. The saloon, or
nd dining-room, which is situated
ween the grand drawing-room and
ball-room, is Ionic. This saloon
o form an exact circle; it is supt
ted by porphyry pillars; the capi-
and the bases are executed in
er, instead of gilt metal. The
ls are painted to represent a vine-
d; intermixed with the vine-leaves
ear groupes of Bacchus's, and
various emblems of the Seasons. The
back ground of the whole of this land-
scape is of silver. The ceiling of this
apartment is painted to represent the
sky. There is a frize, in which ap-
pears branches of vine leaves, sup-
ported by groupes of Bacchantes; the
latter are in bronze. The pannels re-
present different statues, painted in
bronze; the architraves of the doors,
window-shutters, &c. are all in Chi-
nese trelliaze; the ornaments are of
silver; the ground-work of scarlet.
In addition to the decorations with
which the cornice abounds, is sus-
pended a sweeping drapery of blue
silk trimmed with black velvet; in
the centre of each festoon hangs a
large silver star. To every door and
window, and there are several of each,
is attached a sweeping drapery; and
instead of fringe, large silver balls are
used. The anti-rooms, intended for
the pages in waiting, are fitted up in
the same style!—Who, in contem-
plating such an association of hetero-
geneous forms, but must lament the
Gallicised depravity of modern taste!

The intended new Opera House is
proposed to be built in the King's
Mews, the extensive scite of which
will, it is said, be leased for a long
term, on an ample ground-rent, being
secured to the Crown.

*Married.*] On the 28th ult. Mr.
Thomas Bodys, to Miss Millicent
Newton.——At his lordship's house,
in Charles-street, Berkeley-square,
the Right Hon. Earl Craven, to Miss
Louisa Brunton, of Covent Garden
Theatre, and daughter of J. Brunton,
esq. late of the Theatre Royal, Norwich.
——G. Haldimand, esq. of Clapham,
to Miss Prinsep, daughter of J. Prin-
sep, esq. alderman of the city of
London.——At Tottenham, David
Pollock, esq. of the Middle Temple,
barrister at law, to Miss Atkinson,
only daughter of John Atkinson,
esq. of Tottenham.——At St. Anne's
Church, Soho, Mr. Wm. Gilkes, of
Newport-market, carcase-butcher,
aged 49, to Miss Rachael Dealley, of
Sloane-square, Chelsea, aged 18.

*Died.*] Dec. 3, aged 29, Mr. Thomas
Osteil, Bookseller, Ave Maria Lane.

Ye thoughtful few, to whom the names are dear
Of patient labour, and of honest care;
Who know that these the solid basis form,
Of the proud column of the social state,

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sop ye a modest youth too early lost
life's fair prospects and applauding
friends!
sots and sons of senseless riot hence!
his unsullied life was your reproach.
ife too short, yet long enough to tell,
e longest life is that which is spent
well:

—Mr. James Stokes, Office-keeper the Board of Trade and Plantations. was born in London, and having t his father, a page to the late incess Amelia, whilst a boy, he s brought up a cook in the late Earl Hertford's family. His good beha-our afterwards recommended him to ield Marshal Conway, with whom lived in the same capacity many ars. When that officer died, he s engaged in the same situation nder the Duke of Clarence. Field arshal Conway observing his very rly propensity to reading, allowed m the use of his library; hence he con-ived such a passion for Shakspeare, at in a short time he could repeat ost of his flights by heart. To in-lge his love of reading, he took tavern at Brentford; but trusting his servants, his affairs became de-nged: this the Earl of Liverpool aring of, procured him the place of ffice-keeper to the Board of Trade, hich he filled during fifteen years. he late Mr. Barry, the historical inter, used to pass whole evenings ith him, and used to be entertained ith his remarks on our immortal bard, Mr. Stokes's passion for the drama as unbounded. To understand the rench authors he studied it so far as relish the beauties of Moliere. He ied of a dropsical complaint, in the th year of his age, and was buried St. Margaret's church.——At bb's Court, Surrey, the Dowager ountess Bathurst.——In the 74th ear of his age, Daniel Robinson, q. of Gray's Inn, a gentleman emi-ent in the profession of the law, man of real merit and intrinsic orth, whose loss is deeply lamented y his wife and family, and a large ircle of acquaintance.——At his ouse at Hammersmith, Mr. Isaac ell. The deceased had settled his orldly affairs previous to his death, e having communicated to his aughter on Saturday morning, his ull conviction that he should not live transact some necessary business on Monday morning. The deceased was a relation of Mr. Bell, the once supposed prophet in the Edgware Road, who died a few months since, and he was originally a shoe-maker in Oxford-street. He was taken violently ill with a bowel complaint on Sunday night whilst in bed, which carried him off in about three hours.——Mrs. Macklin. She was the wife of old Macklin, the actor, and originally his servant. His first wife was an excellent actress. He had a son by her, who was intended for the bar, and who possessed talents, but with all the odd humour of his father. He died long before his father's exit from the stage of life. Mr. Macklin had also a daughter, who possessed considerable theatrical talents.——The Hon. Peter de Salis, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, at his seat on Hillindon Heath, aged 69.——In his 72d year, John Bourmaster, esq. Admiral of the Blue, which high rank he attained by professional merit, joined to the strictest honour and integrity, in the service of his country.——At his house, in Grosvenor-place, Sir John Thomas Stanley, Bart. of Alderley Park, Cheshire.——At his house, in Spring Gardens, in his 65th year, Henry Vaughan Brooke, esq. 36 years representative in Parliament for the county of Donegal, in Ireland.——In Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, Vice Admiral John Pakenham, of Lowestoff, Suffolk, aged 64.——Aged 74, the Right Hon. Viscountess Irwin, relict of the late Right Hon. Viscount Irwin, of Temple Newsom, Yorkshire. Her ladyship was mother to the Marchioness of Hertford, Lady Wm. Gordon, and Mrs. Meynell, relict of the late Mr. Meynell, of Hoare Cross, Staffordshire. By the death of this lady, the Marchioness of Hertford is tenant for life to the estates of her late mother. Mr. Meynell of Hoare Cross, her ladyship's grandson, is next in remainder.——Aged 72, Henry Barker, esq. one of the sworn clerks of the Court of Chancery for fifty years past, in a very extensive practice in that Court. He had but just retired from business.——In Edgware-road, aged 48, the Rev. Nathaniel Gilbert, vicar of Bledlow, Bucks, to which living he succeeded on the decease of Dr. Davie, Master of Baliol College, in 1793. He was a native of Antigua,



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and related to several of the first families in this kingdom. Some years since he went out chaplain to the British Settlement of Sierra Leone; and on his return to this country was presented to the vicarage of Bledlow, where, both by precept and example, he approved himself a faithful pastor over the flock committed to his charge, as well as an able and successful minister of that Gospel, which was his own support through various trials he had to combat with in life, and happily in his experience afforded a source of unfailing consolation under the last struggles of dissolving nature.——In Charlotte-street, D. D. Addison, esq. of the late regiment of Maryland Loyalists, raised in 1776, disbanded at the peace, 1783.

STATE PAPER.

*His Majesty's Declaration, in answer to that of the Emperor of Russia, dated Petersburgh, October 20.*

The Declaration issued at St. Petersburgh, by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has excited in his Majesty's mind the strongest sensations of astonishment and regret.

His Majesty was not unaware of the nature of those secret engagements which had been imposed upon Russia, in the conferences of Tilsit But his Majesty had entertained the hope, that a review of the transactions of that unfortunate negociation, and a just estimate of its effects upon the glory of the Russian name, and upon the interests of the Russian Empire, would have induced his Imperial Majesty to extricate himself from the embarassment of those new counsels and connections, which he had adopted in a moment of despondency and a arm, and to return to a policy more congenial to the principles which he has so invariably professed, and more conducive to the honour of his crown, and to the prosperity of his dominions.

This hope has dictated to his Majesty the utmost forbearance and moderation in all his diplomatic intercourse with the Court of St Petersburgh since the Peace of Tilsit.

His Majesty had much cause for suspicion, and just ground of complaint: but he abstained from the language of reproach. His Majesty deemed it necessary to require specific explanation with respect to those arrangements with France, the concealment of which from his Majesty could not but confirm the impresion already received of their character and tendency. But his Majesty nevertheless directed the demand of that explanation to be made not only without asperity or the indication of any hostile disposition, but with that considerate regard to the feelings and situation of the Emperor of Russia, which resulted from the recollection of former friendship, and from confidence interrupted but not destroyed.

The Declaration of the Emperor of Russia proves that the object of his Majesty's forbearance has not been attained. It proves, unhappily, that the influence of that power, which is equally and essentially the enemy both of Great Britain and Russia, has acquired a decided ascendency in the counsels of the cabinet of St. Petersburgh; and has been able to excite a causeless enmity between two nations, whose long-established connexion, and whose mutual interests, prescribed the most intimate union and co-operation.

His Majesty deeply laments the extension of the calamities of war. But called upon as he is, to defend himself against an act of unprovoked hostility, his Majesty is anxious to refute, in the face of the world, the pretexts by which that act is attempted to be justified.

The Declaration asserts, that his Majesty the Emperor of Russia has twice taken up arms in a cause, in which the interest of Great Britain was more direct than his own; and founds upon this assertion the charge against Great Britain, of having neglected to second and support the military operations of Russia.

His Majesty willingly does justice to the motives which originally engaged Russia in the great struggle against France. His Majesty avows with equal readiness, the interest which Great Britain has uniformly taken in the fates and fortunes of the powers of the continent. But it would surely be difficult to prove, that Great Britain who was herself in a state of hostility with Prussia, when the war broke out between Prussia and France, had an interest and a duty more direct in espousing the Prussian quarrel, than the Emperor of Russia, the ally of his Prussian Majesty, the Protector of the North of Europe, and the Guarantee of the Germanic Constitution.

It is not in a public declaration that his Majesty can discuss the policy of having, at any particular period of the War, effected or omitted to effect, disembarkations of troops on the coast of Naples. But the instance of the war with the Porte is still more singularly chosen, to illustrate the charge against Great Britain of indifference to the interests of her ally: a war undertaken by Great Britain at the instigation of Russia, and solely for the purpose of maintaining Russian interests against the influence of France.

If, however, the Peace of Tilsit is indeed to be considered as the consequence, and the punishment of the imputed inactivity of

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Great Britain, his Majesty cannot but regret that the Emperor of Russia should have resorted to so precipitate and fatal a measure at the moment when he had received distinct assurances that his Majesty was making the most strenuous exertions to fulfil the wishes and expectations of his ally; (assurances which his Imperial Majesty received and acknowledged with apparent confidence and satisfaction) and when his Majesty was, in fact, prepared to employ for the advancement of the common objects of the war, those forces which, after the Peace of Tilsit, he was under the necessity of employing to disconcert a combination directed against his own immediate interest and security.

The vexation of Russian commerce by Great Britain is, in truth, little more than an imaginary grievance. Upon a diligent examination, made by his Majesty's command, of the records of the British Court of Admiralty, there has been discovered only a solitary instance in the course of the present war, of the condemnation of a vessel really Russian: a vessel which had carried naval stores to a port of the common enemy. There are but few instances of Russian vessels detained; and none in which justice has been refused to a party regularly complaining of such detention. It is therefore matter of surprise, as well as of concern to his Majesty, that the Emperor of Russia should have condescended to bring forward a complaint, which, as it cannot be seriously felt by those on whose behalf it is urged, might appear to be intended to countenance those exaggerated declamations, by which France perseveringly endeavours to inflame the jealousy of other countries, and to justify her own inveterate animosity against Great Britain.

The peace of Tilsit was followed by an offer of Mediation on the part of the Emperor of Russia, for the conclusion of a peace between Great Britain and France, which it is asserted his Majesty refused.

His Majesty did not refuse the mediation of the Emperor of Russia; although the offer of it was accompanied by circumstances of concealment which might well have justified his refusal. The articles of the Treaty of Tilsit were not communicated to his Majesty; and specifically that article of the Treaty, in virtue of which the mediation was proposed; and which prescribed a limited time for the return of his Majesty's answer to that proposal. And his Majesty was thus led into an apparent compliance with a limitation so offensive to the dignity of an independent Sovereign. But the answer so returned by his Majesty was not a refusal. It was a conditional acceptance. The conditions required by his Majesty were—a statement of the basis upon which the enemy was disposed to treat; and a communication of the articles of the Peace of Tilsit. The first of these conditions was precisely the same which the Emperor of Russia had himself annexed, not four months before, to his own acceptance of the proffered mediation of the Emperor of Austria. The second was one which his Majesty would have had a right to require, even as the ally of his Imperial Majesty; but which it would have been highly improvident to omit, when he was invited to confide to his Imperial Majesty the care of his honour and of his interests.

But even if these conditions (neither of which has been fulfilled, although the fulfilment of them has been repeatedly required by his Majesty's ambassador at St. Petersburgh) had not been in themselves perfectly natural and necessary, there were not wanting considerations which might have warranted his Majesty in endeavouring, with more than ordinary anxiety, to ascertain the views and intentions of the Emperor of Russia, and the precise nature and effect of the new relations which his Imperial Majesty had contracted.

The complete abandonment of the interests of the King of Prussia, (who had twice rejected proposals of separate peace, from a strict adherence to his engagements with his Imperial ally) and the character of those provisions, which the Emperor of Russia was contented to make for his own interests in the negociations of Tilsit, presented no encouraging prospect of the result of any exertions which his Imperial Majesty might be disposed to employ in favour of Great Britain.

It is not, while a French army still occupies and lays waste the remaining dominions of the King of Prussia, in spite of the stipulations of the Prussian treaty of Tilsit; while contributions are arbitrarily exacted by France from that remnant of the Prussian monarchy, such as, in its entire and most flourishing state, the Prussian Monarchy would have been unable to discharge; while the surrender is demanded, in time of peace, of Prussian fortresses, which had not been reduced during the war; and while the power of France is exercised over Prussia with such shameless tyranny, as to designate, and demand for instant death, individuals, subjects of his Prussian Majesty, and resident in his dominions, upon a charge of disrespect towards the French Government: it is not, while all these things are done and suffered, under the eyes of the Emperor of Russia, and without his interference on behalf of his ally, that his Majesty can feel himself called upon to account to Europe, for having hesitated to repose an uncondi-

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onal confidence in the efficacy of his Imperial Majesty's mediation.

Nor even, if that mediation had taken full effect, if a peace had been included under it, and that peace guaranteed by his Imperial Majesty, could his Majesty have placed implicit reliance on the stability of any such arrangement, after having seen the Emperor of Russia openly transfer to France the Sovereignty of the Ionian Republic, the independence of which his Imperial Majesty had recently and solemnly guaranteed.

But while the alledged rejection of the Emperor of Russia's mediation between Great Britain and France is stated as a just ground of his Imperial Majesty's resentment, his Majesty's request of that mediation, for the re-establishment of peace between Great Britain and Denmark, is represented as an insult which it was beyond the bounds of his Imperial Majesty's moderation to endure.

His Majesty feels himself under no obligation to offer any atonement or apology to the Emperor of Russia for the expedition against Copenhagen. It is not for those who were parties to the secret arrangements of Tilsit, to demand satisfaction for a measure to which those arrangements gave rise, and by which one of the objects of them has been happily defeated.

His Majesty's justification of the expedition against Copenhagen is before the world. The Declaration of the Emperor of Russia would supply whatever was wanting in it, if any thing could be wanting to convince the most incredulous of the urgency of that necessity under which his Majesty acted.

But, until the Russian Declaration was published, his Majesty had no reason to suspect that any opinions which the Emperor of Russia might entertain of the transactions at Copenhagen could be such as to preclude his Imperial Majesty from undertaking, at the request of Great Britain, that same office of mediator, which he had assumed with so much alacrity on the behalf of France.—Nor can his Majesty forget that the first symptoms of reviving confidence, since the peace of Tilsit, the only prospect of success in the endeavours of his Majesty's ambassador to restore the ancient good understanding between Great Britain and Russia, appeared, when the intelligence of the siege of Copenhagen had been recently received at St. Petersburgh.

The inviolability of the Baltic sea, and the reciprocal guarantees of the powers that border upon it, guarantees said to have been contracted with the knowledge of the British government, are stated as aggravations of his Majesty's proceedings in the Baltic. It cannot be intended to represent his Majesty as having at any time acquiesced in the principles upon which the inviolability of the Baltic is maintained; however his Majesty may, at particular periods, have forborne, for special reasons, influencing his conduct at the time, to act in contradiction to them. Such forbearance never could have applied but to a state of peace and real neutrality in the North; and his Majesty most assuredly could not be expected to recur to it, after France has been suffered to establish herself in undisputed sovereignty along the whole coast of the Baltic sea, from Dantzic to Lubec.

But the higher the value which the Emperor of Russia places on the engagements respecting the tranquillity of the Baltic, which he describes himself as inheriting from his immediate predecessors, the Empress Catherine and the Emperor Paul, the less justly can his Imperial Majesty resent the appeal made to him by his Majesty, as the guarantee of the peace to be concluded between Great Britain and Denmark. In making that appeal, with the utmost confidence and sincerity, his Majesty neither intended, nor can he imagine that he offered, any insult to the Emperor of Russia. Nor can his Majesty conceive, that in proposing to the Prince Royal terms of peace, such as the most successful war on the part of Denmark could hardly have been expected to extort from Great Britain, his Majesty rendered himself liable to the imputation, either of exasperating the resentment, or of outraging the dignity, of Denmark.

His Majesty has thus replied to all the different accusations by which the Russian Government labours to justify the rupture of a connexion which has subsisted for ages, with reciprocal advantage to Great Britain and Russia; and attempts to disguise the operation of that external influence by which Russia is driven into unjust hostilities for interests not her own.

The Russian Declaration proceeds to announce the several conditions on which alone these hostilities can be terminated, and the intercourse of the two countries renewed.

His Majesty has already had occasion to assert, that justice has in no instance been denied to the claims of his Imperial Majesty's subjects.

The termination of the war with Denmark has been so anxiously sought by his Majesty, that it cannot be necessary for his Majesty to renew any professions upon that subject. But his Majesty is at a loss to reconcile the Emperor of Russia's present anxiety for the completion of such an arrangement, with his Imperial Majesty's recent refusal to contribute his good offices for effecting it.

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The requisition of his Imperial Majesty, for the immediate conclusion, by his Majesty, of a Peace with France, is as extraordinary in the substance, as it is offensive in the manner. His Majesty has at no time declined to treat with France, when France has professed a willingness to treat on an admissible basis. And the Emperor of Russia cannot fail to remember, that the last negociation between Great Britain and France was broken off upon points immediately affecting, not his Majesty's own interests, but those of his Imperial Ally. But his Majesty neither understands, nor will he admit, the pretension of the Emperor of Russia, to dictate the time, or the mode, of his Majesty's pacific negociations with other powers. It never will be endured by his Majesty, that any Government shall indemnify itself for the humiliation of subserviency, to France, by the adoption of an insulting and peremptory tone towards Great Britain.

His Majesty proclaims anew those principles of Maritime Law against which the armed neutrality under the auspices of the Empress Catherine was orginally directed; and against which the present hostilities of Russia are denounced.—Those principles have been recognised and acted upon in the best periods of the history of Europe; and acted upon by no power with more strictness and severity than by Russia herself, in the reign of the Empress Catherine.

Those principles it is the right and the duty of his Majesty to maintain; and against every confederacy his Majesty is determined, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain them. They have at all times contributed essentially to the support of the maritime power of Great Britain; but they are become incalculably more valuable and important, at a period when the maritime power of Great Britain constitutes the sole remaining bulwark against the overwhelming usurpations of France; the only refuge to which other nations may yet resort, in happier times, for assistance and protection.

When the opportunity for peace between Great Britain and Russia shall arrive, his Majesty will embrace it with eagerness. The arrangements of such a negociation will not be difficult or complicated. His Majesty as he has nothing to concede, so he has nothing to require. Satisfied, if Russia shall manifest a disposition to return to her ancient feelings of friendship towards Great Britain; to a just consideration of her own true interests; and to a sense of her own dignity, as an independent nation.

*Westminster, Dec.* 18, 1807.

GAZETTE LETTERS.

Intelligence of the abdication of the throne of Portugal, and the departure of the Prince Regent and all the Royal family for the Brazils, reached London on Friday, Dec. the 18th. It was brought by the Ann armed ship, which arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday, and spoke with the Portugueze squadron on the 30th ult, having the Royal family on board.

On Saturday, the 19th, this intelligence was confirmed by the receipt of dispatches from Sir Sydney Smith, and the publication of an Extraordinary Gazette. His dispatches, dated Dec. 6th, stated that the Prince Royal of Portugal, with the whole of the Royal family, consisting of fifteen persons, had embarked for the Brazils, with seven sail of the line, five frigates, three armed brigs, and upwards of thirty Brazil merchant-vessels. It was further stated, that the Portuguese fleet was attended by his majesty's ships, Marlborough, London, Monarch, and Bedford; that one Portugueze line of battle ship was on its way to Plymouth; and that only one serviceable ship of the line and three hulks had been left in the Tagus. Eight Russian line-of-battle ships also remained in that river, only three of which were in a condition for sea. Sir Sydney Smith, it was added, having resumed the blockade of Lisbon with five sail of the line, had probably, by that time, been joined by an additional squadron of English ships.

The particulars of the above intelligence were to have been published in a second extraordinary Gazette on Monday; but this, which in substance is as follows, did not appear till Tuesday:—

The first letter, (Lord Strangford's dispatch, dated off the Tagus, Nov. 29, 1807), states, that the Prince Regent of Portugal had effected the wise and magnanimous purpose of retiring from a kingdom which he could no longer retain, except as a vassal of France. He adds, "this grand and memorable event is not to be attributed only to the sudden alarm excited by the appearance of a French army within the frontiers of Portugal. It has been the genuine result of the system of persevering confidence and moderation

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adopted by His Majesty towards that country; for the ultimate success of which I had in a manner rendered myself responsible; and which, in obedience to your instructions, I had uniformly continued to support, even under appearances of the most discouraging nature.

I had frequently and distinctly stated to the Cabinet of Lisbon, that in agreeing not to resent the exclusion of British commerce from the ports of Portugal, His Majesty had exhausted the means of forbearance; that in making that concession to the peculiar circumstances of the Prince Regent's situation, His Majesty had done all that friendship and the remembrance of ancient alliance could justly require; but that a single step beyond the line of modified hostility, thus most reluctantly consented to, must necessarily lead to the extremity of actual war.

The Prince Regent, however, suffered himself for a moment to forget that, in the present state of Europe, no country could be permitted to be an enemy to England with impunity, and that however much His Majesty might be disposed to make allowance for the deficiency of the means possessed by Portugal of resistance to the power of France, neither his own dignity, nor the interests of his people, would permit Him to accept that excuse for a compliance with the full extent of her unprincipled demands. On the 8th instant, his Royal Highness was induced to sign an order for the detention of the few British subjects, and of the inconsiderable portion of British property, which yet remained at Lisbon. On the publication of this order I caused the Arms of England to be removed from the gates of my residence, demanded my passports, presented a final remonstrance against the recent conduct of the Court of Lisbon, and proceeded to the squadron commanded by Sir Sydney Smith, which arrived off the coast of Portugal some days after I had received my passports, and which I joined on the 17th inst.

I immediately suggested to Sir Sydney Smith the expediency of establishing the most rigorous blockade at the mouth of the Tagus; and I had the high satisfaction of afterwards finding, that I had thus anticipated the intentions of His Majesty; your dispatches directing me to authorise that measure, in case the Portuguese Government should pass the bounds which His Majesty had thought fit to set to his forbearance, &c. &c.

Those Dispatches were drawn up under the idea that I was still resident at Lisbon, and though I did not receive them until I had actually taken my departure from that Court, still upon a careful consideration of the tenor of your instructions, I thought that it would be right to act as if that case had not occurred. I resolved, therefore, to proceed forthwith to ascertain the effect produced by the blockade of Lisbon, and to propose to the Portuguese Government, as the only condition upon which that blockade could cease, the alternative, stated by you, either of surrendering the fleet to His Majesty, or of immediately employing it to remove the Prince Regent and his family to the Brazils. I took upon myself this responsibility in renewing negociations after my public functions had actually ceased, convinced that, although it was the fixed determination of His Majesty not to suffer the fleet of Portugal to fall into the possession of his enemies, still His first object continued to be the application of that fleet to the original purpose, of saving the Family of Braganza from the tyranny of France.

I accordingly requested an audience of the Prince Regent. I had immediately most interesting communications with the Court of Lisbon, the particulars of which shall be fully detailed in a future Dispatch. It suffices to mention that the Prince Regent wisely directed all his apprehension to a French army, and all his hopes to an English fleet; that he received the most explicit assurances from me that His Majesty would generously overlook those acts of unwilling and momentary hostility to which His Royal Highness's consent had been extorted; and that I promised to His Royal Highness, on the faith of my Sovereign, that the British squadron before the Tagus should be employed to protect his retreat from Lisbon, and his voyage to the Brazils.

A Decree was published yesterday,

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n which the Prince Regent announced his intention of retiring to the city of Rio de Janerio until the conclusion of a general peace, and of appointing a Regency to transact the Administration of Government at Lisbon during his absence.

The following is given as a list of the ships of war which were known to have come out of the Tagus on the 29th of November.

Principe Real, 84 guns; Rainha de Portugal, 74; Conde Henrique, 74; Meduza, 74; Alfonso de Albiquerqui, 64; D'Joan de Castro, 64; Principe de Brazil; 74; Martino de Freitas, 64.

Frigates—Minerva, 44 guns; Golfinho, 36; Urania, 32; and one other, name not as yet known.

Brigs—Voador, 22 guns; Vinganca, 20; Lebre, 22.

Schooner—Curioza, 12 guns.

(Signed)

JOAQ. JOZE MONT. TORRES,
Major-General.

Sir Sydney Smith's dispatch, dated His Majesty's ship Hibernia, 22 leagues West of the Tagus, Dec. 1, begins with referring to a former, containing proofs in various documents of the Portugueze government being so much influenced by terror of the French arms, as to have acquiesced to certain demands of France, operating against Great Britain. The distribution of the Portuguese force was made wholly on the coast, while the land side was left totally unguarded. British subjects of all descriptions were detained; and it therefore became necessary to inform the Portuguese Government, that the case had arisen which required, in obedience to my instructions, that I should declare the Tagus in a state of blockade; still, however, bearing in recollection the first object adopted by His Majesty of opening a refuge for the head of the Portuguese Government, menaced as it was by the powerful arm, and baneful influence of the enemy, I thought it my duty to adopt the means of endeavouring to induce the Prince Regent of Portugal to reconsider his decision "to unite himself with the Continent of Europe," and to recollect that he had possessions on that of America, affording an ample balance for any sacrifice he might make here, and from which he would be cut off by the nature of maritime warfare, the termination of which could not be dictated by the combination of the continental powers of Europe.

After this it seems Lord Strangford, who was on board the fleet, was landed in a flag of truce, and had a conference with the Prince Regent, in which, upon his reliance on the King of Great Britain's overlooking a forced act of apparent hostility against his flag and subjects, he persuaded him to throw himself and his fleet into the arms of Great Britain, which was then pledged to "establish His Royal Highnesses Government in his ultra-marine possessions, as originally promised."

When the Portuguese fleet came out of the Tagus, they were saluted by his Majesty's squadron which they returned. Sir Sydney remarks, that this firing of a reciprocal salute of twenty-one guns announced the friendly meeting of those who but the day before were on terms of hostility; the scene impressing every beholder (except the French army on the hills) with the most lively emotions of gratitude to Providence, that there yet existed a Power in the world able, as well as willing, to protect the oppressed.

Sir Sydney went on board the Principe Real to pay his respects to the Prince of Brazil; he gives the following list* of the ships left behind, and adds, the absence of but one of the four ships is regretted by the Portuguese (the Vasco de Gama), she being under repair: her guns have been employed to arm the Freitas, 64, a new ship, and one of those which came out with the Prince. The other three are mere hulks; and there is also one ship on the stocks, the Principe Regente, but she is only in frame.

The Prince said every thing that the most cordial feelings of gratitude towards, and confidence in, His Majesty and the British Nation might be supposed to dictate.

S. Sebastiao, of 64 guns—unserviceable without a thorough repair.

Maria Prima, of 74 guns—unserviceable, ordered to be made into a floating battery, but not yet fitted.

Vasco de Gama, of 74 guns—under repair, and nearly ready.

Princessa de Beira, of 64 guns—condemned; ordered to be fitted as a floating battery.



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Frigates—Fenix, of 48 guns, in need of thorough repair.
Amazona, of 44 guns—in need of ditto.
Perola, of 44 guns—in need of ditto.
Tritao, of 40 guns—past repair.
Veney, of 50 guns—ditto.

Sir Sydney concludes his last dispatch, dated Dec. 6, with observing this dispatch will be delivered by Capt. Yeo, of his Majesty's sloop Confiance, who has shewn great address and zeal in opening the communication by flags of truce, which it was the interest of those in power, who were against the measure of emigration, to obstruct.

Memorandum.

The Diana merchant vessel, having on board about sixty British subjects, who had been detained, came out of the Tagus in company with the Portuguese fleet, and it is supposed that she bore up for England at the commencement of the gale.

This remark of Sir Sydney's, respecting the persons who were against the measure of emigration, is explained by the known circumstance that it was at first given out that the Court was only going to Madeira; but when the secret transpired that South America was the real destination of the fleet, numbers of seamen, &c. conceiving themselves kidnapped, became mutinous, in consequence of which, the Prince giving those persons leave to return who chose so to do, about two hundred from his own ship were relanded. The officers, according to private letters, had much trouble in keeping the rest in order; and this accounts for the circumstance of four British men of war being detached by Sir Sidney Smith to accompany the Portuguese fleet.

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FOREIGN EVENTS.

*America.*

New York papers to the 10th ult, have arrived containing the proceedings of Congress to the 4th. On the 29th of October, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Dawson moved, "That so much of the message of the President of the United States, as relates to aggressions committed within our ports and waters by foreign armed vessels; to the violations of our jurisdiction; and the measures necessary for the protection of our ports and harbours, be referred to a select Committee." It was objected to this resolution, that it embraced objects unconnected with each other, of magnitude sufficient to warrant a separate discussion; and, upon this ground, an amendment was moved, "That so much of the Message of the President of the United States, as relates to the attack made on the frigate Chesapeake, be referred to a select Committee; and that the Committee be instructed to enquire into the circumstances of that attack, the causes assigned for making it, and the manner in which it was repelled; and to report the result of such enquiries in detail to this House." A debate arose upon this amendment, but perfectly free from all violence, in which it was contended, that the Commander of the Chesapeake was then upon trial, and the discussion might tend to excite a prejudice against him. The amendment was negatived, and the original Resolution carried without a division. It was supposed, however, that nothing interesting would be brought forward until the receipt of dispatches from the American Minister in London. Mr. Erskine, the British Minister, and General Turreau, the French Minister, had arrived in Washington.

*Denmark*

In the year 1785, his Majesty made the Crown Prince of Denmark a present of a frigate, which frigate was purposely left behind when the late Expedition quitted Copenhagen; but so hostile is his Highness to every thing British, that he has ordered it to be sent back to this country, and it actually sailed from Copenhagen on the 23d of last month.—The crew put on board the above frigate, to navigate her to England, consisted of one mate and sixteen sailors, all liberated English prisoners of war.

*Russia.*

An Ukase was published at St. Petersburgh on the 28th of October last, ordering an embargo on all British ships in Russian harbours, and on all property of the British on board of the same, as also on that at Change and in the Custom-house Packhouses. Their immoveable property, and what does not consist of goods, to be left in their possession as heretofore, but not be allowed to be sold, mortgaged, or transferred into other hands. Taking such measures merely from our evident

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mercy to them, we hope they will not, during the existing difference, transgress their duty by actions which might prove prejudicial to Russia, and thus incur our just displeasure, but live in due quietness and tranquillity.

To counteract this measure, an order appeared in the London Gazette for Saturday Dec. 9; in which, it is remarkable, that the usual clause authorizing his Majesty's ships *to burn, sink, and destroy* is omitted. It, however, as usual prohibits vessels from sailing, or clearing out for any ports in the Russian dominions till further orders, and lays an embargo upon all Russian vessels in British ports, besides ordering the commanders of his Majesty's vessels, &c. to bring in and detain all ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of the Emperor of Russia, or bearing the flag of the Emperor of Russia; but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships or vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained, &c. &c.

*Spain.*

The public papers have some time since announced the discovery of a conspiracy, in which the Prince of Asturias has been engaged against his father. This Prince has since confessed his crime, and received pardon: he had been apprehended, but was afterwards released, and a day of thanksgiving appointed for his father's escape from the catastrophe that threatened him.

The Prince of Asturias, it is affirmed, obtained his liberation in the following manner:—He found means to open a communication with Beauharnois, the French Ambassador at Madrid; in consequence of which his Royal Highness was set at liberty, after ten days confinement, and the proceedings which had been begun against him in the Council of Castille, had been stopped. It is added, that the interference of Beausharnois in the Prince's favour, was in obedience to the express orders of Bonaparte, who had at the same time signified his pleasure, that the Prince of Asturias should be declared Generalissimo of all the troops, both French and Spanish, in Spain, and accompanied this message by a letter, full of civil expressions to his Royal Highness, and by sending him the sword, which he had some time ago received himself as a present from the King of Spain, saying, that it could not be in better hands than those of the Heir Apparent to the Spanish Monarchy.

The confession of the Prince of Asturias, and his petition for forgiveness, have been officially circulated by the Spanish Government, in the same manner as the original Proclamation denouncing the conspiracy.

The Sword which the French Emperor sent to the Prince of Asturias, is that of Francis I. taken by the Spaniards at the battle of Pavia, and lately returned by the King of Spain to the French Emperor.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to the Prince of Asturias:

BELOVED PRINCE,

"Receive from the hands of the Count of Haro, the sword which the interest of my Empire, the honour of the Spaniards, and the opinion of your excellent accomplishments require to be made over to the Chief of the troops destined to revenge our arms for the repeated grievances with which our enemies have thought proper to outrage them.—*One day you will govern the people you now fly to conquer*, and France will have in you a friend to distinguish among its neighbours, to concur with us, in suppressing in their origin, and chastising those that may be disposed to promote discord. I have, therefore, thought proper to command General Junot to make known to the army, that your sacred person, placed at its head, represents mine, and that of your Father, my dear Ally. I am proud in promising myself, that by these means, that friendship which I so much value, will be encreased. "NAPOLEON,

Emperor of the French, &c."

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

DIED.] At the Windmill Inn, Salt Hill, just after her arrival in a journey from Plymouth to London, for the advice of Mr. Cline, Mrs. Haydon, wife of Mr. Haydon, printer and bookseller to his royal highness the Duke of Clarence, Plymouth. She



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was sitting in her chair after supper, and was taken in one of those spasmodic affections of the heart, to which she had been subject for some months past, and expired in the arms of her two children. Mrs. H. was daughter of the late Rev. B. Cabley, vicar of Dodbrook, in Devonshire, and sister to the Rev. J. Cabley, of the cathedral church, Wiltshire.——At Liscombe House, J. Lovett, esq. only son of Sir J. Lovett, bart.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Died.*] At Little Abington, the Rev. Andrew Peru, aged 55, and during many years an acting magistrate in that county. By his death, the rectories of Abington in the Clay, near Royston, and of Isham Inferior, in the county of Northampton, are become vacant.——At Cambridge, Mr. David Fordham, a person generally known, but only partially esteemed; though his merits as a horse dealer were such as to give him the reputation of a good judge; still his failings as a man were too prominent to escape the just censure of many, and provoked individuals. In his person he was slovenly in the extreme; and his manners were boorish and truly forbidding; still princes of the blood and peers of the realm have equally courted his acquaintance and sought his approbation.

DERBYSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Chesterfield, Monsieur Meant, a French prisoner of war. Having robbed the box of a fellow captive, a French colonel, of foreign bills, gold coin, and other effects to the value of two thousand pounds, and being detected, he swallowed a dose of poison, which terminated his existence.——At Castle Donnington, at the advanced age of 97, Archibald Campbell. He was a native of Scotland, and came into this country as a soldier in the army of the Pretender, whom he deserted at this place, where, and in this neighbourhood, he has ever since remained. For several years latterly, he was a member of Etwall Hospital, that excellent asylum for the aged and infirm.

ESSEX.

*Died.*] At Hedingham Castle, aged 46 years, Mrs. Elizabeth Majendie, the wife of Lewis Majendie, esq. and only daughter of the late Sir Henry Hoghton, bart. of Hoghton Tower, in Lancashire.——Aged 65, Mr. James Marchant, of Loxden-Lodge Farm, Colchester.——Mrs. Battle, of Mashburp, in her 88th year; who, at the age of 21, was married to a third husband, and had only one child, and who lived to see that child's daughter a grandmother.

HAMPSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Southampton, aged 63, Mr. Thomas Collins, proprietor and manager of the theatres at Southampton, Portsmouth, Winchester, and Chichester. He was father of Mr. T. Collins, late of Drury-lane theatre, and had conducted most of the above theatres more than thirty-eight years, with the greatest credit and respect. He has left a widow and two children, Mr. S. Collins, and Mrs. Kelly, wife of the present acting manager, and mother of the young lady whose vocal talents have so frequently been the subject of public panegyric.——Major Barclay, of Hanover-buildings, Southampton, an old and good officer: he was aid-du-camp to the late General Crosbie.——At his house, in Southampton, John Brisbane, esq. admiral of the red. In his profession, he displayed the courage of a British seamen; in his manners, the elegance of a fine gentleman; and in his death, the resignation of a sincere christian.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Died.*] Hannah Huddleston, a fishmonger. This poor woman was mother to John Sykes, the favourite seaman of the gallant Lord Nelson, whose valuable life he saved twice, and who received the Spanish officer's swords from the hands of his lordship, in the whimsical manner recorded in the caption of the St. Joseph, in the action off Cape St. Vincent.——At his house at Greatford, the Rev. Francis Willis, M.D. justly celebrated for his success in curing that greatest affliction of the human race, insanity, and highly esteemed as a man always ready to alleviate the minor necessities of his fellow creatures. He had not enjoyed perfect health since an illness with which he was attacked about six weeks before; but he was so far from betraying evidence of approaching dissolution, that late on the Friday preceding his death, in a dark and cold evening, he was vigorous enough (in the

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90th year of his age) to walk twice from his own house to the village of Barholm, a distance of nearly a mile, to see a patient: he retired to rest in good spirits, and on the following morning shaved himself, as was his practice, and continued without any apparent change of health until after dinner on the Saturday, when he complained of being very ill, and five minutes afterwards expired in his chair. As a man so advanced in years, he was remarkably hale: about five years since he performed a journey of ninety miles on horseback in a day, to give a vote at Brentford for his friend Mr. Mainwaring. The fame of the professional service he some years ago rendered to this country, in the person of the Sovereign, induced his assistance to be sought for the Queen of Portugal, to whom he went, and who was for some months his patient. At the time of his death, a great number of afflicted persons of family and respectability were under his care at Greatford and Shillingthorpe, where the Doctor had the largest establishment of the kind in the kingdom. He was of Brazenose College, Oxford, M.A. 1740, B. and D.M. 1759. He is succeeded by his son, Dr. John Willis, who has shared with his father in the management of his extensive establishment upwards of thirty-nine years; and, it is well known that he partook with him on that most trying and important occasion already alluded to; and that he has long been esteemed equally eminent for his medical skill, and especially in that branch of it for which his father was so justly celebrated. He has left five sons by his first wife, who was sister to the Rev. Peregrine Curtis, of Brinstone, near Lincoln, and who died on the 18th of May, 1787, aged 78 years. The Doctor then married Mrs. Storer, who survives him, and by whom he has left no issue.——Miss F. Toynton, of Toynton All Saints, near Spilsby. The day on which she died had been fixed upon for her wedding-day!——At Blyton, near Gainsborough, Mrs. Winn, wife of Mr. Winn, miller, aged 38. It is remarkable, that she had fourteen children, and not one of them lived to be a day old, except the last, which is now about two months old and likely to do well.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Died.*] On the 18th of October last, in the 74th year of her age, at Mears Ashby, and buried in the family burial place, at Brockall, in this county, Mrs. Katherine Thornton, a maiden lady, universally respected and beloved for her many excellent qualities. She exercised the charity of a sincere christian. Her good humour was accompanied with fortitude, and her piety was unaffected.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Died.*] Aged 80, Mr. George Burbage, upwards of thirty years a proprietor and printer of The Nottingham Journal, and a member of the senior council of the corporation of Nottingham. He had been in business as a bookseller and printer nearly sixty years, during which period, it is but justice to say, that, by his intense application and urbanity of manners, he obtained the respect of all ranks and descriptions of society.

SUFFOLK.

*Died.*] At Ipswich, at an advanced age, Mrs. Clara Reeve: she was eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Reeve, A.M. many years minister of St. Nicholas, in that town, and sister to the late Vice-admiral Reeve. In 1777, she published "The Old English Baron," a romance of considerable repute, and several other works since that time.——At Bury, aged 87, Mrs. Prettyman, wife of G. Prettyman, esq. and mother of the Bishop of Lincoln.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

Nov. 28, 1807, to Dec. 22, 1807, inclusive.

[*Extracted from the London Gazette.*]——*The Solicitors' Names are between Parenthesis.*

ARBLASTER J. Stafford, flour-dealer, (Turner, Bloomsbury-square). Allen, G. Fenchurch-street, upholsterer, (Kearsey, Bishopsgate-street). Abbatt I. Liverpool, slopseller, (Lambert, Hatton-garden). Albany J. Ware, Hertfordshire, bargemaster, (Bovill, New Bridge-street). Annandale J. and Jacklyn E. Dowgate-hill, rag-merchants, (Stott, Furnival's-Inn). Appleton J. Castleton, Lancashire, woollen-manufacturer, (Leigh, and Co. New Bridge-street). Ainsworth T. Blackburn,

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Watson J. Watson J. jun. and Watson J. all of Preston, Lancashirie, cotton-manufacturers, (Milne and Co. Old Jewry).

Bain A. Castle-court, Birchin-lane, merchant, (Pearce and Co. Swithin's-lane). Barnett J. Finchley-Lodge, near Finchley, cow-keeper, (Hodgson and Co. Charles-street, Saint James's-square). Bowers N. W. and Bowers W. Cannon-street, comb-makers, (Kirkman, Cloak-lane). Battershell J. Portsmouth, ship-chandler, (Messum, Portsea). Bull S. Brewer-street, Golden-square, tallow-chandler, (Mills, Vine-street, Piccadilly). Barry R. Birmingham, (Devon and Co. Gray's-inn-square). Benfield J. Covent Garden, fruiterer, (Rogers, Frith-street, Soho). Bride E. Fashion-street, Spitalfields, victualler, (Williams, Cook's court, Lincoln's-inn). Birchall W. Stoke, Coventry, victualler, (Berridge, Wood-street, Cheapside). Bentley L. High street, Lambeth, cheesemonger, (Latkow, Wardrobe-place, Doctor's-commons). Bradshaw J. Hungerford, Wiltshire, mealman, (Stokes, Chepstow, Monmouthshire.

Cross J. Liverpool, milliner, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row). Callendar W. R. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, (Atkinson, Chancery-lane). Cross C. and J. Liverpool, curriers, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row). Copping J. Chevington, Suffolk, yarn-maker, (Wilson, Greville-street). Clarke J. Bacchus Walk, Hoxton, lint-manufacturer, (Cruckshank, Great St. Helens's). Chilcot T. Birmingham, iron-founder, (Chilton, Lincoln's-inn). Chester W. Chesterfield, mercer, (Maddock and Co. Lincoln's inn.)

Dicks W. Frome-Selwood, Somersetshire, clothier, (Williams, Red Lion-square). Denison J. Phelps W. A. and Williams G. Friday-street, Cheapside, warehousemen, (Eaton and Co. Birchin-lane) Disney W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, porter-merchant, (Flexney, Chancery-lane). Davis W. Cane-place, Kentish-Town, carpenter, (Searle, Child's-place, Temple Bar). Dodson G. Northouram, Yorkshire, horse-dealer, (Wigglesworth, Gray's-Inn).

Eardley T. Exeter, dealer in glass, (Williams and Co. Lincoln's-Inn). Eades R. and Knowles G Birmingham, silver-platers, (Webb and Co. Birmingham)

Faulding E. Gainsborough, linen-draper, (Crossley, Holborn-court, Gray's-Inn). Frebout L. jun. Fort-street, silk-manufacturer, (Edmonds, Crane-court, Fleet-street).

Gratrix J. Hulme, Lancashire, dyer, (Milne and Co. Old Jewry). Gresham J. Gale's-wharf, Lambeth, timber-merchant, (Tilbury and Co. Bedford-row). Goulton W. Selby, Yorkshire, linen-draper, (Exley and Co. Furnival's-Inn). Griffith J. Y. Northampton-terrace, City-road, stock-broker, (Clarke, Cheapside).

Higginbottom L. Manchester, milliner, (Denison, Manchester). Hunter J. Great Newport-street, haberdasher, (Parnell, Church-street). Horn N. Martin's-lane, merchant, (Towse, Upper Thames-street). Harrison S. Manchester, hatter, (Hurd, Temple). Holmes H. Leeds, stationer, (Battye, Chancery-lane). Hooton S. and Rich S. Woodstock-street, tailors, (Peacock, Panton-square). Hingeston C. and Hingeston R. Wallbrooke, men's mercers, (Wadeson, and Co. Austin-Friars). Hicks M. Salisbury-place, baker, (Parnther and Co. London-street). Hardwick T Manchester, merchant, (Denison, Manchester). Hawkins W. Birmingham, button-maker, (Baxter and Co. Furnival's-Inn).

Ireland E. jun. Kendal, hat-manufacturer, (Cambre, Inner Temple). Jones W. Liverpool, stationer, (Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court).

Knowles G. Birmingham, druggist, (Baxter and Co. Furnival's-Inn). Kirkpatrick T. Oxford-road, silk-mercer (Clarke, Sadler's-hall, Cheapside). Kay S. Burnley, timber-merchant, (Blakelock, Elm-court).

Lodge O. Keresforth-hill, dealer, (Wilson, Greville-street) Leykauff W. Lisle-street, engraver, (Jennings and Co. Great Shire lane). Lees T. Hebden-bridge, cotton-spinner, (Wiglesworth, Gray's-Inn). Lowe J. E. Manchester, warehouseman, (Wright and Co. Temple). Luckman J. Salford manufacturer, (Foulkes, Gray's-Inn).

Muir M. Doncaster, linen-draper, (Cheshyre and Co. Manchester). Mortlock W. Birdcage walk, carpenter, (Warrand, castle-court). Mackilwain, R. Crescent-place, ironmonger, (Chippindale, King's-Bench-walks). Mabbott W. sen. Nottingham, hosier (Kinderley and Co. Gray's Inn). Morris C. Buslinthorpe, Yorkshire, manufacturer, (Edmunds and Co. Exchequer-office). Moffatt T. and Brown J Goswell-street, blue-manufacturers, (Edwards, Castle-street). Morgan T. Stourbridge, druggist, (Constable Symond's Inn). Moates W. Maid-lane, coal-merchant, (Flexney, Chancery-lane). Munn J. Market-street, straw-hat-manufacturer, (Adams, Old Jewry).

Newman T. Tooting, dealer in hemp, (Stratton, Shoreditch.)

Oldfield J. Liverpool, merchant, (Meddowcroft and Co. Gray's-Inn). Owen D. Dalbenmoun, merchant, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row). Oswald T. Berwick-upon-Tweed, baker, (Constable, Symond's-Inn, Chancery-lane).

Penn J. Leather-lane, oil and colourman, (Gunning, Clement's Inn). Pinney F. Princes-street, Leicester-square, carpenter, (Davies, Lothbury). Phillips J. Bicester,

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Oxfordshire, linen-draper, (Smith and Co. St. Paul's Church-yard).

Rushforth J. Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, (Bower, Clifford's-Inn). Rowell R. South Blyth, Northumberland, ship-owner, (Atkinson, Chancery-lane). Richards W. Pendergrast, Pembrokeshire, shop-keeper, (Sweet, Temple). Robertson J. Lydd, Kent, linen-draper, (Warrand, Castle-court, Budge-row). Ross D. A. Gracechurch-street, hosier, (Forbes, Ely-place).

Sisson, W. Whitehaven, wine-merchant, (Chambre, Inner Temple-lane). Scaife R. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, (Atkinson, Chancery-lane). Stubbs J. Liverpool, woollen-draper, (Atkinson, Chancery-lane). Sharp C. and Pitt I. Birmingham, factors, (Devon and Co. Gray's-Inn-square). Shawcross W Manchester, merchant, (Lyon and Co. Gray's Inn). Sanders J. Hinckley, dealer in corn, (Cane, Gray's-Inn). Smith J. and Worthington S. Hurst, Lancashire, muslin-manufacturers, (Battye, Chancery-lane). Smith T. Kingston-upon-Hull, victualler, (Edmunds and Co. Exchequer-office of Pleas). Salt W. Stockport, builder, (Edmunds, Exchequer-office of Pleas). Sinclair R. Mincing-lane, wine-merchant, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry). Slaymaker R. Fort-street, tallow-chandler, (Sudlow, Monument-yard). Tindle T. Whitby, farmer, (Smith and Co. Great St. Helen's). Tennant M. B. Great Alie-street, sugar-refiner, (Twynam and Co. King's-Bench walk). Todd K. Broad-str. broker, (Street and Co. Philpot-lane). Thompson J. Liverpool, merchant, (Battye, Chancery-lane) Tennant J Oxford-street, wine-merchant, (Palmer and Co. Copthall-court). Thursfield R. Liverpool, dealer, (Meddowcroft and Co). Taylor T. B. Coventry-street, shoemaker, (Allen, Carlisle-street, Soho).

Ulcock M. and M. Chatham, Kent, linen-drapers, (Eaton and Co. Birchin-lane). Varley J. Manchester, drysalter, (Duckworth, Manchester).

Watts G sen. Chichester, hatter, (Few, Great James-street). Waugh C. Blackburn, linen-draper, (Blakelock, Temple). Wild J. and Brownsword T. Stockport, cotton-manufacturers, (Battye, Chancery-lane). Warner E. jun. Little New-street, Shoe-lane, lamp-manufacturer, (Devey, Middle New-street, Gough-square). Walker, S. Leeds, maltster, (Lambert, Hatton-garden). Wilks R. Cheapside, hatter, (North, Gray's-Inn-square). Wayte J. Widegate-street, Bishopsgate, printer, (Wiltshire and Co. Throgmorton-street). Wake G. Morpeth, Northumberland, Brewer, (Bovill, New Bridge-street). Williams H. Chepstow, merchant, (James, Gray's-Inn-square). Wall W. Oxford-street, hosier, (Smith and Co St. Paul's Church-yard). White W. Apperley-bridge, Yorkshire, merchant, (Exley and Co. Furnival's-Inn). Wilson J and Wilson W. Dean's-court, St Martin's-le-Grand, warehousemen, (Bond and Co. Mark-lane). Wright R. and Angell J. Wardour-street, Soho, tailors, (Pike, Air-street, Piccadilly). Winter R. White Lion-street, Islington, factor, (Tarn, Gloucester-street, Queen-square).

DIVIDENDS.

Atchison D. Wsedon Beck, Northamptonshire, Dec. 30. Ackerman E. New Broad-street-mews, Jan. 2. Ayres J. W. Hadleigh, Suffolk, Jan. 16. Atkinson T. Brown's-quay, Wapping, Feb. 2. Abbott J. Ipswich, Feb. 13.

Bagshaw J. C. Savage-gardens, Dec. 1. Bundock J. Great East-cheap, Dec. 22. Branwhite W. Gracechurch-street, Dec. 22. and Jan. 16. Blease, J. Manchester, Jan. 29. Blaylock G. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Jan. 2. and 16. Brooks M. Shepperton, Jan. 2. Benjamin M. Lime-street-square, Jan. 5. Bedford E. and Kempster J. Hales Owen, Shropshire Jan. 8. Bowen H. R. Bath, Jan. 9 and 16. Barrett R. High-street, Jan. 16. Blackmore E. Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, Jan. 19. Bennet R. S. Hoxtonsditch, Feb. 2. Bowle W. and Hannah W. Blackfriar's-road, Feb. 2. Burgess J. Coventry-street, Haymarket, Feb. 2.

Crouzet J. Gloucester, Dec. 15. Clark J. Long-lane, Bermondsey, Dec. 22. Cooper E Newmarket, Dec. 31. Chaplin T. Kingston-upon-Hull, Jan. 8. Chips G. Cecil-street, Strand, Jan. 8. Chalmers J. Jeffreys-square, Jan. 8. Carleton J. Hilbeck-hall, Westmoreland, Jan. 30. Carttar J. Bread-street, Jan. 30.

Duffy P. Newman-street, Oxford-street, Dec. 19. Boyle P. Vine-street, Piccadilly, Dec. 22. Disting W. Plymouth, Dec. 22. Dewdney B. sen. Reigate, Jan. 2. Dudds J. Crown-street, Newington Butts, Jan. 2. Davies G. Cranbourn-street, Leicester-fields, Jan. 9.

Emmett T. Bell's-gardens, Peckham, Jan. 30.

Fiddeman W. Wacton, Norfolk, Dec. 22. Finningley, J. Sculcoates, Yorkshire, Dec. 22. Flook, J. Stapleton, Glocestershire, Jan. 5 Farr R. Wonton, Herefordshire, Jan. 15. Fairless M. Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, Jan. 15. Fairweather J, Oxford-street, Jan. 30.

Greenwood S. Newman-street, Oxford-street, Jan. 2. Garner T. Greenwich, Jan. 5. Gulley J. Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, Jan. 12. Guy R. Swan-yard, Shoreditch, Jan. 16.

Hammond G. Canterbury, Dec. 19. Hall J. Stafford, Dec. 22. Hoard W. Lower East Smithfield, Dec. 22. Hopkins W. Leman-street, Goodman's-fields, Dec. 22.

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Hawkes G. Great Carford, Dorsetshire, Dec. 23. Hill J. Maidstone, Dec. 23. Hunton T. and W. Thornton-le-Moor, Yorkshire, Dec. 24. Hubbard C. Norwich, Dec. 24. Houghton T. Liverpool, Dec. 29. Haydock R. Liverpool, Dec. 31. Henning A. Poole, Jan. 4. Higham R. Preston, Jan. 4. Hansell E. A. Kingston-upon-Hull, Dec. 4. Holme R. Liverpool, Jan 4. Hooton W. Knightsbridge, Jan. 19. Horne, C. Portland-street, Ratcliff-highway, Jan. 30. Holland J. Gray's Inn-lane, Jan. 30. Horn W. and Jackson R. Redcross-street, Borough, Jan. 30. Hopkins W. Leman-street, Goodman's-fields, Feb. 16.

Jones A. Montgomeryshire, Dec. 15. Job J. Cloak-lane Jan. 9. Jones H. Cowlane, Dec. 19. Jefferson A. W. Rathbone-place, Dec. 22. Jennings T. Bunhill-row, Jan. 19. Jackson J. Newington Causeway, Jan. 21. Jones R. Mark-lane, Jan. 23. Jackson R. Red-cross-street, Borough, Jan. 30.

Kenwick M. Liverpool, Dec. 29. Kennison J. sen. Liverpool, Dec. 30. Kent W. and Burlton F. Sheerness, Dec. 30. and Jan. 16. Keatch M. Merton, Jan. 30. Kirton J. Gray's-Inn, Feb. 6. Lee M. Wellington, Somersetshire, Dec. 28.

Maclean A. (by adjournment from Dec. 5) Winchester-street, Dec. 12. Martin H. (by adjournment from Nov. 14) Crescent, in the city of London, Dec. 14. Mylne G. Jeffrey's-square, Jan. 8. Morton J Bath, Jan. 9. Main J Northampton, Jan. 13. Mann R. Huggin-lane, Wood-street, Dec. 16. Marsh A. Aldgate, Jan. 19.

Norman J. F. Bristol, Dec. 24. Nissen N. and Forster C. R. Liverpool, Dec. 29.

Ogilvy W. jun. Mylne G. and Chalmers J. Jeffrey-square, Jan. 8.

Pain A. Stow, Gloucestershire, Dec. 18. Phipps J. Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, Dec. 22. Perceval J. New London-street, Dec. 22. Parry R. Liverpool, Dec. 26. Powell W. Brecon, Dec. 26. Pickering J. Frodsham, Cheshire, Jan. 5. Parnell J. Deal, Dec. 9. Phillips B. and Bacon W. Ewer street, Southwark, Dec. 16. Parquett E. Goswell-place, City-road, Dec. 23. Perkins J. Hertford, Dec. 23.

Rowe T. T. Chelmsford, Dec. 19. Rodd E. London-street, Jan. 12. Robinson T. Liverpool, Dec. 15. Redpath J. Deptford-bridge, Dec. 16.

Scotney W. Oxford-street, Dec. 19. Scott J. Dowgate-wharf, and Lock G. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Dec. 22. Susham T. Creak, Norfolk, Dec. 26. Seymour J. Poole, Dec. 29. Stevens J. Chester-place, Lambeth, Dec. 29. Scott J. and Bisset C. S. Liverpool, Jan. 5. Sayles M. Sheffield, Jan. 5. Smith J. Poland-street, Westminster, Jan. 8. Smith J. Almondbury, Yorkshire, Jan. 11. Sawyer J. M. Trueman J. F and Powell J. Cannon-street, Jan. 12. Smyth J. G. Dyer's-court, Aldermanbury, Jan. 13. Storr S. Wisbeck St. Peters, in the Isle of Ely, Jan. 19. Smith J. H. Water-lane, Tower-street, Jan. 21. Smith G. Sweeting's-alley, Jan. 30. Shenton J. Cornhill, Jan. 30. Stevens J. and Cartar J. Bread-street, Jan. 30. Shepherd T. Romford, Essex, Mar. 12. Shepherd G. Stanhope-street, Clare-market, Jan. 12.

Tench J. jun. Tokenhouse-yard, Dec. 22. Trewitt N. Appleton-upon-Wisk, Yorkshire, Dec. 24. Turner J. Salford, Lancashire, Dec. 30. Thornily W. Adlington, Cheshire, Jan. 12. Turner J. Tooley-street, Jan. 21. Thompson W. Dean-street, Borough, Feb. 6.

Ward T. Shipston-upon-Stour, Worcestershire, Dec. 18. Witke C. J. A. Coleman-street, Dec. 19. Wing W. Stamford, Dec. 19. Withers T. and H. B. Greenhill's-rents, Smithfield-bars, Dec. 19. Wright J. Newgate-street, Dec. 23. Wyke W. Preston, Jan. 4. Wetherill W. and W. Bristol, Jan. 6. Wool J. Ryder's-court, Soho, Jan. 12. Wilkinson J. R. Three-Oaks-lane, Horsleydown, Feb. 6. White T. Borough, Feb. 6. Westou C. and R. Foster-lane, Feb. 16.

Yeoward R. Ironmonger lane, Jan. 8.

Zinck H. Liverpool, Dec. 31.

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE wheats have suffered in colour, from the early commencement of the frost, but have not sustained any material damage. The same may be said of the other crops,—rye, tare, rape, &c.: turnips by no means mended in appearance since last report, and should the winter prove severe, they will be as short a crop as has been seen of late years. They are at this time worth 10l. per acre in some parts. Beans worse than at first supposed; in many parts of the north, the crop will not return seed. Fallowing, and all autumnal field work, is now finished by the forward farmers.

The crops of wheat have failed in all the Highland districts of Scotland, and in many of the low lands, which were much injured by constant heavy rains towards the end of summer. Late accounts from the continent do not speak so well as before of the crops in those parts: and in Spain and Portugal they are said to have totally failed. These, and other circumstances, will keep up the price in this country, although the stock in hand is universally great.

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Greater numbers of sheep have been lost in the late snow storms in the north, than ever before heard of at this season of the year. On this head, the sheep farmers would do well to consult the New Farmers' Calendar, and particularly the General Treatise on Cattle.

Both fat cattle and stores continue heavy of sale in the country, and at low prices. It is said, that carcases, both of mutton and beef, have been sold as low as four pence and three pence per pound But shortness of keep may, in the spring, considerably advance the price of fat meat.

Smithfield—Beef, 2s. 6d to 4s. 6d.—mutton, ditto—veal, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.—lamb, ditto.—pork, 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

*Middlesex, Dec.* 23.

## AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended Dec. 12, 1807.

| | INLAND COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | MARITIME COUNTIES. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | | | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | |
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Middsx. | 70 | 11 | 46 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 37 | 0 | Essex | 66 | 6 | | | 46 | 0 | 34 | 0 |
| Surrey | 70 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 45 | 10 | 37 | 10 | Kent | 64 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 34 | 3 |
| Hertford | 65 | 8 | 43 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 29 | 8 | Sussex | 62 | 0 | | | 43 | 2 | 30 | 8 |
| Bedford | 64 | 0 | 48 | 4 | 40 | 11 | 30 | 4 | Suffolk | 62 | 10 | | | 42 | 10 | 31 | 1 |
| Huntin. | 60 | 9 | | | 41 | 7 | 27 | 8 | Cambridge | 62 | 2 | 44 | 8 | 41 | 6 | 26 | 8 |
| Northa. | 61 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 40 | 6 | 29 | 8 | Norfolk | 60 | 5 | 41 | 6 | 40 | 8 | 29 | 5 |
| Rutland | 70 | 6 | | | 46 | 0 | 33 | 0 | Lincoln | 65 | 1 | 43 | 6 | 42 | 10 | 27 | 11 |
| Leicest. | 67 | 1 | 45 | 2 | 42 | 6 | 29 | 9 | York | 62 | 11 | 44 | 6 | 39 | 11 | 27 | 11 |
| Notting. | 72 | 8 | 46 | 0 | 45 | 4 | 29 | 10 | Durham | 66 | 6 | | | 39 | 5 | 27 | 6 |
| Derby | 74 | 6 | | | 46 | 6 | 30 | 2 | Northumberland | 60 | 2 | 40 | 10 | 40 | 6 | 29 | 8 |
| Stafford | 70 | 9 | | | 44 | 3 | 33 | 4 | Cumberland | 73 | 8 | 57 | 3 | 42 | 1 | 28 | 5 |
| Salop | 68 | 4 | 46 | 0 | 37 | 3 | 31 | 6 | Westmorland | 80 | 2 | 66 | 0 | 35 | 4 | 27 | 11 |
| Herefor. | 62 | 1 | 41 | 6 | 34 | 3 | 30 | 1 | Lancaster | 74 | 1 | | | 43 | 6 | 28 | 5 |
| Wor'st. | 66 | 2 | | | 38 | 6 | 37 | 11 | Chester | 67 | 4 | | | 41 | 1 | | |
| Warwic | 70 | 2 | | | 42 | 9 | 33 | 4 | Flint | 71 | 4 | | | 42 | 6 | | |
| Wilts | 63 | 6 | | | 38 | 0 | 32 | 4 | Denbigh | 75 | 8 | | | 43 | 3 | 25 | 11 |
| Berks | 69 | 7 | | | 40 | 6 | 34 | 0 | Anglesea | 64 | 0 | | | | | 25 | 0 |
| Oxford | 62 | 11 | | | 36 | 2 | 30 | 8 | Carnarvon | 74 | 4 | | | 40 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| Bucks | 64 | 8 | | | 41 | 1 | 32 | 0 | Merioneth | 75 | 2 | 56 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 23 | 0 |
| Brecon | 64 | 0 | 44 | 9 | 35 | 1 | 24 | 0 | Cardigan | 75 | 5 | | | 28 | 11 | 16 | 0 |
| Montgo. | 64 | 9 | | | 33 | 7 | 30 | 8 | Pembroke | 57 | 9 | | | 34 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Radnor. | 63 | 2 | | | 32 | 0 | 28 | 7 | Carmarthen | 69 | 1 | | | 36 | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | Glamorgan | 73 | 5 | | | 38 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | Gloucester | 63 | 8 | | | 36 | 9 | 32 | 8 |
| | | | | | | | | | Somerset | 71 | 5 | | | 37 | 1 | 27 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | | Monmouth | 64 | 5 | | | 36 | 7 | 27 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | | Devon | 68 | 6 | | | 35 | 5 | 25 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | | Cornwall | 73 | 7 | | | 36 | 10 | 21 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | | Dorset | 66 | 10 | | | 37 | 11 | 31 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | Hants | 63 | 0 | | | 40 | 1 | 33 | 9 |

*Average of England and Wales.*

Wheat 67s. 4d.; Rye 46s 9d.; Barley 39s. 11d.; Oats 28s 11d.; Beans 55s. 2d.; Pease 73s. 9d.; Oatmeal 44s. 5d.

## BILL of MORTALITY, from NOV. 24, to DEC. 22, 1807.

| CHRISTENED. | | BURIED. | | Between | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males 781 | 1538 | Males, 1013 | 1956 | 2 and 5 - 294 | 60 and 70 | 151 |
| Females 757 | | Females, 943 | | 5 and 10 - 98 | 70 and 80 | 116 |
| Whereof have died under two years old | 573 | | | 10 and 20 - 52 | 80 and 90 | - 56 |
| | | | | 20 and 30 - 124 | 90 and 100 | - 7 |
| Peck Loaf, 3s. 6d. 3s. 7d. 3s 7d. 3s 8d. | | | | 30 and 40 - 174 | | |
| Salt, 20s. per bushel, 4½ per lb. | | | | 40 and 50 - 190 | | |
| | | | | 50 and 60 - 462 | | |

*Total Christenings and Burials from Dec.* 16. 1806, *to Dec.* 15, 1807.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Christened | Males 9818, Females 9604 | In all 19416 | Buried | Males 9296, Females 9038 | In all 18334 |

Whereof have died,

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 2 years of age | 5443 | 20 and 30 - 1160 | 60 and 70 - 1507 | 90 and 100 | 49 |
| Between 2 and 5 - | 2015 | 30 and 40 - 1883 | 70 and 80 - 1158 | 101 - | 1 |
| 5 and 10 - | 737 | 40 and 50 - 1677 | 80 and 90 - 462 | 102 - | 1 |
| 10 and 20 - | 581 | 50 and 60 - 1665 | | | |

Increased in the Burials this year 896.



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## PRICES OF CANAL, DOCK, FIRE-OFFICE, WATER WORKS, and BREWERY SHARES, &c. &c.

*December* 20, 1807.

London Dock Stock, 112*l.* per Cent.
East-India ditto,.... 120*l.* per Cent.
West-India ditto,... 150*l.* per Cent.
Commercial Dock Shares,
Grand Junction Canal, 92*l.* per Share.
Grand Surrey ditto,....45*l.* per ditto.
Imperial Fire Insurance, 11*l.* per Cent. Prem.
Globe Fire and Life ditto, 112*l.* per Cent.
Albion ditto d. to, ..... 3¼ per Cent. Prem.
Hope ditto ditto,..... 2*l.* per Share Prem.
Rock Life Assurance,.... 7*s.* per Share Prem.
East London Water works,
West Middlesex ditto, 20*l.* per Cent. Prem.
South London ditto, 60*l.* per Cent. Prem.
London Institution, 90*l.* per Share.

L. WOLFE and Co. *Canal, Dock, & Stock Brokers.*

## MONTHLY REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE.

*London, 21st December,* 1807.

IT has long been urged by the West India Merchants, that a forcible interruption should be put to the conveyance of the enemy's produce by Americans. The report of the West India Committee, delivered to the House of Commons in *July last*, strongly recommends this measure, and its adoption would have obtained the approbation of the majority of our merchants. But Government have acted differently. They consider our American trade of too great value, to be endangered by any act which it is in our power to avoid; and, instead of prohibiting the Americans from being the carriers of French and Spanish produce, they have permitted the continuance of this traffic, under the double restriction of calling at a *British port* and *paying a British duty*. The object of these restrictions is to burthen the enemy's produce with charges which will make it cost as much, or more, than our own produce, when imported into the continent. We expect that the result will give life once more to our expiring West India trade; and that sugars, coffee, and cotton, will fetch prices, at least, to pay the planter for his labour, which at this present time, we are sorry to say, is not the case. The West India docks and warehouses are loaded with *produce*, and no sale except for home consumption. Raw sugar sells from 52*s.* to 74*s.* per cwt. and refined from 4*l.* 6*s.* to 5*l.* 8*s.* per cwt. Coffee, very dull in sale, at 70*s.* to 110*s.* per cwt. Cotton wool, from 16*d.* to 21*d.* per lb. It is expected that no additional duty will be laid on *American* produce, conveyed through British ports to the continent, *except* on the *article* of *cotton*. The object of this duty is undoubtedly to protect and benefit our own manufactures.

We are well assured, that within a few days past, goods have been cleared out at our Custom House as if for a neutral port, but in reality for France; and shipped by the merchants under a licence signed by *Tallegrand* himself, and transferred to this country, to ensure their safe landing in a French port. We hope our government will look into this *French manœuvre*.

Large remittances have lately arrived from South America by the vessels which brought home our army, and the *early shippers* of goods from this country have made very profitable sales at Buenos Ayres.

We are sorry to find by the Emperor Alexander's declaration, that Russia is to be added to the *long list of our enemies*; and consequently, all sorts of Russian produce, as iron, hemp, flax, timber, tallow, cordage, &c. must rise very considerably in our markets; already the ill effects of it have been felt in the city, by the failure of some rich and respectable houses concerned in that trade. We sincerely wish it may stop here, but fear the consequences of a Russian war will be of the most unpleasant nature to the manufacturers of Manchester and its neighbourhood.

The East India *Tea sale* is now going on, and prices are something lower than last year; the quantity is upwards of six millions of pounds weight, (of which we gave our readers the particulars in a former report.) At their *Sugar sale* on the 1st instant, 20,471 bags sold from 28*s.* to 55*s.* per cwt. which is a good price under present circumstances. And at their *Cotton sale*, 6016 bags, (*in privilego*) sold from 9*d.* to 14¾*d.* per lb.

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*London, 20th December*, 1807.

## CURRENT PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

| | | l. | s. | d. | | l. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Pot-ash | cwt. | 2 | 10 | 0 | to | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| —— Pearl | | 2 | 14 | 0 | — | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Barilla | | 2 | 12 | 0 | — | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| Brandy Conac | gall | 1 | 1 | 0 | — | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| —— Spanish | | 0 | 19 | 0 | — | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Camphire, refined | lb. | 0 | 4 | 3 | — | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| —— unrefined | cwt. | 17 | 10 | 0 | —20 | 0 | 0 | |
| Cochineal, garbled | lb | 0 | 19 | 6 | — | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| —— East India | | 0 | 2 | 6 | — | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| Coffee, fine | cwt. | 5 | 0 | 0 | — | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| —— ordinary | | | 10 | 0 | — | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Cotton wool, Surinam | lb. | 0 | 1 | 8½ | — | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| —— Jamaica | | 0 | 1 | 4½ | — | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| —— Smyrna, none | | | | | | | | |
| —— East-India | | 0 | 1 | 3 | — | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Currants, Zant | cwt. | 4 | 7 | 0 | — | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Deals, Dantz | piece | 2 | 0 | 0 | — | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| —— Petersburgh } H. 22 | | | | | | | | |
| —— Stockholm } | | | | | | | | |
| Elephants' Teeth | | 30 | 10 | 0 | —24 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Scrivell | | 18 | 0 | 0 | —24 | 0 | 0 | |
| Flax, Riga } Uncertain. | ton | | | | | | | |
| —— Petersburgh } | | | | | | | | |
| Galls, Turkey | cwt. | 4 | 16 | 0 | — | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Geneva, Hollands | gal. | 1 | 2 | 0 | — | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| —— English | | 0 | 8 | 3 | — | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Gum Arabic, Turkey | cwt. | 6 | 0 | 0 | —11 | 15 | 0 | |
| —— Sandrach | | 6 | 18 | 0 | — | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Tragacanth | | 23 | 0 | 0 | —25 | 0 | 0 | |
| Gum Seneca | cwt. | 4 | 15 | 0 | — | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| Hemp, Riga } 74 | ton | | | | | | | |
| —— Petersburgh } | | | | | | | | |
| Indigo, Caracca | lb. | 0 | 9 | 6 | — | 0 | 11 | 3 |
| —— East-India | | 0 | 8 | 6 | — | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Iron, British bars | ton | 15 | 0 | 0 | —16 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Swedish | | 25 | 0 | 0 | —26 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Norway | | 24 | 0 | 0 | —25 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Archangel | | 25 | 0 | 0 | —26 | 0 | 0 | |
| Lead in pigs | tod. | 30 | 0 | 0 | — | | | |
| —— red | ton | 28 | 0 | 0 | —29 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— white | | 48 | 0 | 0 | —49 | 0 | 0 | |

| | | l. | s. | d. | | l. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Logwood Chips | ton | 11 | 0 | 0 | —12 | 0 | 0 | |
| Madder, Dutch crop | cwt. | 4 | 10 | 0 | — | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Mahogany | ft. | 0 | 1 | 2 | — | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Oak plank, Dantz. | last | 11 | 0 | 0 | —12 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— American | | 9 | 0 | 0 | —15 | 0 | 0 | |
| Oil, Lucca 25-gal. | jar | 16 | 15 | 0 | —17 | 15 | 0 | |
| —— spermaceti | ton | 87 | 0 | 0 | —90 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— whale | | 22 | 0 | 0 | —23 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Florence ½ chest | | 3 | 0 | 0 | — | 3 | 0 | |
| Pitch, Stockholm | cwt. | 0 | 14 | 0 | — | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Quicksilver | lb. | 0 | 3 | 9 | — | 0 | 3 | 10 |
| Raisins, bloom | cwt. | 4 | 12 | 0 | — | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| Rice, Carolina | | 1 | 8 | 0 | — | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| —— East-India, none | | | | | | | | |
| Rum, Jamaica | gal. | 0 | 3 | 1 | — | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| —— Leeward I. | | 0 | 2 | 6 | — | 0 | 2 | 11 |
| Saltpetre, East-Ind. | cwt. | 2 | 8 | 0 | — | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Shellack | | 5 | 0 | 0 | —10 | 0 | 0 | |
| Silk, Thrown Italian | lb | 1 | 11 | 0 | — | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Silk, Raw ditto | | 0 | 17 | 0 | — | 1 | 13 | 0 |
| —— China | | 1 | 8 | 0 | — | 1 | 10 | 6 |
| —— Beng. | novi | 0 | 16 | 0 | — | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| —— Organzine | | 1 | 9 | 0 | — | 1 | 17 | 0 |
| Tallow, English | cwt. | 3 | 19 | 0 | — | | | |
| —— Russia, white | | 3 | 11 | 0 | — | | | |
| —— yellow | | 3 | 14 | 0 | — | | | |
| Tar, Stockholm | bar | 1 | 11 | 0 | — | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| Tin in blocks | cwt | 6 | 6 | 0 | — | | | |
| Tobacco, Maryl. | lb. | 0 | 0 | 5 | — | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| —— Virginia | | 0 | 0 | 4½ | — | 0 | 0 | 10½ |
| Wax, Guinea | cwt. | 7 | 10 | 0 | —10 | 10 | 0 | |
| Whale-fins | ton | 80 | 0 | 0 | —82 | 0 | 0 | |
| Wine, Red port | pipe | 68 | 0 | 0 | —100 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Lisbon | | 88 | 0 | 0 | —90 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Madeira | | 75 | 0 | 0 | —120 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Vidonia | | 70 | 0 | 0 | — 80 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Calcavella | | 84 | 0 | 0 | — 95 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Sherry | butt | 80 | 0 | 0 | — 95 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Mountain | | 70 | 0 | 0 | — 80 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Claret | hogs. | 55 | 0 | 0 | — 90 | 0 | 0 | |
| Yarn, Mohair | lb. | 0 | 4 | 6 | — | 0 | 8 | 6 |

N.B. H denotes *higher*, and L *lower*, since our last.

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

| | Dec. 1. | Dec. 8. | Dec. 15. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 35 7 | 35 7 | 35 7 |
| D tto at sight | 34 11 | 34 11 | 34 11 |
| Rotterdam, c. f. | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| Hamburgh | 34 4 | 34 4 | 34 4 |
| Altona | 34 5 | 34 5 | 34 5 |
| Paris | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Ditto 2 us. | 24 4 | 24 4 | 24 4 |
| Bourdeaux | 24 4 | 24 4 | 24 4 |
| Cadiz | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ |
| Madrid | 40 | 40 | 40 |

| | Dec. 1. | Dec. 8. | Dec. 15. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bilboa | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ |
| Leghorn | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49¾ |
| Naples | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| Genoa | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| Venice, *N.C.* | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| Lisbon | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| Oporto | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| Dublin | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| Cork | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |

Agio on the Bank of Holland 5½ per cent.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portugal Gold, Coin and Bars | per oz. | £4 | 0 0 |
| New Dollars | | 0 | 5 5 |
| Silver in Bars, standard | | 0 | 5 6 |



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| D. | H. | Baro. | T.out | T. in. | H | C. | Wind. | | Weather, &c. | Rain 2·65 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 8 | 30.08 | 46.5 | 51 | 58 | h | WNW | 1 | . fine | |
| | 2 | 29.99 | 55 | 54 | 58 | 2 | WNW | 1 | . cloudy . little rain . fine | |
| 2 | 8 | 29.81 | 47.5 | 53 | 61 | 5 | WNW | 1 | hazy | |
| | 2 | 29.81 | 51.5 | 53.5 | 56 | 1 | W | 2 | hazy . thick upward at eve and little rain . windy | |
| 3 | 8 | 29 40 | 42.5 | 50.5 | 56 | 1 | WSW | 2 | | [: less wind and fine |
| | 2 | 29.37 | 48.5 | 52 | 52 | 2 | W | 2 | | |
| 4 | 8 | 29.54 | 43 | 49.5 | 57 | 3 | W | 2 | foggy . fine . little rain | |
| | 2 | 29.61 | 48.5 | 51.5 | 57 | 3 | NNW | 2 | . little rain . clear eve | |
| 5 | 8 | 29.75 | 39 | 47.5 | 58 | 3 | WNW | 1 | foggy : thick upward | |
| | 2 | 29.49 | 50.5 | 50.5 | 58 | h | SW | 2 | . little rain at times : clear | |
| 6 | 8 | 29.62 | 44 | 50.5 | 59 | 0 | WSW | 1 | hazy | |
| | 2 | 29 67 | 50 | 51.5 | 55 | 2 | W | 2 | thick upward at night : rain . fair | |
| 7 | 8 | 29.41 | 47 | 51.5 | 61 | f | NNW | 1 | . wind w. and not cloudy | |
| | 2 | 29.49 | 51.5 | 53 | 57 | 1 | W | 1 | hazy . thick upward at eve . rain | |
| 8 | 8 | 29.29 | 44 | 50.5 | 60 | h | W | 1 | little rain : not cloudy | |
| | 2 | 29.29 | 46 | 51 | 58 | h | W | 1 | not cloudy . little rain at times . fine night | |
| 9 | 8 | 29.54 | 38 | 47.5 | 57 | 3 | WSW | 1 | foggy | |
| | 2 | 29.60 | 45.5 | 50 | 57 | 3 | WSW | 1 | hazy : clear | |
| 10 | 8 | 29.61 | 38.5 | 47 | 58 | h | SSW | 1 | . little cloudy | |
| | 2 | 29.37 | 47.5 | 49 5 | 56 | 4 | SSE | 1 | . rain and wind . less wind and drizzly at times | |
| 11 | 8 | 29.23 | 38.5 | 47.5 | 60 | h | WNW | 1 | drizzly and gentle rain : fine | |
| | 2 | 29.57 | 42.5 | 49 | 59 | 2 | NW | 2 | . cloudy and little rain . clear night | |
| 12 | 8 | 29.99 | 33.5 | 44 | 57 | f | NW | 1 | . little snow and rain at times | |
| | 2 | 30.06 | 39 | 45 | 58 | 4 | N | 2 | less cloudy | |
| 13 | 8 | 30.16 | 34.5 | 43.5 | 58 | 2 | N | 1 | foggy . cloudy | |
| | 2 | 30.17 | 39 | 45.5 | 58 | 5 | N | 2 | . fine . thick upward at eve : little rain | |
| 14 | 8 | 30.19 | 37.5 | 45 | 60 | f | W | 1 | gentle rain . dark . blghter and chiefly fair | |
| | 2 | 30.24 | 42.5 | 46.5 | 60 | h | NW | 1 | fine night | |
| 15 | 8 | 30.15 | 37 | 44.5 | 62 | f | N | 1 | not cloudy . thick upward and little rain : fine | |
| F | 2 | 30.08 | 45 | 47 | 58 | 4 | ENE | 1 | . more cloudy . fine night : cloudy | |
| 16 | 8 | 30.04 | 48.5 | 46.5 | 59 | 5 | NE | 2 | . hazy | |
| | 2 | 30.05 | 45.5 | 47.5 | 58 | 5 | ENE | 2 | hazy : litle rain | |
| 17 | 8 | 30.08 | 42 | 48 | 61 | h | N | 1 | | |
| | 2 | 30.00 | 45 | 48.5 | 60 | h | N | 1 | . brighter . chiefly cloudy | |
| 18 | 8 | 29.74 | 40 | 47.5 | 58 | f | W | 2 | . little rain . fine | |
| | 2 | 29.74 | 41 5 | 48 | 58 | 4 | N | 1 | hazy . less cloudy eve : much snow | |
| 19 | 8 | 29.57 | 35 | 44.5 | 62 | h | ENE | 1 | much snow and rain | |
| | 2 | 29.38 | 39.5 | 45.5 | 62 | h | ENE | 1 | little rain at times : stormy . less wind | |
| 20 | 8 | 28.84 | 42.5 | 4 65 | 60 | 5 | SW | 3 | drizzly . fine . rain at times : more wind | |
| | 2 | 28.92 | 40.5 | 47 | 58 | 5 | SW | 4 | little rain . less wind .fiue eve . calm and clear | |
| 21 | 8 | 29.51 | 33.5 | 44.5 | 58 | 2 | SW | 1 | hazy | |
| | 2 | 29.58 | 38 | 56 5 | 58 | 2 | WSW | 1 | hazy : clear . little sleet | |
| 22 | 8 | 29.61 | 32 | 43 | 60 | 2 | SE | 1 | hazy . thick upward . much rain | |
| | 2 | 29.49 | 40 | 45 | 64 | h | SE | 2 | . rain at times | |
| 23 | 8 | 29.29 | 46.5 | 47 | 62 | 3 | S | 2 | . cloudy . rain at times | |
| | 2 | 29 21 | 48 | 48.5 | 62 | 5 | S | 1 | rain at times . fair.night : clear | |
| 24 | 8 | 29.35 | 35.5 | 42 | 58 | h | WSW | 1 | not cloudy . fine | |
| | 2 | 29.38 | 39 | 47 | 56 | 3 | WSW | 2 | . cloudy eve . fine | |
| 25 | 8 | 29.59 | 36.5 | 43.5 | 57 | h | SW | 1 | . fine | |
| | 2 | 29.61 | 42 | 46 | 56 | 3 | SW | 0 | | |
| 26 | 8 | 29.66 | 38.5 | 45.5 | 59 | 3 | SSW | 0 | foggy . more foggy | |
| | 2 | 29.63 | 41.5 | 47 | 59 | f | SSW | 0 | not cloudy : clear | |
| 27 | 8 | 29.76 | 31.5 | 44 | 68 | 1 | W | 0 | foggy . brighter | |
| | 2 | 29.85 | 36 | 45 | 56 | 2 | W | 1 | hazy . clear night | |
| 28 | 8 | 29.97 | 30.5 | 41.5 | 56 | 2 | W | 1 | foggy . more foggy | |
| | 2 | 29.98 | 35 | 42.5 | 57 | f | W | 1 | : little sleet | |
| 29 | 8 | 29.79 | 32 | 42 | 58 | h | N | 1 | . little snow at times | |
| N | 2 | 29.75 | 36.5 | 42.5 | 57 | h | N | 1 | little snow . fine . thick upward | |
| 30 | 8 | 29.87 | 34 5 | 42.5 | 60 | f | N | 1 | . little snow | |
| | 2 | 29 91 | 38.5 | 43.5 | 61 | f | N | 1 | . fine eve . thick upward | |

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## PRICE OF STOCKS, from NOVEMBER 26, to DECEMBER 28, 1807, both inclusive.

| Days 1807 | Bank Stock. | 3 p. Cent Consols. | 3 p Cent. Reduc | 3 p. Cent. Deferred 1808 | 4 p. Ct. Cons. | Navy 5 p. Cent. | N. 5 p.Ct. | Long Anns. | Short Anns. | Omn | Irish Om. | Imperial 3 p. Cent | Imperial Anns. | Irish 5p.C | Irish Ann. | India Sto. | India Bonds. | Exche. Bills | Lottery Tickets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | 225¼ | 63⅜ ½ | 62⅝ | | 80⅞ | 98 | | 17⅞ | | 1 | | | | 98⅜ | | 178½ | Par | 4s. pm. | |
| 27 | 225¼ | 63⅜ ½ | 63 | | 81⅛ | 98½ | | 17⅞ | | 1⅛ | | 62⅝ | 7 11-16ths | | | 178½ | Par. | 4s. pm. | |
| 28 | | 63⅜ ⅞ | 63⅛ | | 81¼ | 98½ | | 17 15-16ths | | 1⅛ | | | | | | 179 | Par. | 4s. pm. | |
| 30 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 1 | 226 | 63⅜ 64 | 63⅛ | | 81⅛ | 98½ | | 18 | | 1⅛ | | 62⅝ | | 98½ | | Shut | Par | 6s. pm | |
| 2 | 225¼ | Shut | 63⅛ | | 81⅛ | 98⅛ | | 17 15-16ths | | 1⅛ | | 62⅛ | | | | Do. | Par. | 3s. pm | |
| 3 | | Do. | 62⅝ | | 80⅞ | Shut | 98⅜ | 17 13-16ths | | ⅞ | | 61⅞ | | | | Do. | Par. | 3s. pm | |
| 4 | | Do. | 62⅝ | | 80⅞ | Do. | | 17 13-16th | | 1 | | 61⅞ | | | | Do. | Par | 3s. pm | |
| 5 | | Do. | 62⅝ | | 80⅞ | Do. | | 17 13-16th | | | | | | | | Do. | Par. | 3s. pm | |
| 7 | 225½ | Do. | 62⅝ | | 80⅞ | Do. | | 1 ⅛ | | ⅞ | | 61¼ | | | | Do. | Par. | 3s. pm | |
| 8 | | Do. | 62⅝ | | 80⅞ | Do. | | 17⅞ | | 1 | | | | | | Do. | Par. | 4s. pm | |
| 9 | | Do. | 62⅞ | | 80⅞ | Do. | | 17 13-16ths | | ⅞ | | 62 | | | | Do. | Par | 4s. pm | |
| 10 | | Do. | 62⅝ | | 80⅞ | Do. | | 17⅞ | | ⅞ | | 61⅞ | | | | Do. | Par. | 4s. pm | |
| 11 | | Do. | 62⅝ | | 80⅞ | Do. | | 17 13-16ths | | 1 | | 62 | | | | Do. | Par. | 4s. pm | |
| 12 | 225½ | Do. | 63 | | 80⅞ | Do. | | 17⅞ | | 1⅛ | | | 7⅛ | | | Do. | 1 dis | 4s. pm | |
| 14 | | Do. | 63 | | 80⅞ | Do. | | 17⅞ | | 1⅛ | | 62¼ | | | | Do | Par. | 4s. pm | |
| 15 | 225½ | Do. | 63 | | 80⅞ | Do. | | 17⅞ | | | | | ⅞ | | | Do. | Par. | 1s. pm. | |
| 16 | | Do. | 63⅛ | | 81 | Do. | | 17⅞ | | | | 62⅜ | | | | Do. | Par. | 1s. pm | |
| 17 | 225½ | Do. | 63⅛ | | 80⅞ | Do. | | 17⅞ | | | | 62¼ | ⅛ | | | Do. | Par | 2s. pm | |
| 18 | | Do. | 63⅛ | | 81 | Do. | | 17⅞ | | 1⅛ | | 62⅜ | 7⅛ | | | Do. | Par. | 2s. pm | |
| 19 | | Do. | 63 | | 81 | Do. | | 17⅞ | | 1⅛ | | 62¼ | | | | Do. | Par | 2s. pm | |
| 21 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | 224½ | Do. | 63¼ | | 81⅛ | Do. | | 17 15-16ths | | 1⅛ | | | | | | Do. | Par. | 2s. pm | 20 19 |
| 23 | 224½ | Do. | 63 | | 80⅞ | Do. | | 17⅞ | | 1⅛ | | 62¼ | | | | Do | 1 dis | 1s. pm | 20 19 |
| 24 | | Do. | 63⅛ | | 80⅞ | Do. | | 17 15-16ths | | | | | ⅞ | | | Do. | Par | 1s. pm | 20 19 |
| 25 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Do. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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